

*Silver and Money.*

*tell what Congress should do.*

*Civic Life of Chicago,—by an English visitor.*

*Leland Stanford as a Successful Man.*

*Admiral Tryon and the "Victoria."*

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

: August, 1893 :

Monthly

Illustrated



Published Simultaneously in  
The **United States**  
and Great Britain

**NEW YORK, 13 Astor Place.**

**London, Norfolk St. Strand.**

Vol. VIII. No. 43.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second-class matter.  
Copyright, 1893, by THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

**\$2.50 a Year.**

# A Cereal Story



*Published by the celebrated Health Food Co., telling all about their different brands of Cereal Products. It is interesting and full of useful information to housekeepers or others who are interested in the health of their families.*

**HEALTH FOOD CO.**

**Principal  
Offices :**

Head Office, 61 Fifth Avenue, New-York.  
N. E. Office, 199 Tremont Street, Boston.  
Philadelphia Office, 632 Arch Street.  
Western Office, 1601 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

# Why buy an imita- tion or substitute, when the genuine Pears' Soap

is so cheap and  
lasts so long.

Wears to thin-  
ness of a wafer.

## ★ THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD ★ IMPERIAL GRANUM



**PURE, DELICIOUS,  
NOURISHING**

**FOOD**

FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND

**CHILDREN**

FOR INVALIDS AND

**CONVALESCENTS.**

FOR DYSPYPTIC, DELICATE, INFIRM AND

**AGED PERSONS**

AN UNRIVALLED FOOD IN THE

**SICK-ROOM**

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. \* SHIPPING DEPOT — JOHN CARLE & SONS, NEW YORK

## "A Waterman

**Ideal Fountain Pen**

*is not only a pocket pen and a supply of ink all complete and ready for instant use, to carry with you wherever you go to the*

**World's Fair**

*or elsewhere for business or pleasure, but it is always and everywhere the best writing instrument you can have."*

*If it is not worth its price to you, it can be returned and the money will be refunded.*

*Send for an illustrated price-list with testimonials.*

**Agents Wanted. Mention THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS**

Western Branch: J. B. TUKEY, 175 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**L. E. Waterman Co.,**

**157 Broadway, New York.**





# EUROPE FROM A FLOATING HOTEL.

## PROPOSAL FOR A SUPERB WINTER EXCURSION THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT ON THE "FÜRST BISMARCK."

"NOW a trip to Europe," said a charming lady, "is, theoretically, the most delightful thing in the world. But you are battered about like a shuttle cock, from steamer to railway, from cab to hotel, until at the end of a month you don't know



FROM CAIRO INTO THE DESERT.

whether you are afoot or on horseback. Traveling in a trunk is bad enough, but doing Europe in a satchel is abominable. If one could just ensconce oneself in a stateroom on leaving New York, and make the whole tour that way—I mean have the steamer take in the points of interest attainable, and only leave it for little side trips inland—that, it seems to me, would come about as near absolute comfort and enjoyment as one could get. Why don't some of the companies try it?"

This was several years ago. The proposal was so attractive, and its advantages so obvious, that the Hamburg-American Company did try it. And with the most gratifying results. Its winter excursions to the Mediterranean and the Orient have met with so much favor that for the coming season the Company has decided to put into service for this excursion its latest and fastest ship, the magnificent "Fürst Bismarck," whose record-breaking trip across the Atlantic about a year ago was duly chronicled in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

A tour offering so much of interest, entertainment and pleasure, combined with comfort, luxury and ease, has probably never before been planned. To Gibraltar, Genoa, Rome, Athens, Jerusalem, Constantinople, Cairo and the Pyramids in a floating palace. Such is the latest undertaking in that highly perfected device known as modern travel. I draw on a handsome little itinerary recently issued by the Hamburg-American Company for a more detailed description of the excursion.

The "Fürst Bismarck" is scheduled to sail from

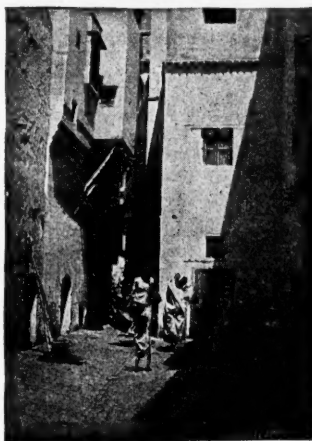


GIBRALTAR.

New York for Gibraltar direct on February 1, 1894. The southern route is chosen, thus avoiding the rigor of the north Atlantic in winter. About seven days out, the great rock, which has been turned into the fa-

mous fortress of Gibraltar, rises from the sea and captivates the eye. This rock, outwardly so harmless in appearance, is all undermined and tunneled, with wonderful ingenuity and at enormous expense. It contains over 2,000 cannon; in time of peace 5,000 English soldiers are stationed here, but there are stores and water-cisterns which would supply a garrison of 150,000 men during two years. The highest point, 1,430 feet above the level of the sea, is called the Signal, "El Hacho," and the panorama from this eagle's eyrie is unrivaled, the eye sweeping over two seas and two quarters of the world.

The steamer stops here about 20 hours, long enough



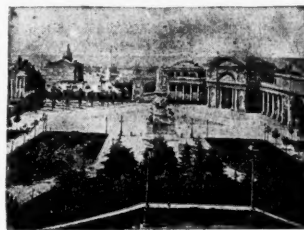
STREET IN ALGIERS.

to inspect everything that is interesting, and then pushes on to Algiers.

The capital of La Nouvelle France offers a beautiful panorama as it rises in steep terraces from the bay. The aspect of the city is that of a modern French town charmingly laid out and with beautiful suburbs, one of which, Mns-tapha supérieure, contains the palace of the Governor,

built in Moorish style and surrounded by magnificent gardens. There is little left to remind the visitor of the terrible pirates that once held Algiers and spread terror all over the Mediterranean.

Only the upper part of the town with its narrow, dark and crooked streets has preserved the old Oriental features and harbors a population representative of the native tribes. Algiers has of late become very much *en vogue* as a health resort, and many



GENOA.

foreigners have taken up a permanent residence there. Turning northward again, the course of the steamer is straight across the Mediterranean to Genoa. The situation of this beautiful

city, rising above the sea in a wide semicircle, and its numerous palaces justly entitle it to the epithet "La Superba." The beauty of its situation and the in-

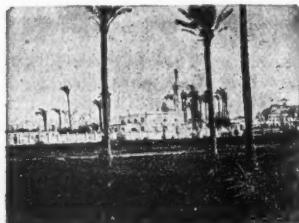
## EUROPE FROM A FLOATING HOTEL.

teresting reminiscences of its ancient magnificence render a visit very attractive, especially to the traveler who is visiting Italy for the first time. The architecture of the city is of an imposing character, particularly on account of the palaces of the Genoese nobility, which exceed in number and magnificence those of any other city of Italy. It is a convenient starting point for side trips to the many points of interest in this historic land.



VILLA PALLAVICINI, NEAR GENOA.

Ajaccio, the pretty capital of Corsica and celebrated as the birthplace of Napoleon, is visited *en route*, and the Mediterranean is then crossed, to Alexandria and Egypt. Since the close of the last century, when Egypt was in a great measure rediscovered by the French savants attached to Bonaparte's expedition, its historical and archaeological marvels have been gradually unveiled to the world, whose ever-increasing attention it has attracted. Egypt has the peculiar charm of the Oriental climate—the singularly clear atmosphere and the wonderful coloring and effects of light and shade—unknown in northern countries.



ALEXANDRIA.

The exuberant fertility of its cultivated districts contrasts sharply with the solemn, awe-inspiring desert. It awakens the profoundest interest as the cradle of the world and of human culture. Alexandria in its palmy days is said to have numbered over half a million inhabitants. At present it contains about 200,000 souls.

Cairo, the residence of the Khedive, four hours beyond, is the largest city in Africa, and has over 400,000 inhabitants. The street scenes presented by the city of the Khalifs, afford an inexhaustible fund of amusement and delight, admirably illustrating the whole world of Oriental fiction. What makes Cairo so romantic and novel is the contrast of civilized and barbarous scenes and incidents it presents, which recur everywhere in this capital of the desert. Cairo may be compared to a living museum of all imaginable and unimaginable phases of existence.

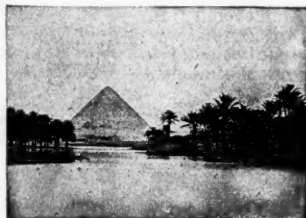
The *Bazaars*, though inferior to those of Constantinople, present to the traveler so many novel features and so many interesting traits of Oriental character, that he should endeavor to pay them repeated visits in order to become acquainted with their peculiarities.



CAIRO.

Cairo contains a large number of mosques in all stages of preservation.

Gizeh, with its great *Pyramids* and the *Sphinx*, is only one and one-half hours distant from the city, but the visit may be combined with the excursion to the site of ancient *Memphis* with the colossal *Statue of Ramses II* and to the Necropolis of *Sakkara* with its *Step-Pyramid*, the *Apis Tombs* and the *Mastaba of Ti*, the most interesting and best preserved monument of its kind, containing sculptures of marvelous skill and in an excellent state of preservation, considering their age of over 5,000 years.



THE PYRAMID OF CHEOPS.

A blue range of hills in the distance—the mountains of Judæa—a yellow beach and lastly the appearance of the town of Jaffa, rising on a hill like a fortified place, proclaim to the traveler that he is approaching the most interesting country in the world,—the "Holy Land."

The journey from Jaffa to Jerusalem is now made



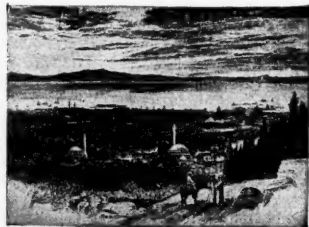
JERUSALEM.

by rail in a few hours. At first sight many will be sadly disappointed in the Holy City, for it will seem as though little were left of the ancient city of Zion and Moriah. The present degraded aspect of the place, where once the stupendous scenes

were enacted which exercised so supreme an influence on religious thought throughout the world, cannot fail to make a melancholic impression upon the traveler, but if he penetrates beneath the crust of rubbish which shrouds the sacred places from view, he will be able to realize to himself a picture of the Jerusalem of antiquity.

Let me sketch the succeeding points of interest lightly.

Smyrna, in ancient times one of the most important and now by far the greatest of the cities of Asia Minor, has preserved an unbroken continuity of record and identity of name from the first dawn of history to the present time. The beauty of the city when seen from the sea clustering on the low ground and rising tier over tier on the hillside, is frequently praised by the ancients and is celebrated on its coins. It has now over 200,000 inhabitants, and is the greatest emporium of trade and commerce in the Levant. Remains of former grandeur still abound, as at Ephesus, with its glorious temple of Diana.



SMYRNA.

The Straits of the Dardanelles, the ancient Hellespont, is entered between the castles and lighthouses of Sedil Bahr and Kumkaleh, the former in Europe, the latter in Asia. The strait is famous in history for the passage of Xerxes and after him Alexander by means of a bridge of boats, nor is its fame less widely known from the story of Hero and Leander and from Lord Byron's successful attempt to rival the ancient swimmer.

Constantinople proper, the Turkish Stamboul, lies on the south side of the last and largest of the inlets, which cut the western shore of the Bosphorus. This inlet, the Golden Horn, forms a magnificent harbor, capable of floating over a thousand ships.

The first point of attraction to be visited is the *Galata Tower*, where night and day a guard watches for the first sign of any conflagration that may break out in the city. The panorama it commands is of overwhelming beauty. Below are the two parallel chains of city embracing a hundred amphitheatres of monuments and gardens, mosques, bazaars, kiosks, seraglios, and houses of an infinite variety of colors, and thousands of minarets with shining pinnacles rising into the sky.

The most important of the buildings of Constantinople is the *Mosque of St. Sophia* or *Aya Sophia* Jamisi, which ranks as perhaps the finest example of Byzantine style.

Other points of interest are the *Museum of the Janissaries*, the



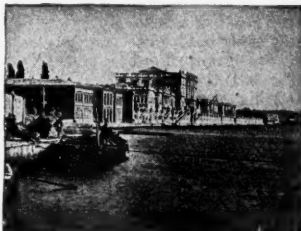
DANCING DERVISHES,  
CONSTANTINOPLE.

*Great Bazaar*, that universal and perpetual fair, the *Great Wall* begun by Theodosius, the *Castle of the Seven Towers*, of evil fame, recalling the worst epochs of the tyranny of the Sultans.

There are few places which excite the fancy of the traveler as Stamboul does. Every door, every tower, every mosque, every square, recalls some wonderful occurrence, or some carnage, some love or mystery or prowess of a Padishah or caprice of a Sultana, every place has its legend and the surroundings concur to bear away the imagination.

The steamer now turns south again, and, after a short trip, enters the port of Piræus.

Even the shortest sojourn in Greece will yield rich reward and contribute much towards a thorough comprehension of a civilization, from which modern life



DOLMA BAGTCHE, THE SULTAN'S  
PALACE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

has still much to learn. The enjoyment of a visit is enhanced by the fine scenery, the deep blue water and clear ethereal atmosphere.

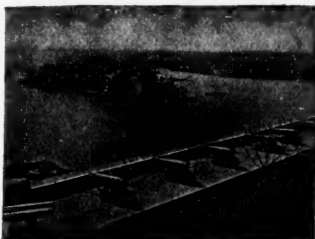
The center of attraction, of course, is the magnificent *Acropolis* of Athens, with the *Propylæa*, the most important secular work in ancient Athens. In close proximity are the *Temple of Athena*, with its exquisite reliefs, the *Parthenon*, the most perfect monument of ancient art and even in ruins an imposing object, and the *Erechtheion* with its celebrated Portico of the Caryatides.

The *Arch of Hadrian*, an isolated gateway, leads to the quarter of the city containing the *Olympieion*, the huge temple of Zeus. The *Stadion*, the scene of the Panathenæan games, is said to have accommodated 50,000 spectators. The *Theatre of Dionysos* is the spot where the masterpieces of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes first excited delight and admiration.

The *Theseion*, the temple of Theseus, is the best preserved edifice of the whole of ancient Greece; not far from it is the *Hill of the Pnyx*, with its huge artificial platform, and the *Monument of Philopappos*, whence a magnificent view of Athens and the Acropolis may be obtained. These comprise the principal remains of antiquity, which the traveler will care to examine.

The journey continues to Malta, one of the bulwarks of England's naval supremacy. The little island with its citadel and huge fortifications is a point of singular interest. The town rises in an amphitheatrical form on a promontory, surrounded by deeply indented bays, the streets ascend precipitously from the quay, often by means of long flights of stairs, and present a busy scene, in which various Oriental elements are mingled. The harbor, one of the best on the Mediterranean, is well sheltered and so defended as to be almost impregnable.

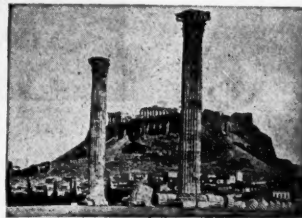
From Malta the steamer turns northward, entering the Straits of Messina and passing the Scylla and Charybdis of ancient memory—now harmless eddies—anchors in the harbor of Messina in full view of the majestic Mount



MALTA.

Vittorio Emanuele. The upper streets of the town afford charming glimpses of the sea and the opposite coast of Calabria through the cross streets.

Owing to the numerous calamities which Messina has sustained at the hand of man and from natural phenomena, it does not contain as many relics of antiquity as other towns in Sicily, but nevertheless it



ATHENS, THE OLYMPIEION AND  
THE ACROPOLIS.



## EUROPE FROM A FLOATING HOTEL.

well repays a visit. One of the most interesting churches is that of *San Gregorio*, with its late-



CHURCH OF SAN GREGORIO,  
MESSINA.

Renaissance facade. It contains some fine old masters, and commands a beautiful view of the town and the Straits of Messina. The steamer now proceeds to Palermo, passing the Lipari Islands, which already at an early period supplied abundant food to the poetic fancy of the Greeks, whose legends make these islands the abode of Æolus.

Palermo is the military, judicial and ecclesiastical capital of Sicily, and has nearly a quarter of a million inhabitants. It is justly entitled to the epithet *la felice* on account of its magnificent situation and delightful climate. It possesses few ancient architectural remains, but this want is amply compensated by its interesting mediæval monuments and the museum. The *Palazzo Reale* is of Saracenic origin, and has a magnificent chapel, the *Cappella Palatina*. The *Cathedral* was erected in the twelfth century by Archbishop Walter of the Mill. The church of *San Domenico*, erected in 1640, can accommodate 12,000 people; it contains fine pictures and monuments. The *National Museum* is well worth a prolonged visit. A beautiful walk is afforded by the *Marina*, a quay commanding fine views along the coast and as far as Mt. Ætna. At the southern end of the Marina is the *Flora*, one of the most charming gardens in Italy. *Monte Pellegrino*, an indescribably beautiful mass of rock, rises at the northwestern end of the bay of Palermo. The ascent is easy and the view from the summit magnificent.

Pushing northward, the steamer casts anchor in the magnificent bay of Naples, which from the most ancient times has been the object of enthusiastic admiration.

Naples is the most populous town in Italy (over 500,000 inhabitants) and is annually visited by thousands of strangers in quest of enjoyment or health. It lies at the base and on the slopes of several slight hills, rising from the sea in amphitheatre-like form.

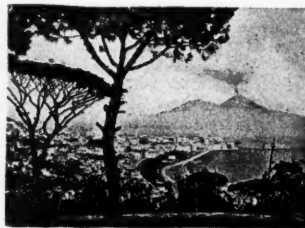


PALERMO AND MONTE PELLEGRINO.

South of it appears in isolated majesty Mount Vesuvius, with its active crater, the "Forge of Vulcan." The plain around, as well as the slopes of Vesuvius, are luxuriantly fertile and one of the most densely peopled districts in the world.

Nature has bountifully lavished her gifts on this favored spot, so bountifully indeed that the most powerful nations, who have in succession been masters of the place, have here wasted their strength and energy and succumbed to its alluring influence.

The ascent of Mount Vesuvius is an excursion of extreme interest, and it can be accomplished with



NAPLES AND MT. VESUVIUS.

ease by means of a cable railway. A visit to the excavated cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii will summon up a picture of ancient domestic life, these places being the most important and almost the only sources of our acquaintance with it.

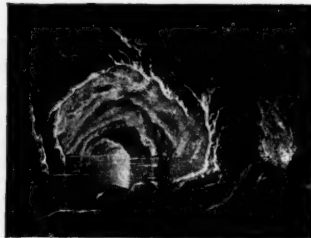
One whole day at least should be given to the island of Capri, with its celebrated "Blue Grotto."

The distance by rail from Naples to Rome is only five hours, so that excursionists can visit the Eternal City with ease. Of Rome, suffice it to repeat the words of Niebuhr, "As the streams lose themselves in the mightier ocean, so the history of the peoples once distributed along the Mediterranean shores is absorbed in that of the mighty Mistress of the World."

The steamer again touches Genoa, to disembark passengers who wish to prolong their stay in Europe, and then turns homeward, being scheduled to reach New York about the 6th of April. Passengers leaving the excursion at Genoa have the privilege of returning by any of the other magnificent express steamers of the Hamburg-American Line ("Angusta Victoria," "Columbia" or "Normannia") from Hamburg or Southampton.

From the light sketch given a swift but vivid idea of this unequalled journey may be obtained. It will be seen that the excursion embraces the principal places of a region whose every inch of soil abounds with stirring reminiscences of ancient lore and history, regions rich with magnificent monuments of past grandeur and countless treasures of art.

To be able to make this unique excursion on board a palatial ocean liner like the "Fürst Bismarck," free from all annoyances inseparable from hotels, railways, small boats, custom houses, packing and unpacking of baggage, transfers, etc., etc., will, no doubt, appeal at once to all American travelers able to undertake the trip. No way can be conceived of visiting the far-famed places with greater safety, speed and comfort. It is the ideal method of seeing foreign countries and observing strange manners and customs without giving up one's own habits and comforts. Of the "Fürst Bismarck," for the purposes of this excursion, too much can hardly be said. The boat is a floating palace. The large and luxurious



THE "BLUE GROTTO" AT CAPRI.

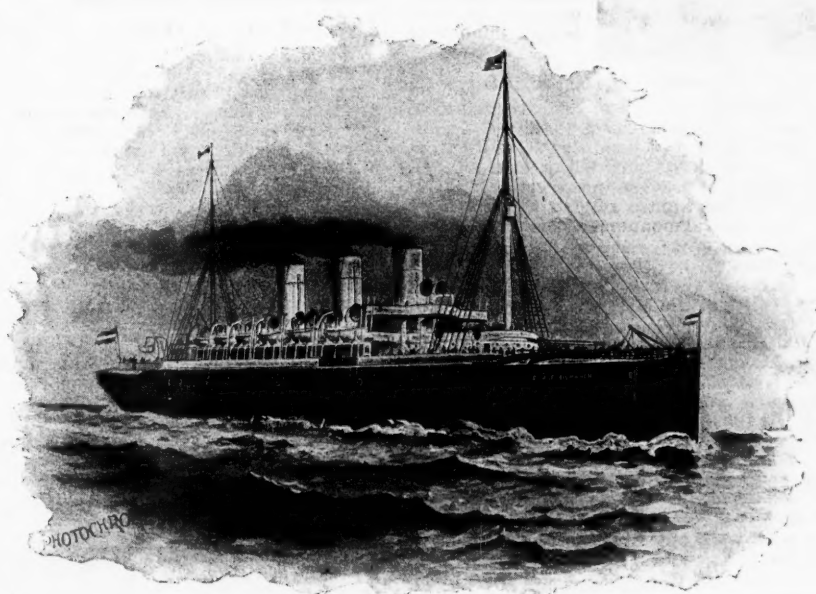


## ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT.

saloons, the ladies' boudoirs, the music and smoking rooms, are fitted up in magnificent style, the best European artists having been retained to design, decorate and furnish them. It has been the aim of the company to relieve passengers of all annoyances which were heretofore considered inseparable from a sea voyage, and provide for them the same accommodations that can be obtained at a first-class hotel. The staterooms are all of large size, airy and comfortable; some of them are furnished in the style of *chambres de luxe*, and others with private bathroom attached. All rooms, outside as well as inside, receive direct light; the outside rooms through sidelights or portholes, the inside rooms from the upper deck. All staterooms are provided with electric bells connected with the Steward's pantry; they also have a wardrobe and other conveniences. Berths and sofas are large and comfortable, so that a whole family often finds

belongs to the fastest ships afloat. She holds the record for the best time between the European continent, Southampton and New York, having made the passage from Southampton to New York in the remarkably short time of six days eleven hours and forty-four minutes. This is equal to about five days twenty hours from Queenstown, the Southampton route being about 300 miles longer. She has frequently exceeded twenty-one knots per hour, which is equal to 24.15 statute miles, and exceeds the speed of transcontinental trains.

The excursion, as outlined above (it will be the fourth undertaken in this manner), lasts about nine weeks. These trips mark a signal advance in the means of European travel. Nothing so elaborate and complete and so perfectly equipped with almost every conceivable means for comfort, enjoyment and sight-seeing, has been attempted before the Hamburg-



STEAMER "FÜRST BISMARCK."

accommodation in one room. A number of staterooms are also arranged *en suite*.

The "Fürst Bismarck" is commanded by Captain Albers, and is a twin-screw steamer of 8874 tons register and 16,400 horse-power. She is the largest ship of the German marine, and was constructed by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company in Stettin, Prussia, and launched in the spring of 1891. She has two independent engines, each of over 8000 horse-power, divided by a longitudinal bulkhead, which separates the ship into two non-communicating halves, each fully equipped with engine, boilers, shaft and screw. This is the great principle of the twin screw system. Each side is again subdivided into numerous watertight compartments. There is also a double bottom with water-tight chambers. The "Fürst Bismarck"

American Line arranged these excursions. It does not seem too much to say that the undertaking of the Hamburg-American Company has worked a revolution in the mode of travel in those far-famed and historic lands which surround the Mediterranean.

Special attention is also called to the regular Mediterranean winter service maintained by the Hamburg-American Line between New York, Algiers, Naples and Genoa. The magnificent twin-screw express steamers run on this route from November until April.

For further particulars application should be made to the Hamburg-American Packet Co., 37 Broadway, New York, or 125 La Salle street, Chicago.

# MISCELLANEOUS

*For the Yachting Season  
of '93.*








GORHAM M'F'G CO., Silversmiths, beg to call attention to the large assortment of Solid Silver Loving Cups, Tankards, Punch Bowls, Pitchers, Chafing Dishes and Various other Single Pieces, and Sets, especially prepared this season with a view to meet the demand for attractive and appropriate Yachting Prizes and Presentation Pieces.

**GORHAM M'F'G CO.,**

SILVERSMITHS,

BROADWAY AND 19th ST., NEW YORK.

## SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS ARE THE BEST

- |                       |   |        |
|-----------------------|---|--------|
| FOR<br>EXPERT WRITERS |  | No. 1  |
| FOR<br>ACCOUNTANTS    |  | No. 2  |
| FOR<br>CORRESPONDENTS |  | No. 3  |
| FOR<br>RAPID WRITING  |  | No. 35 |
| FOR<br>ENGROSSING     |  | No. 36 |

SOLD BY STATIONERS EVERYWHERE.

Samples **FREE** on receipt of return postage, 2 cents.

**SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,** 810 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK.

Convenience,  
Elegance and Durability  
are the Leading Features of  
**GLOBE BUSINESS FURNITURE.**

The best materials that can be had are used in  
Globe Desks,  
Cabinets,  
Secretaries,  
Counters,  
Railings and  
Partitions.  
Sketches and  
Estimates  
Furnished.



GLOBE SECRETARY

Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue.

**THE GLOBE COMPANY,**  
CINCINNATI.

Brown, Green & Adams, Eastern Agents,  
40 & 42 Beaver St., New York.

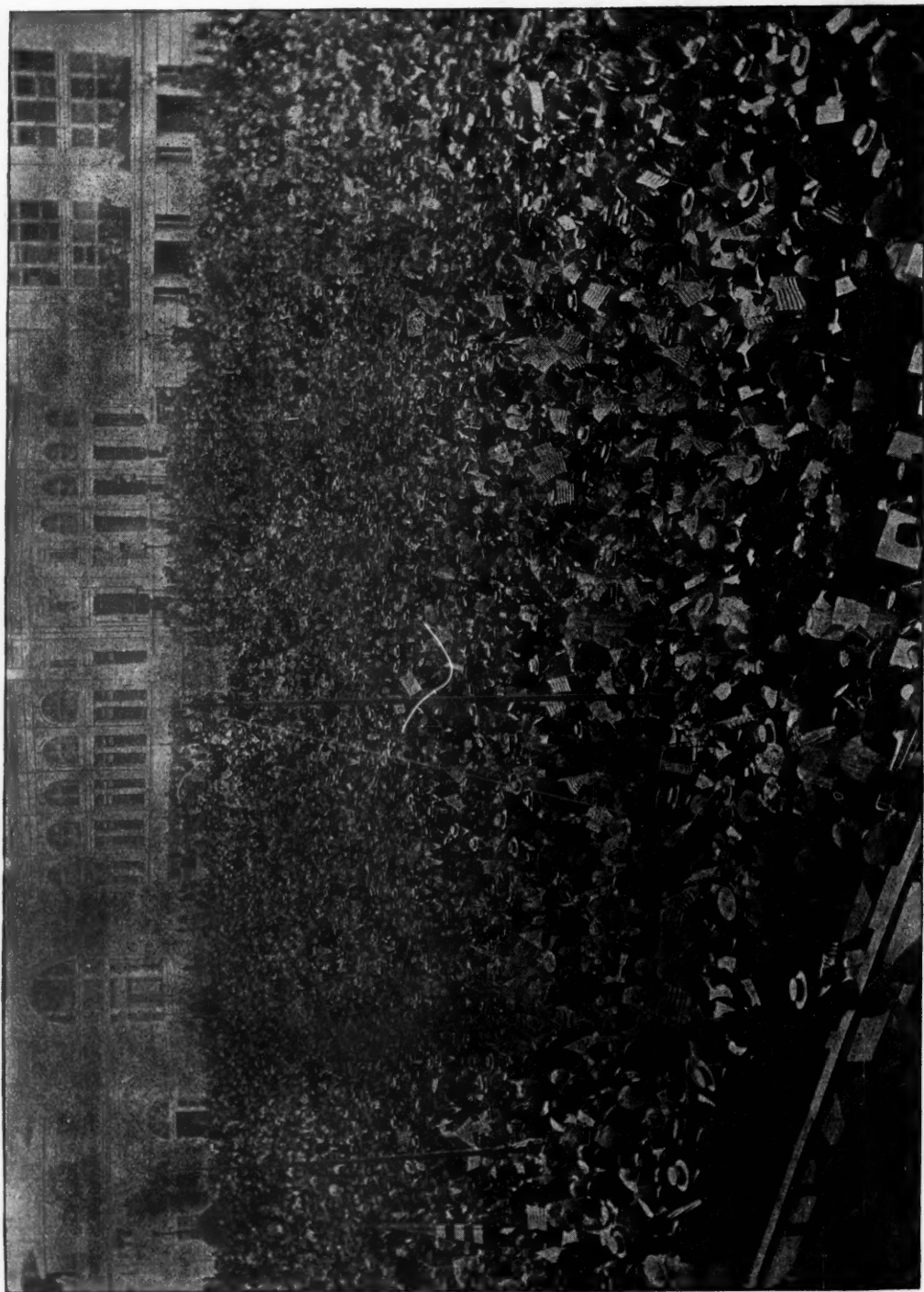
# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

The Review of Reviews is published each month in New York and London, the two editions differing in many features, but publishing numerous articles in common. The English Edition is edited by W. T. Stead, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

## CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1893.

<b>Singing the "Red, White and Blue" ... Frontispiece.</b>	<b>Admiral Tryon and the "Victoria" Disaster.... 169</b>
<b>The Progress of the World—</b>	By W. T. Stead.
The Marriage of the Nations..... 131	With portraits of Admiral Tryon and Rear-Admiral Markham and illustrations of the "Victoria."
The Budding of the Orange Blossoms..... 131	<b>The Civic Life of Chicago: The Impressions of an Observant Englishman..... 178</b>
Publishing the Banns..... 131	With portrait of Major R. W. McClaghrey.
What Mr. Astor Might Do..... 131	<b>Leading Articles of the Month—</b>
The Americanization of Britain..... 132	The Financial Situation..... 183
The Columbian Fourth of July..... 132	Should the Chinese Be Excluded?..... 188
Forthcoming Session of Congress..... 134	The First American Flag..... 189
A New Contest Over the Rules..... 134	Future of the Presbyterian Church in America... 189
Indian Rupees and American Dollars..... 134	The Functions of a Christian Preacher..... 190
The Colorado View of the Situation..... 134	Dr. Lunn and the Wesleyan Sanhedrin..... 190
Altgeld's Pardon of the Anarchists..... 135	The Catholicism of the New Era..... 191
The Various Bearings of the Matter..... 135	A Methodist Tribute to a Jesuit..... 192
The South Carolina Liquor Laws..... 136	How to Teach Civic Duty..... 192
Sunday Opening Voluntarily Abandoned..... 136	Poor Law Reform..... 193
The Fatal Fire on the Fair Grounds..... 137	The Economic Man..... 193
The Tornado in Iowa..... 137	The German Empire..... 193
The Vindication of Lizzie Borden..... 138	With the German Parliament..... 194
The Progress of the Home Rule Debates..... 138	The German Soldier..... 195
Obstruction in June..... 138	A Visit to Prince Bismarck..... 196
The Guillotine..... 138	How a European War Was Averted in 1875..... 197
Will It Succeed?..... 139	Empress Eugenie and Prosper Mérimée..... 198
The Birthday Honors..... 139	Russia's Official Defender Arraigned..... 199
Royal Blunders..... 139	The Mediterranean an English Lake..... 199
The Kaiser Wins..... 139	Some Socialist Leaders..... 200
The New Reichstag..... 140	Mr. McCrackan on the Swiss Referendum..... 201
How Will the French Vote?..... 140	Story of the Discovery of Britain, B.C. 330..... 202
French Parties and Programmes..... 140	Our Floating Hotels..... 203
The Penalty of Pigottism..... 140	On the Edge of the Future..... 203
The Loss of the "Victoria"..... 141	Jack Tar's Life..... 204
The Drexel Institute's Founder is Dead..... 141	The Truth of Hypnotic Suggestion..... 204
A Vacant Seat on the Supreme Bench..... 142	The Cliff-Dwellers of New York..... 205
With Portraits of W. W. Astor, Hon. Hampton L. Carson, Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, M. Constans, M. Millevoye, the late Anthony J. Drexel, the late Justice Blatchford, and Illustrations: Hoisting the Original Stars and Stripes, the South Carolina Liquor Label, Cold-Storage Warehouse in Flames, Ruins of Pomeroy after the Cyclone, and the Drexel Institute.	The Attack on Polar Secrets..... 206
<b>Record of Current Events..... 143</b>	With portraits of Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Peary.
With portraits of Dr. Nansen and wife in arctic costume, Baron de Courcel, the late Guy de Maupassant, and Mayor Harrison addressing the Fourth of July assemblage at Chicago.	Julian Ralph on Chicago Women..... 207
<b>Current History in Caricature..... 148</b>	Women Doctors of England..... 208
With reproductions from American and foreign cartoon papers.	How Men Make Women Unwomanly..... 208
<b>What Should Congress Do About Money?—</b>	Princess May..... 208
Opinions of Distinguished University Professors of Political and Economic Science.. 151	Jay Gould..... 209
<b>Leland Stanford: Some Notes on the Career of a Successful Man..... 155</b>	A Champion for Slang..... 210
By Albert Shaw.	Some Popular Present-Day Authors..... 211
With portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford and other illustrations.	With portraits of Thomas Hardy, Robert Louis Stevenson, I. Zangwill, Alphonse Daudet and Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
	Politicians and Their Caricaturists..... 213
	<b>The Periodicals Reviewed.... 214</b>
	<b>The New Books..... 221</b>
	<b>Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 228</b>
	<b>Index to Periodicals..... 237</b>

TERMS:—\$2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 13 Astor Place, New York City.



From a photograph by Hennemont.

FOURTH OF JULY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR ;—SINGING THE "RED, WHITE AND BLUE."



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. VIII.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1893.

No. 2

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Marriage  
of the  
Nations.*

The marriage of Prince George to Princess May sent a ripple of social and personal interest over England, which not even the somewhat arbitrary levy which custom enforces for wedding presents was able altogether to dash. But the marrying and giving in marriage even of the most estimable young persons of the royal caste cannot for a moment compare in importance to the progress that has been made of late towards the marriage of the nations which speak the English tongue. If we look upon the world-drama as we should look upon any tragi-comedy on the boards of a theatre, it is obvious that its interest centres in the fortunes of the two leading personages—Britain and America. For the last hundred years the play has turned on the story of their alienation, their differences, and their misunderstandings. But with the Alabama arbitration a change came over the spirit of the scene which all story-tellers and dramatists lead us to expect when they are about two-thirds through their plot. The estranged lovers begin to draw together again. They discover that many deadly affronts were merely ridiculous misconceptions. Prejudices born of conflict melt in the sun of restored confidence, and the experienced observer knows that he is within a measureable distance of the time when the hero and heroine will marry and live happily ever afterwards.

*The Budding  
of the Orange  
Blossoms.*

Without attempting to decide whether Britain or America is the hero or the heroine in this great romance of the century, it would really begin to appear that their reunion is going to come about after all. The debate on the proposed treaty of International Arbitration last month in the House of Commons, when a resolution was unanimously passed in favor of meeting the friendly overtures of the American government for the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration, was a sign of the budding of the orange blossom, that familiar symbol of the coming bridal. Mr. Cremer, Sir John Lubbock and the Peace Society have for years pressed this resolution upon Parliament; but it was not till last month that Mr. Gladstone—and with Mr. Gladstone the House of Commons—woke up to the discovery that what had previously been declared to be impossible, unconstitutional and most inexpedient, had now become so obviously de-

sirable that not a single hostile vote could be registered against the motion. The two English-speaking peoples are now both committed to the principle of binding themselves in advance by treaty to submit all disputes to arbitration. They have already referred the Alabama and Bering Sea controversies to arbitration; but the new departure that is contemplated is to substitute for such haphazard references agreed to at the caprice of a Secretary of State for the time being, the solemn obligation of a permanent treaty binding both parties to resort to arbitration for the settlement of their disputes. From that to the constitution of the permanent international High Court, which will be the wedding ring of Britain and America, there is but a short and easily traversed road.

*Publishing  
the Banns.*

There are some who look still further ahead. Mr. Andrew Carnegie is not exactly the supreme type of the fairy match-maker who presides over the love affairs of nations. But Mr. Carnegie is a shrewd man and very practical. He was born a Scotchman, is naturalized an American, and he divides his year between his Highland residence under the Monarchy and his country house in the Republic. He knows personally the leading Republican statesmen of the West and the most influential Liberal ministers of the Queen. He is a protectionist of the protectionists in America, a millionaire whose wealth is largely believed to be due to the heavy duties which excluded British iron and steel from the American market. But this is the man who, in the article entitled "A Look Ahead," which we notice elsewhere, proclaims the banns between the Republic and the Empire, and offers as a solid and material consideration the establishment of free-trade between the dominions of the Queen and the States of the American Commonwealth. From whatever point of view this may be regarded, it is significant and encouraging.

*What  
Mr. Astor  
Might Do.*

If the great blunder of the Third George is to be undone, if the Empire and the Republic after a hundred years of estrangement are to be reunited, so as to constitute a single State—so far as the rest of the world is concerned—then it is evident that the hour has come for the appearance of a new factor on the scene in the shape of British-Americans in Britain and American-

Britons in America, men jointly representing both countries and owing allegiance both to Empire and to Republic, as Minnesotans to Minnesota, or as Welshmen to Wales, but whose real fatherland is the English-speaking world. A few of us here and there in the press and in the pulpit have long ago proclaimed our adhesion to this saving faith. But what is wanted is a person or persons who will stand forth before the two countries as the champion of the great cause, and use their personal influence, social position



MR. W. W. ASTOR.

and all and every other means at their disposal to work for the reunion of English-speakingdom, as scores and hundreds of other men use their lives in working for their particular party, sect or faction. The difficulty is that it takes a very big man to work for a very big idea. We make our gods in our own image, and the idols of the market-place and the forum are adjusted to our own stature. But the English-speaking idea is one of the biggest that ever fired the imagination of mankind, and that is one of the reasons why people are asking themselves whether Mr. Carnegie could be right in urging Mr. W. W. Astor to shoulder the responsibilities of his unique position and place himself at the head of the movement for the reunion of the English-speaking race. Mr. Astor has great advantages for playing such a part. He has wealth without envy, he comes of a good breed, he has the sense of responsibility—all that is good. He is also not without ambition, social and journalistic, as his recent adventures prove. But whether he is man enough for this other work time alone can show.

Turn where we may, we find evidence of the Americanization of British institutions. The Australian banks are re-constituting themselves on the American basis. Mr. Rhodes announces at the Cape that he is studying the American immigration laws with a view to restricting the landing of Asiatics. But it is in England and at Westminster that the tendency is most perceptible.

*The Americanization of Britain.*

Mr. Gladstone—most unfortunately for his cause—began by framing his Home Rule bill with an eye not to American, but to Colonial precedents. That was the root of all his errors, the cause of all his embarrassments. For the difference between Colonial and American precedent is simply this—that the Colonial constitutions were drawn up with the view of enabling the colonies to become independent States, while the American constitution, as interpreted by the great Civil War and its corollaries, is based upon the principle of keeping together in indissoluble federation States which in their own domestic affairs are independent. Home Rule on Colonial lines meant—and means—an Ireland ripening for separation and independence. Home Rule on American lines meant—and means—Ireland left free to manage her own affairs, in order that she may be more indissolubly bound up with the fabric of the Empire. Colonial Home Rule will never be applied to Ireland; but American Home Rule—Home Rule as a basis for federation—comes nearer every day.

*The Columbian Fourth of July.*

The celebration of America's great day at the World's Exhibition has in this connection peculiar significance. Some two years ago at a gathering called for that purpose and held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, a banner was adopted as the flag of human freedom, of liberty and peace. The original banner was immediately sent by a lady delegate, Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby, to the International Peace Congress at



HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON.

Rome, and the following year to Berne, Switzerland, but the ceremony of the first hoisting and unfurling of this flag had been deferred until the Fourth of July celebration at the Columbian Exhibition. In addition a Columbian Liberty Bell had been created out of historical metal relics, identified with all the various different efforts for prog-

ress in the world's history, the bell being intended to ring only on the anniversaries of the great events that mark the progress of the world towards free institutions. This bell was ready in distant Troy, N. Y., where it was cast, to be rung for the first time in connection with the unfurling of the flag of universal liberty. The editor of the English edition of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in his Christmas number puts in the mouth of his character, Compton, the assertion that "what was at stake at Chicago and at the Columbian Exhibition was the leadership of the English-speaking world." Will the great race alliance which is the hope of the future have its centre in Washington or in London? Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, who prepared the programme, made the Fourth of July celebration at Chicago the occasion for claiming that the passage of the leadership of the English-speaking race, and therefore, of the human race, from London to Washington, is now accomplished, and also crowned Chicago for the period of the Columbian Exhibition as the capital of the world. At exactly twelve o'clock on that day the flag of "human

freedom" was for the first time run aloft, a typical daughter of the South, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Georgia, and a representative daughter of the North, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, joining in performing this ceremony. At the same time the original star-spangled banner was hoisted to its place by Mrs. H. R. P. Stafford, of Massachusetts, and Miss Mary Desha, of Kentucky, representing the daughters of the American Revolution. The Columbian Liberty Bell was rung for the first time, the electric button being pressed by Mrs. Madge Morris Wagner, of California, and Miss Minnie F. Mickley, of Pennsylvania. These two flags were then saluted by cannon, ringing of bells and the dipping of all the flags in sight, and Mayor Harrison called upon the vast multitude to swear on the sword of Andrew Jackson allegiance to the flags and all that they represent. It was appropriate that the Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, the historian of the Supreme Court of the United States, should be the orator on this occasion, and that the presiding officer should be the Vice-President of the United States.



HOISTING THE ORIGINAL "STARS AND STRIPES."

Commencing on the right, the first lady is Mrs. Madge Morris Wagner, of San Diego, Cal., authoress of the poem "Liberty's Bell." Directly in front of her, with his hands resting upon the table, is the telegraph operator, who has just received the message from Troy, N. Y., announcing the ringing of the bell. Next to her in the distance is Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker. The lady holding up the umbrella and smiling is Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Pennsylvania's representative of the Liberty Bell Committee. She and Mrs. Wagner together touched the electric key that first rang the Columbian Liberty Bell at Troy, N. Y. The next lady, dressed in white, is Miss Mary Desha, of Kentucky, representative of the daughters of the American Revolution. The elderly lady in black is Mrs. H. R. P. Stafford, of Cottage City, Mass., the owner of the "Original Stars and Stripes," or "Paul Jones Flag." By the side of Mrs. Stafford is Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, while behind him is Mr. William O. McDowell, Chairman of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, passing with the message just received from Troy, N. Y., announcing the ringing of the bell. The other figure is a Columbian Guard on duty at the flag pole.

*Forthcoming  
Session of  
Congress.*

Unquestionably it was with great reluctance that President Cleveland yielded to the pressure of the business community and to the logic of an almost desperate situation, and consented to call Congress to meet in extra session as early as August 7. Nobody can blame him for this reluctance. You can take the horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. The President can convene Congress and can send in an urgent message asking the immediate repeal of the silver-purchase act, but he cannot even guess what Congress may conclude to do about it. Nor can any one tell with any measure of assurance what the outcome of this extra sitting is likely to be. Only one thing at the outset is certain, and that is the election of Judge Crisp, of Georgia, to be Speaker of this as of the late Congress. He will have the full support of his party. It is said that the wishes of the White House as to the principal chairmanships of committees have been communicated to him,—this being a rather unusual proceeding. Mr. Crisp, according to reports, has been at work for some days upon the full make-up of the committees so that he may be able to announce them as early in the session as possible.

*A New Con-  
test Over  
the Rules.*

There promises to be an instructive battle over the rules under which this new Congress will do its business. The last House, as our readers will remember, repudiated the changes that had been introduced by its predecessor under Mr. Reed's somewhat peremptory sway as presiding officer. Mr. Reed's rules were in fact a great improvement on many accounts. They put an effective check upon "filibustering," and made it possible for the majority to do business, as under the Constitution it is their right to do. The Democrats had naturally opposed Mr. Reed's innovations, precisely as the Republicans would have done if they had been the obstructive minority. When they gained control of the last House, the Democrats were bound in consistency to adopt rules of a less stringent character than those they had been denouncing as despotic. Now, however, when the administration Democrats fear the filibustering tactics of the free-silver combination, they would be far happier if they could proceed to business under the code of rules once devised for the expediting of things under the brisk gavel of "Czar" Reed. Congress cannot make the monetary situation much worse than it has been of late, and it may do something to improve it. So the extra session will be welcome, even though it bids fair to be turbulent.

*Indian Rupees  
and American  
Dollars.*

The flurry that determined Mr. Cleveland to bring Congress together in August was occasioned by the news that the free coinage of silver rupees in India had been suspended. The "rupee" is really a larger factor in this everlasting international silver-and-gold hubbub than the cheapened "dollar of the dads," or the maligned Sherman silver-purchase act. India's population reaches into the hundreds of millions, and beyond India are hundreds of millions more of Asiatics,

all of whom use silver as money, and melt down or hammer out their rupees when they want silver to use for other purposes than money,—and they use a vast deal of silver in the arts. Thus India has absorbed a large part, perhaps a full third, of all the yearly output of the world's silver mines. In the heart of India, a rupee has always been a rupee; and as prices are largely customary in those regions, it had not mattered much that silver was getting cheaper, so far as affecting prices was concerned. The shrewd Englishman could invest in low-priced silver bullion, coin it freely into rupees, and buy Indian wheat or other products at the old nominal prices, while his money had cost him much less than formerly. On the other hand, however, the Government of India had to take its revenues from the natives in rupees, and suffered correspondingly in its dealings with London, where the rupee was recognized only at its cheapened bullion value. And Indian merchants, buying in London, found that the rupee had lost a large part of its purchasing power; and so they were compelled to charge their native customers more rupees for a given article. It would require a page or two to explain in detail the awful drain to which this downward drift of the bullion value of the rupee has subjected the people of India, while England has endeavored with some success to see that what was India's loss should be Britain's gain. So immobile are the conditions of trade in the heart of these ancient Asiatic societies that it has taken a long time for the fluctuation of the rupee to permeate the whole business life of India. But the demoralization had at length become so general that it was thought necessary to shut down the mints at least temporarily, to see if a cessation of coinage, or perchance a limited coinage on government account, might not help to check the decline and improve the general situation. This policy may of course prove only temporary; but naturally it frightened the silver producers, who feared that a large part of the current Asiatic demand would be cut off for some time to come. And the silver market took another sharp downward turn in consequence—with the effect of making nobody but the silver owners think any better of our compulsory purchase act.

*The Colorado  
View of  
the Situation.*

And so Mr. Cleveland sent out his mandate for an extra session, to repeal summarily that act which compels the Secretary of the Treasury to buy a pile of silver every month about equal in amount to the total product of the American mines. That the administration view will not be acquiesced in without a severe struggle is evident from the tone of a remarkable manifesto that the people of Colorado have sent out to the country, and from the reception that this document has received in various quarters. Free silver, pure and simple, is its demand, regardless of India or of Europe. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, Mr. Warner, of Ohio, and many other of the pronounced silver men have declared their position to be unchanged. They will be in a decided minority in the House, but they



can make themselves heard and felt. The Colorado appeal is impassioned rather than logical. It begs the question at every point, and seems to us to take the short-sighted rather than the long-sighted view of the question. Colorado's interests require an established, permanent bimetalism. But such a condition is more likely to be secured by a repeal of the Sherman act than by its continuance. Avowedly, Colorado speaks as a party having silver to sell. But stable currency for this great nation is a larger consideration than an immediate market for Colorado's product; and in the end the prosperity of Colorado will be found to be identical with that of the rest of the country.

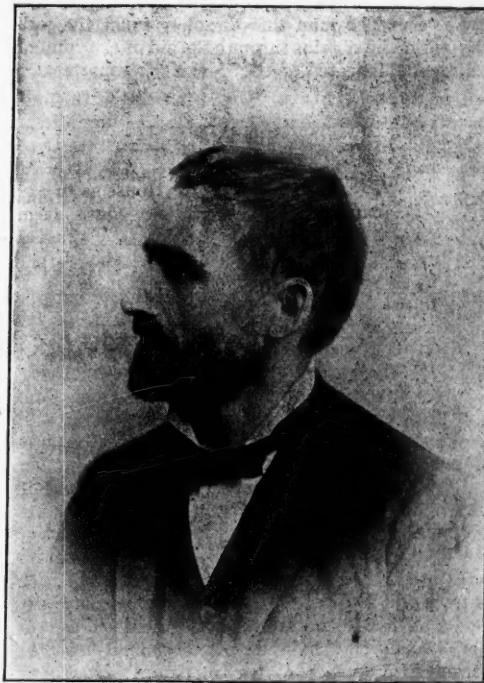
*Altgeld's Pardon  
of the  
Anarchists.*

Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, has seen fit to add to the local sensations of the World's Fair year by pardoning the three Anarchists whose death sentences had been commuted to imprisonment by Governor Oglesby. It was a terrible tragedy in the day of it, but some of our readers may have forgotten the data of the Haymarket riot and the great trial that followed. There were serious strikes in various Chicago industries in May, 1886. A group of blatant Anarchists took advantage of the labor troubles to preach incendiary doctrines and to incite in various ways a violent uprising. These men held a public meeting in an open space known as the Haymarket, and they were so seditious in their speeches that it became necessary in the interests of order to require their dispersion by the police. One of the Anarchists thereupon threw a dynamite bomb into the midst of a body of policemen, killing and wounding several. The inquiry that followed led to the discovery of a definite plan to attack the authorities. Eight of the Anarchists were convicted of murder and sentenced to death. One of them, Ling, committed suicide in his cell before the day fixed for his execution. Parsons, Spies, Fischer and Engel were hung. Fielden and Schwab, whose guilt was deemed to be less heinous, had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life, and Neebe's term was fixed at fifteen years. It is these three men whom Governor Altgeld has now released. The bitter criticism he has brought upon himself is due not so much to his exercise of the judicial clemency as to the very objectionable document in which he has seen fit to review the whole case from the beginning, and to include prosecutors, witnesses, jurymen and judges all in one sweeping condemnation.

*The Various  
Bearings of  
the Matter.*

Judge Altgeld's injustice to abler and more experienced men than himself does not, however, excuse injustice towards him on the part of the press and the public at large. A great many people have long regarded John P. Altgeld as an agitator and an extremist, and some people have thought him an arrant demagogue. But it is really not sensible to regard his action in this case as one cunningly contrived to curry favor and win votes. It is an action unerringly certain to destroy Altgeld's political future. The Anarchist vote

is not worth considering, and Altgeld had nothing to gain in labor circles by this step. There was no great pressure upon him from any source to pardon those miserable victims of a bad delusion. He was doing a thing that was sure to make his very name odious. There is only one fair conclusion, and that is that Governor Altgeld acted in the line of his feelings and convictions, regardless of consequences. He was one



GOVERNOR ALTGELD, OF ILLINOIS.

of the men who never believed that the Anarchists were guilty of murder under the penal laws of Illinois. Let us remember that there were good and courageous men in Chicago who took this view at great personal sacrifice. One of them was Henry D. Lloyd, as brilliant a thinker and as true and chivalric a man as Chicago could ever wish to claim. It seems to us that Judge Gary's magnificent review of the whole case, and his vindication of the results of the trial, as given by him in a recent number of the *Century Magazine*, were conclusive. The Anarchists certainly had no reason to complain. Their doctrine of the right to overturn existing laws and institutions by violence, puts them outside the pale of the law, morally speaking. Whatever others may say, no man who professes the Anarchist's creed is anything else than a ridiculous poltroon if he ever invokes the protection of the laws he would destroy. Altgeld was sincere, doubtless, in every sentence of his ill-judged, wrong-headed screed. But his sincerity the better reveals his dangerous character and his unfit-

ness to exercise the high duties of Governor. Incidentally, one is led to ask again the oft-repeated question, Where can we safely lodge the pardoning power? As to the poor wretches whom Altgeld has turned loose upon society, there is no particular danger of their doing any harm. The newspapers are committing an unintended offense in giving so much notice to the vaporings, apropos of the Chicago release, of that cowardly ignoramus Johann Most of New York. The man thrives solely upon the publicity which he obtains through the aid of the younger and less sophisticated of the New York reporters.

*The South Carolina Liquor Laws.* The country was prepared to observe with great interest Governor Tillman's experiment of a State monopoly of the wholesale and retail liquor traffic in South Carolina, —when, behold, a learned judge declared the law unconstitutional and granted a permanent injunction against it in behalf of a saloon keeper who objected



GOVERNOR TILLMAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

to being dispossessed by the State's dispensary agent. This will have entirely blocked the operation of the law, which had gone into effect July 1, making danger of confusion if not chaos, until the Supreme Court can have passed upon the points involved. The State had laid in large quantities of liquor, and so had private individuals. Governor Tillman had promised a net revenue, for the relief of taxpayers, of half a million dollars a year. It is

hardly likely that the essential features of the plan will be found at variance with constitutional provisions; and if the South Carolinians are sufficiently in earnest they can doubtless amend the law and get it into force in due season. While in line with methods employed in some parts of Northwestern



THE OFFICIAL LIQUOR LABEL.

Europe, the South Carolina law makes an entirely new departure in American liquor legislation. We ought, therefore, to hope for it a fair and deliberate trial. Even the prohibitionists demand as much, holding that Governor Tillman's dispensers will not be a political element, and that the elimination of the saloon keepers and their following will be a great gain, making the prospects for ultimate prohibition of the traffic much brighter than before. We can only wait developments and urge Governor Tillman to keep up his courage and secure for his ideas a full and conclusive trial, not only for the sake of South Carolina but for the instruction of other States.

*Sunday Opening Voluntarily Abandoned.* It is almost worth while to have had the experiment of Sunday opening tried for a few weeks at the World's Fair for the sake of the extraordinary outcome. The local Directory which had with such questionable propriety forced the gates open on Sunday after having entered into a full understanding with the country that they were to be closed, has become convinced that as a business proposition it does not pay, and has been compelled to close them on those very grounds of business expediency which led to the decision for an open Fair. The good people of this country who were so earnest in their plea that the "American Sabbath" should be observed in the presence of European visitors, are having their wish fulfilled in a more impressive manner than they could



THE COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSE IN FLAMES.

have dreamed of. For the public simply would not patronize a Sunday Fair, nor would the exhibitors exert themselves on the day they needed so greatly for rest. The last open Sunday was July 16, which was made a benefit day for the families of the firemen who had perished in the flames of the Cold Storage building on July 10. On the Continent of Europe this voluntary abandonment of Sunday opening by the Chicago Directory can hardly fail to make a profound impression. In England and Scotland it will be understood better, but everywhere it will be deemed most truly remarkable.

*The Fatal Fire  
on the  
Fair Grounds.*

The terrible fire that cost the lives of sixteen firemen on July 10 was witnessed by thousands of World's Fair visitors with whom it will always remain as the most enduring memory of their sojourn at Chicago. The great cold-storage warehouse on the lower side of the Fair grounds had taken fire, and a large number of firemen were sent to the top of the building's tall tower, a hundred feet above the roof. The tower beneath them was suddenly wrapped in flames and they were helpless. A number jumped through the frightful space that separated them from the roof, only to fall into the flames of the main

structure. There is a moral to this catastrophe. The fire marshals, it is said, had repeatedly condemned the storage building as a "fire trap." The authorities of the Fair had not acted upon the warning. We Americans have learned to build colossal structures of frail materials, and we are reckless of the danger to human life. Even the new-fangled tall buildings that are most carefully constructed of fire-proof materials are not to be regarded too complacently. As yet, the facilities for dealing with fires are not equal to the aerial flights of the new architecture. It is interesting to note that the further erection of exceptionally tall business buildings in Chicago has been prohibited; and no new peaks are likely soon to be added to what Mr. Stead so aptly calls the city's "mountain scenery."

*The Tornado  
in Iowa.* A more frightful catastrophe than the Fair grounds fire, and a more awfully spectacular one, had occurred in Iowa

four days earlier. On July 6 a tornado swept across a portion of the State, dealing out death and ruin all along its fateful path. The centre of destruction was at the village of Pomeroy, which was almost entirely demolished. Those killed and fatally injured seem to have been more than a hundred, and a far greater number were seriously maimed. The fearful havoc that such a tornado makes can only be appreciated by actual observation. Something can be done to mitigate danger from fires; and even floods, famine and pestilence are all to some extent avertible or palliable as to their fatality. But electric storms have thus far baffled us. The only wonder is that they always deal so much more relentlessly with property than with lives, and that so small a portion of those whom they render homeless are crushed in the ruins of their habitations. Obviously, tornadoes make a reason for light, wooden houses.



FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Copyright, 1893, by Harper & Brothers.

VIEW OF RUINS OF POMEROY AFTER THE CYCLONE.



*The Vindication  
of  
Lizzie Borden.*

No criminal case in recent times has so absorbed the attention of New England as the trial of Miss Lizzie Borden, of Fall River, Mass., who was under indictment for the murder of her parents under the most horrible circumstances. The Fall River police had hit upon the theory that Miss Lizzie was the criminal; and she had at the coroner's inquest and through all the preliminaries been treated as presumably guilty rather than as presumably innocent. Now that it is all over there does not seem to have been a particle of evidence against her. And yet, such was the frightful ingenuity of the amateurish detectives and the ambitious prosecutors of Fall River, that they have fixed upon her a stigma which can never be wholly removed. They have so forced their theory that they will have given a large portion of the public the idea that Miss Lizzie's acquittal means simply, "not proven, though probably guilty." There is such a thing as undue eagerness to locate guilt. The protection of the good name of the innocent is more important by far than the condign punishment of the guilty. It would be a good thing if the friends of Lizzie Borden should undertake to give emphasis to this sound principle by persuading her to bring damage suits against the most perniciously active of her detractors.

*The Progress  
of the Home  
Rule Debate.*

The British Government has been discovering the wisdom of acting upon the very simple and practical principle which last autumn was pressed upon them in vain. That principle was the very obvious one that they should not attempt to legislate upon any branch of the Irish question upon which they had not a clear majority in the House of Commons. Ignoring this prudent counsel, Mr. Gladstone persisted in binding up the establishment of an Irish Parliament—which is not to be called a Parliament—with an alteration of the constitution of the Parliament at Westminster and a readjustment of the financial relations of the two countries. It is around these two subjects that the battle has hitherto raged. On the financial question Mr. Gladstone was so far from having a majority of his own party that he has not even been able to maintain his own equilibrium. His financial scheme of 1886 differed from his financial scheme of 1890, and that again has been modified by the discovery of fatal flaws in the figures vitiating all his calculations. So it is now proposed that for six years, while the new Government is finding its feet and learning its business, the finances shall remain as at present in the hands of the Imperial Government, and it was understood that as a natural corollary of this decision Clause 9 would be excised *holus bolus* from the bill. Surely it would have been more sensible to have taken this course from the first.

*Obstruction  
in June.*

The Home Rule bill was discussed all through June, with the result that the committee got only to the fourth clause, and the majority impatiently chafed and fumed, and talked of guillotining the bill through the House.

The guillotining process is that which was applied by the late Government to drive their Coercion bill through committee. Notice was given that after a certain day debate would cease, and the House divide without debate upon all amendments still on the paper. It is the gag applied in the most brutal fashion; and it was noted as an evil precedent when Mr. Balfour employed it by the very men who now clamored for its adoption to thrust the Home Rule bill through committee. If the majority wished to shorten debate without giving the House of Lords a plausible pretext for rejecting the bill they could have adopted several less objectionable measures than the guillotine. They could, for instance, have limited the length of speeches, say to ten minutes, with occasional exceptions by special permission, and fixed a fair and reasonable limit to the duration of a debate on any amendment or clause; and they could have refused to debate at all any amendment manifestly and only obstructive. Mr. Gladstone at length adopted a modified guillotine policy, but it will probably not have helped so much as would a decision to lighten the bill as much as possible of all controversial top-hamper, and to send up to the Peers the irreducible minimum of clauses conceding Home Rule. This would be good policy in any case; it is obviously the only policy when it is quite accepted that the Peers will throw it out, no matter in what shape it comes before them.

*The  
Guillotine.*

The mutterings of discontent on the part of many of his supporters, emphasized by a slight reduction in the Liberal majority at Pontefract, decided Mr. Gladstone to make a desperate effort to extricate his bill from the thicket. So in the last days of June it was proclaimed with great beating of tom-toms that Ministers were about to complete the revolution in Parliamentary procedure which was begun when Mr. Parnell first made the closure indispensable. Hitherto the right of closing debate has been vested in a majority subject to the discretion of the Speaker or the Chairmen of Committees, who seldom acted in important cases excepting on the initiative of a Minister of the Crown. The Liberals denounced Mr. Smith in 1887 when he thrust the Coercion bill through by a departure from this rule, and now they shelter themselves behind the precedent which they denounced. Henceforth a Minister with a majority is to be allowed to fix a date for closing, not any particular debate on any particular clause, but for closing the consideration of the whole subject. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, wishes to get the Home Rule bill through Committee by July 27. He therefore allocates so much time to this, that, or the other section of the bill. Clauses 5 to 8 must, for instance, be disposed of by July 6; clauses 9 to 26 by the 13th; clauses 27 to 40 by the 20th; new clauses, etc., by the 27th. On each of these dates the guillotine drops, and all amendments still outstanding are to be voted upon without further debate. There is to be no longer any waiting for the permission of the Speaker to close debate. Ministerial ex-



agencies are to be the sole law of the House, and the minority is to rest content with the sole real right of a minority—that of liberty to convert itself into a majority as soon as it can.

*Will it Succeed?* Judging from precedent, Ministers will have failed to get their bill through before July 27. They have never fixed a date yet for getting through any stage of this measure that they have been able to keep. Even if the Opposition were to acquiesce in the policy of the gag and the guillotine, it is extremely doubtful whether the Ministerialists themselves would not require more time in which to discuss the latest version of the Government bill. For the bill which was read a first and second time is not the bill which is now before the committee. The abandonment of the financial arrangements, and the sacrifice of the ninth clause, dealing with the retention of the Irish members, confront the House with what is practically a new bill. Who can say how many more versions of the Deformed Transformed we shall have? As every Ministerial change of front entails fresh loss of time, it is much more likely that they will get through their bill in August by postponing everything but the bare principle of a subordinate legislature than that they will have succeeded in carrying the present revised version of the bill by July 27.

*The Birthday Honors.* The Queen's birthday was marked by the usual distribution of peerages, baronetcies, knighthoods and other declarations, by which a certain number of Her Majesty's subjects are stamped, as it were, with a hall mark of respectability and eminence. The chief features of this year's distribution of honors was the number of knighthoods and baronetcies which fell to proprietors of newspapers and editors. If the stream of journalistic declaration continues to run at this year's rate it will become the rule that no one but a knight will have a chance of securing an engagement as editor of a first-class provincial paper. As for editors of London papers, they will all be dukes before long; that is, if they are lucky enough to be proprietors as well, otherwise they will not be able to maintain the ducal dignity. It is to be regretted that the distribution of royal favors should not be altogether free from a suspicion of jobbery and corruption. Of course Her Majesty is not to blame, and it is better, no doubt, that party "whips" should be able to buy their men by titles than by cash. If the story that was current in London last month has any foundation, it would seem as if the money taint was creeping into the very fountain of honor. The rumor to which we refer emanated from a gentleman who declared that he had been approached some time since on behalf of the Liberal wire-pullers, who informed him that if he chose to be a baronet he could obtain the coveted handle to his name by the simple process of subscribing £10,000 to the party exchequer. As he did not hanker after a baronetcy, he asked how much it would cost to get a peerage, but finding that a seat in the House of Lords

could only be obtained by a subscription of £100,000 to the party exchequer, he declined business. Of course the gentleman in question may have been hoaxed by an unauthorized negotiation, but it is to be feared that some at least of the birthday honors are practically granted in return for cash down. We do not mean to say that a tuft-hunter can go to Parliament Street and buy a baronetcy as you can buy a roll of bacon; but if a man spends liberally of his substance in contesting seats, it is generally understood he will not go without his reward.

*Royal Blunders.* The Royal wedding, which will be over long before these lines meet the eye of the reader, reminds the world once more of the immense social influence that is still wielded by the Monarchy. The pity of it is that the wire-pullers of kings do not seem to realize the latent force which they are wasting. Take for instance this very wedding. All the British world and his wife turned out into the street to cheer the bridegroom and bride on their way to the altar and on their return to the palace. But why in the name of common civility should Her Majesty have decreed that in place of the stately pageant, which Royalty knows so well how to organize, and which would have enabled everybody to have seen the prince and his bride and all their royal and imperial relatives, the wedding party shall be whisked through the streets in closed carriages? They might as well go in hearses. Then again, why could the young couple not have been induced to spend their honeymoon in Ireland? They could have been as private as they pleased. The mere fact that the young couple had elected to begin their married life on Irish soil would have pleased every one, whether Unionist or Home Ruler. But apparently, just because it was the most obvious thing to do, it is not to be done, and Royalty once more throws away one of its trump cards.

*The Kaiser Wins.* The German elections, which have been the leading political events of last month, go far to show that, in Germany at least, the Monarchical principle holds its own. When the Reichstag rejected the Army bill the Kaiser appealed to the constituencies, and, much to the astonishment of many eminent authorities, secured a majority in the new Parliament. It is a narrow majority, it is true; and the majority in the Reichstag has been returned by a minority of the electors. But he has got a majority; and he certainly would not have got it if he had kept the Monarchy shut up in a close carriage—*more Anglicano*. Count Caprivi, who was the Kaiser's election agent, had heavy odds against him. Bismarck was virtually leader of the Opposition. The ablest and most powerful popular leaders denounced the bill. Bad trade and depressed agriculture did not dispose the electors to vote for an increase of taxation. But, notwithstanding the heavy odds against him, the Kaiser has triumphed, and the Army bill has actually passed in the new Reichstag.

*The New Reichstag.*

The result of the election was a surprise for the Radicals, whose followers seem to be going over *en masse* to the Social Democrats. The latter have forty-four members in the new Reichstag. Richter, their chief Liberal opponent, who had sixty-eight followers in the old Reichstag, will only have thirty-six in the new. The Anti-Semites have now sixteen members, including the redoubtable Ahlwardt, who has been returned for more than one constituency. Dr. Virchow, one of the most respected of the retiring Radical members, failed to secure re-election. The Catholic Centre has lost its former solidity and cohesion, but it remains the strongest of all the Parliamentary groups, with ninety-six members. The feeling in Southern Germany against the Army bill seems to have been very strong, the vote cast in Bavaria showing a majority of more than two to one against the bill. The composition of the new Reichstag when it assembled for business was understood to be as follows:

Conservatives, 74; Imperialists, 24; National Liberals, 50; Radical Union, 12; Radical People's Party, 24; South German People's Party, 11; Centre, 96; Guelphs, 7; Social Democrats, 44; Poles, 19; Anti-Semites, 16; Independents, 9; Danes, 1; Alsatian Protest Party, 7; Alsations in favor of the Army bill, 3. Gains—Conservatives, 6; Imperialists, 6; National Liberals, 8; South German People's Party, 1; Social Democrats, 8; Poles, 2; Anti-Semites, 10; Independents, 3. Losses—Radical Union and Radical People's Party together, 32; Centres, 9; Guelphs, 3.

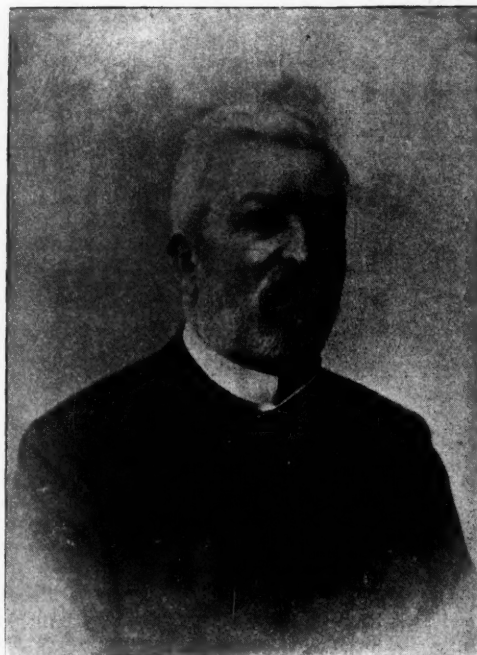
*How Will the French Vote?*

Germany having thus decided to give the Emperor the additional soldiers which he declares to be indispensable for the safety of the Fatherland, the next question is, what will France do? The general election in France is fixed for this month of August, but the second ballot will not be taken before the first week in September. Great interest attaches to this election, because it is the first to be held since the Pope ordered his Mamelukes to support the Republic. The Catholic Royalists who have rallied to the Republic constitute an element of electoral force which M. Constans is endeavoring to exploit for his own advantage. It would indeed be a cruel irony of fate if the first result of the Papal appearance as a Republican election agent were like the return to power of a politician with such a scabrous record as M. Constans. What the result of the conflict will be no one can possibly divine. No one knows how far the Panama scandals, followed by the judicial scandal of an illegal sentence,—inflicted virtually by order of the Ministry upon M. Eiffel and M. Charles de Lesseps, which the higher court quashed—have affected the French electorate. Only one thing seems clear—whatever party or politician comes to the top, French armament will be maintained.

*French Parties and Programmes.*

M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, proclaims as his programme the policy of Republican concentration, which means, as we should say, a Liberal-Radical union, with the

Liberals at the top. M. Goblet, the Radical, accepts this policy, on condition the Radicals are at the top. M. Constans, the strong man of the law and order party of the Republicans, seeks to make his game in an altogether different direction. He has his eye upon the newly rallied Royalists. He is for a concentration of the Conservative forces, a strong policy, social legislation in aid of old age pensions, and a reduction of the burdens of the peasantry. He does not propose to abandon secular education, or to exempt priests from military service, but he proclaims on other matters a policy of tolerance and conciliation. M. Constans is the Mr. Chamberlain of the situation,



M. CONSTANS.

if we can imagine the Conservatives just beginning to rally to the cause of Birmingham; M. Dupuy is a kind of French Sir W. Harcourt of the Whig era; M. Goblet, a very poor version of Mr. Morley. M. Clémenceau—"the French Parnell"—has not yet spoken.

M. Clémenceau, who was declared to have been ruined by the accusations brought against him of complicity, through M. Hertz, in the Panama scandal, has been unexpectedly resuscitated by the inconceivable folly of his enemies. M. Millevoye, a kind of French Maud Gonne, without her beauty or grace, and with about as much influence in international politics, furiously assailed M. Clémenceau in the Chamber as a traitor to France. In support of his accusation he had the incredible folly to produce in the tribune a

*The Penalty of Pigottism.*



M. MILLEVOYE.

forged document, which he alleged had been stolen from the British Embassy, showing that M. Clémenceau had been bribed with £20,000 to support British interests against the Republic. The document was so obvious a hoax that it could not have deceived even the Simple Simon of the *Times* who so greedily swallowed the forgeries of Pigott. The only result of publication was the extinction of M. Millevoye, the prosecution of his forger, and the rehabilitation of M. Clémenceau. It is the latest illustration of the familiar doctrine that you have usually more reason to be grateful to your enemies than to your friends. Pigott in England, Ahlwardt in Germany, and Millevoye in France constitute a remarkable trio, whose fate will, it is to be hoped, discourage for some time to come the employment of bogus revelations as a weapon in political warfare.

*The Loss of the "Victoria."* On Thursday afternoon, June 22, while the Mediterranean fleet was engaged in evolutions about seven miles from the Syrian coast in the Tripoli roadstead, the "Camperdown" collided with the flagship "Victoria," with such force that in ten minutes the "Victoria" sank, carrying down with her into seventy fathoms of water Admiral Tryon and 400 of her crew. Only about 200 were saved. This accident, which deprived England of one of her strongest fighting ships and one of her ablest admirals, is said to have been due to a slight

delay caused by the captain of the "Camperdown" not understanding at first the signal from the flagship. Seeing from the movements of the other ships what it meant, the "Camperdown" endeavored to take her place in line. The distance was misjudged, and the turning room was not sufficient. As both ships were under full steam, the impact of the blow from the ram of the "Camperdown" was so great as to rip up the "Victoria's" side. It was impossible to save the vessel. As the water rushed in she began to settle by the head. A desperate attempt was made to reach the shore. Only two miles of the seven were traversed by the sinking ship with her forepart almost under water, when she suddenly canted to one side, and then capsized. Admiral Tryon's refusal to leave the deck, and his going down with his ship into the abyss, impressed the imagination of the world with a fresh and inspiring sense of naval heroism.

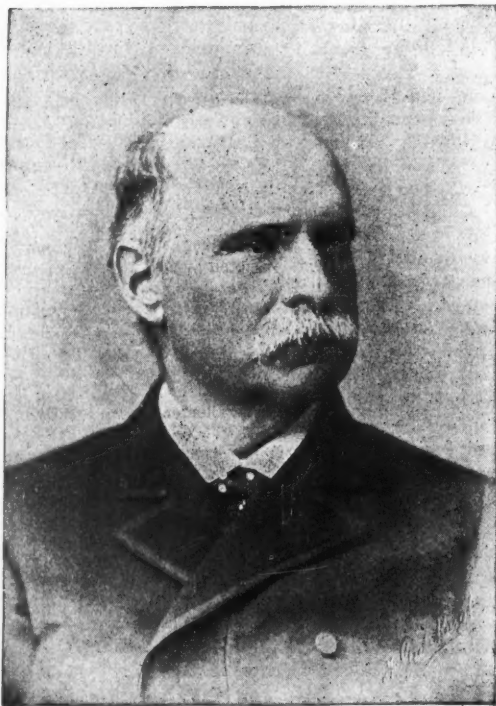
*The Drexel Institute's Founder is Dead.*

The month that brought death to Leland Stanford also deprived the country of Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, another of the noble benefactors who have helped to lessen the breach between the millionaires and the masses of our plain people by using their money in their own lifetimes to promote the general well-being. Mr. Drexel died at Carlsbad on June 30. His father was a brilliant and versatile young German artist when in 1817 he came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. For some 20 years he continued his artistic career, chiefly as a portrait painter. He was married to a Philadelphia lady in 1824. A part of his life as a painter was spent in Mexico and South America, where his work commanded more money than in the United States. At length his pecuniary success drew him into monetary operations, and on January 1, 1838, he opened in Philadelphia a broker's office which developed into the large banking houses of Philadelphia, New York and Europe that have made the name of Drexel almost as potent as that of Rothschild in the financial world. He became very wealthy, and died leaving his fortune and business interests to his three sons, of whom Anthony was the second. The other two sons have been dead for some years, and for nearly twenty



THE DREXEL INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA.





THE LATE ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

years Anthony Joseph Drexel has had the undivided headship of the great group of houses. He had entered the business in 1839, almost at its very beginning, at the tender age of thirteen, and had grown with it. The Drexel banks (Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia; Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York; and Drexel, Harjes & Co., of Paris, with J. S. Morgan & Co. as correspondents in London) have been concerned in vast operations. They have stood by the government of the United States in its borrowing and refunding transactions, have consummated the financial reorganization of great railway systems, and have won an almost unrivaled reputation for strength, probity and business discretion. Mr. A. J. Drexel as a financier possessed consummate ability. He had accumulated a great fortune, estimated at \$20,000,000. His devoted and almost inseparable friend throughout life was Mr. George W. Childs, and the two men were associated closely in business enterprises, in family and social life, and in countless deeds of beneficence. Mr. Drexel was the joint founder, with Mr. Childs, of the Home for Aged Printers, and Mr. Childs was Mr. Drexel's coadjutor in the magnificent Drexel Institute, of Philadelphia, so lately completed and so auspiciously opened. This institution, already described in these pages, will be

Mr. Drexel's best and surest title to remembrance and honor through the centuries to come. He has passed away with the love and the boundless admiration of the great community whose interests he had tried all his life to promote.

*A Vacant Seat on the Supreme Bench.* Justice Blatchford, of the United States Supreme Court, is another of the distinguished Americans whose death has to be chronicled this month. He was an eminent New York jurist when elevated to the nation's Supreme Bench, and his life has been full of honor and



THE LATE JUSTICE BLATCHFORD

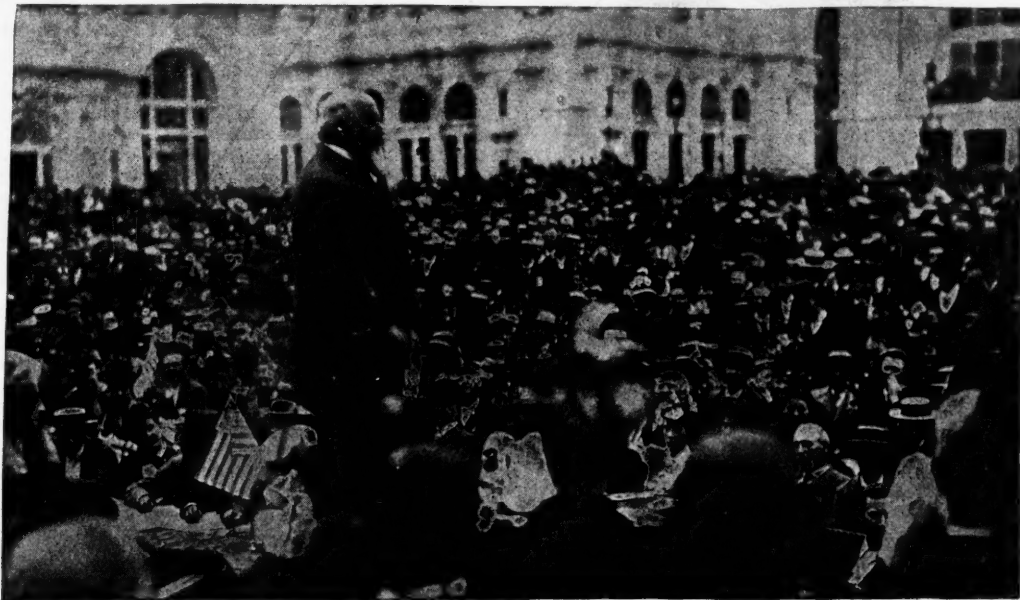
usefulness. He was an excellent representative of the high-minded, scholarly American lawyer and judge, so many of whom one finds in the higher walks of the profession in this country,—men of the kind who have just now made so fine an impression as scholars, lawyers, orators and gentlemen of refinement and accomplishments before the Bering Sea Arbitration Court. Judge Blatchford honored the seat he held, and Mr. Cleveland will have earned the further good opinion of the country if he appoints a successor so learned and fair, and so fitted by experience and temperament for the responsible post.



## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

June 20.—The New York quarantine committee requests an enlargement of its powers....National bank directors encourage the acceptance of Clearing House paper....Charleston, S. C., visited by an earthquake shock....Bids open for the construction of a \$200,000 submarine torpedo boat....A dynamite bomb exploded in Madrid before the house of ex-Premier Canovas del Castillo....The British Government implores Turkey's mercy toward the Armenian rioters....Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn, apologizes for the arrest of the "Vikings"....Lizzie Borden is acquitted of the charge of murder....Eight persons killed by derailment of cars in a Long Island tunnel....The Cassell Publishing Company in a receiver's hands....Lowlander wins the Suburban Handicap, New York....Rioting anarchists in Breslau resist police interference.

men killed in a mine explosion in Pennsylvania....The Reading railroad plan for rehabilitation is declared a failure....The Congress of Bankers at Chicago passes sharp criticisms upon the financial policy of the United States....Hon. E. J. Phelps defends the position of the United States before the Bering Sea Tribunal....Many killed by a cyclone in eastern Kansas....Ninety-nine Cadets are admitted to West Point....Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart of Trinity College is elected bishop of Vermont, vice Bishop Bissell....Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, American Ambassador to England, is received by the Queen....Mr. Gladstone announces alterations in the financial clauses of the Home Rule bill....A socialist mob holds the town of Andrychow, Austria....The German government instructs its supporters how to vote in the reballotting....M. Millevoe again attacks M. Clemenceau in the French



THE FOURTH OF JULY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR,—MAYOR CARTER HARRISON ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLAGE.

June 21.—Dynamite explosion in Spain; the work of anarchists....The *Paris Cocarde* claims to possess documents implicating M. Clemenceau in treason....Citizens of San Salvador revolt against President Ezeta....Panic caused by fire in the Church of Romans, Borisoglebsk, Russia, causes great loss of life....Minister Guzman, Nicaraguan representative at Washington, is recalled....Two banks in Los Angeles close....Gold to the amount of \$900,000 shipped from London to the United States....The library of Professor Zarnke, of Leipzig University, presented to Cornell University....The Ferris wheel starts at the World's Fair....The Canadian Liberal Convention opens at Ottawa.

June 22.—Secretary Carlisle directs the payment of interest on four per cent. United States bonds....Bank failures increase throughout the West....Five

Chamber....Peru fines the Peruvian Company \$15,000 for breach of contract....Ecuador protests against British encroachment in Venezuela....General Crespo formally assumes the presidency of Venezuela....The Fort Dearborn Memorial Statue, a gift to the city of Chicago by George M. Pullman, is unveiled.

June 23.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton hopes the Sherman act may be repealed, but is doubtful of compromises....The Tonawanda strike ends in a compromise....Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, orders the auction sale of Richmond Terminal mortgages, bonds and other securities held by the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company....More than \$1,000,000 in gold shipped from New York to San Francisco....The Cataract Bank of Niagara Falls closes....The Chamber of Deputies at Paris receives the

report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Panama scandal....The Panama Commission exonerates MM. Freycinet and Floquet....Norton, a negro employee of the British Embassy at Paris, acknowledges having given alleged stolen documents to MM. Millevoye and Dérouté; the documents held to be forgeries....The English battle ship "Victoria" collides with the "Camperdown"



BARON DE COURCEL,  
President of the Bering Sea Arbitration Court.

off Tripoli and goes down with four hundred sailors; among others Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon.

June 24.—The examination of alleged pension frauds continues....The Paine Cup defender "Jubilee" is launched at Boston....A. A. Zimmerman, the world's champion amateur bicyclist, arrives from Europe....Harvard wins from Yale the first of this year's inter-collegiate championship baseball games....The Millevoye-Clemenceau case and the forged documents are discussed in the French Chamber....James A. McKenzie, the new United States Minister to Peru, presents his credentials to President Morales Bermudez....Parnellites appeal for assistance to the Irish people in America....The victorious revolutionists in Nicaragua adopt a moderate policy....Boundless, a Western Colt, wins the Derby at Chicago....Mormon revivals take place in western New York....The Infanta Eulalia leaves New York by the French liner "Touraine"....The Italian Chamber of Deputies jeers Premier Giolitti's suggestions for reforming the Bank Laws....Second ballots in German elections return a government majority.

June 25.—Five persons die of cholera in Montpellier, France....The Peruvian government suppresses several civil democratic journals for supporting General Pierolo for President....A colossal statue of Gladstone is unveiled in the Irish village at the World's Fair....Moslems attack the police in Rangoon, India....Li-Hung-Chang, the Chinese premier, intimates that a new treaty will be necessary between the United States and China in view of the recent United States Chinese restriction law....Anarchist newspapers and books are seized in Milan, Naples, Florence and Turin....The German Emperor and Chancellor von Caprivi are disappointed over the failure of negotiations for a Russo-German treaty of commerce....Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant meet for the first time at West Point...Rev. Dr. McGlynn

returns from his visit to the Pope....French Canadians celebrate the two hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the founding of Montreal....A Republican Mayor is elected in Milwaukee for the first time in four years....French troops occupy the islands of Rong and Rong-Salem in the Gulf of Siam.

June 26.—India closes her mints to the free coinage of silver in order to preserve the value of the rupee....The pension investigation discloses the fact that pensioners in soldiers' homes are paid for work....Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, pardons the Haymarket anarchists Fielden, Schwab and Neebe....The "Viking" leaves New York for Chicago....The French Canadian National Congress assembles in Montreal....Corean insurgents threaten foreign residents....Chinese rioters in Sichuan assault Christian missionaries.

June 27.—India's action against silver increases the financial panic and silver bullion drops four cents....A delegation of French farmers investigate farming methods in the West....Yale defeats Harvard in the second inter-collegiate baseball game....The New York State League of Republican Clubs convenes in Saratoga....Citizens of Chicago condemn Governor Altgeld's pardon of the Haymarket anarchists....Services in memory of Admiral Tryon of the "Victoria" held in London....Brooklyn celebrates the day at the World's Fair....Over nine hundred cases of cholera at Mecca are reported....The International French Congress, in session at Montreal, favors political union between Canada and the United States....New York City declines to bear the expense of elevating the New York Central's track on Park Avenue until the constitutionality of the law is proved....United States Commissioner Edmunds orders an unregistered Chinese laborer of Philadelphia to be deported, under the Geary law....Copious rains break the long drought in Germany....Many Armenians in Marsovan arrested, to stop the popular agitation....The Spanish government suppresses a rebellion in Mindanao, Philippine Islands....Natives in South Annam rise against the French....Gen. Nelson A. Miles elected President of the Army of the Potomac....Augustus Daly's new theatre opened in London....John Berry wins the "Cowboy Race" in 13 days and 16 hours.

June 28.—Silver continues to fall. Senator Pepper thinks a repeal of the Sherman law would destroy both parties....The sale of the Edward Baring art collection takes place in London....The Farragut statue is unveiled in Marine Park, Boston....The Chamber of Deputies in Madrid is threatened by dynamiters....A revolt is threatened in Costa Rica....Brazilian revolutionists prepare for a final campaign....Surveyor Lyon refuses to furnish information to Custom House investigators....The Nobel gelatine explosive successfully tested at Sandy Hook....Mayor Green, of Binghamton, is elected president of the New York State League of Republican Clubs, vice President McAlpin....The *Christian Union* changes its name to the *Outlook*....James Sheakley, of Alaska, appointed Governor of Alaska; Commodore Aaron Weaver appointed Rear Admiral of the navy, vice Rear Admiral Harmony resigned....The Bedford Stone Quarry Company, Bedford, Ind., the largest in the world, makes an assignment....The Milwaukee and Northern Railway absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company....Mr. Gladstone introduces a resolution into the House of Commons providing for the final report of the Home Rule bill by July 31, the same to be closed in four sections....French gunboats anchor in the Mekong River, opposite Bangkok....Queen Victoria unveils the statue of her-

self by her daughter, Princess Beatrice, in Kensington, Gardens, London.

June 29.—Ex-President Harrison advises the immediate repeal of the Sherman Act.... Mexico announces that she will not suspend free coinage.... Colorado mines shut down.... Clearing House Banks of New York prevent a money panic by the loan of \$6,000,000.... The Brazilian revolutionists are successful.... Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour is appointed commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean station vice Admiral Sir George Tryon.... Surveyor Lyon's defiance to Custom House investigators causes his dismissal.... Nicaragua decides to recall all its ministers as a measure of economy.

June 30.—President Cleveland calls an extra session of Congress to convene August 7.... The Reading Railroad receivers postpone payment of July interest... President Cleveland appoints E. F. McSweeney Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at New York.... Charles W. Dayton takes charge of the New York post office.... Survivors of the "Victoria" catastrophe reach Malta.... Brazilian revolutionists defeat the Castilhistas near Uruguayona.... The Yale crew defeats the Harvard crew at New London.... The Grand Jury of Kings County, New York, censures Mayor Boody and the Aldermen of Brooklyn for awarding franchises to the financial loss of the city, but fails to indict them.... The Mexican Government reduces official salaries five and ten per cent.... Miners in the anthracite coal fields, Schuylkill district, Pennsylvania, receive a 2 per cent. increase in wages.... The militia recalled from the seat of the miners' outbreak, Coal Creek and Big Mountain, Tenn.... Mr. Gladstone's closure resolution carried in the House of Commons.... Armenian residents of Marsovan petition the foreign legations at Constantinople to protect them from Turkish persecution.

July 1.—The South Carolina liquor dispensary law goes into effect.... President T. W. Palmer tenders his resignation as President of the National World's Fair Committee.... Judge Ross, of Los Angeles, California, decides the Geary Law unconstitutional.... Harvard wins the third game and the intercollegiate baseball championship from Yale.... The Duke of Veragua leaves New York for Havre.... Statements made by the Treasury Department show that the silver bullion purchased since the enactment of the Sherman law if sold now would bring \$55,000,000 less than the cost price.... Much satisfaction is expressed at the call for an extra session of Congress.... Veterans celebrate the battle of Gettysburg on the battle grounds.... Over four hundred deaths result from cholera at Mecca.... The Santa Fé Railroad discharges many employees to reduce expenses.... President Crespo, of Venezuela, announces his Cabinet.

July 2.—Lieutenant Peary leaves New York for the Arctic regions.... Gen. S. M. Donkhosky, the recently appointed Governor-General of Siberia, visits America.... The Belgian government is reported about to convene a special conference of the Latin Union States to discuss the monetary situation.... Rear Admiral Markham, of the "Camperdown," reports officially the loss of the "Victoria".... James D. Porter, the new United States Minister to Chili, is given a cordial reception at Valparaiso.... Commercial relations between Germany and Russia strained.... Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith speaks on "Childhood" at Asbury Park.... The New York State Monument at Gettysburg is dedicated to the memory of her soldiers.... Census Commissioner Robert P. Porter resigns.... The Eighth Convention of the American Socialists meets in Chicago.

July 3.—Idaho mines but slightly affected by the silver

scare.... The big Russian cruiser "Nachimoff" arrives in New York from the Azores.... The Treasury Department's monthly circulation statement shows a net decrease in the circulation during June of \$2,425,400.... Socialist labor men commend Governor Altgeld for his action in pardoning the Haymarket anarchists.... President Edward P. Barker, of the Department of Taxes and Assessments of New York City, reports the city's taxable valuation increased over \$105,000,000.... The ceremonies



NANSEN AND HIS WIFE EQUIPPED FOR ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

at the Gettysburg field close.... Dr. Samuel Hart, of Trinity, declines the bishopric of Vermont.... The first of a fleet of Russian war ships enter New York Harbor.... A riot breaks out in the Latin Quarter, Paris, over attempt of the police to suppress a student festival.... The Southwest Silver Convention gathers in Silver City, N. M.... The Cabinet in Argentina resigns.... Another outbreak against missionaries at Macheng, China.

July 4.—Independence Day generally observed throughout America; special celebrations at the World's Fair; Vice-President Stevenson, Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and William O. McDowell, of New Jersey, address an audience of two hundred thousand; the newly cast Liberty Bell rung at the foundry.... Mobs join the students and create an uproar in Paris; the military garrison made ready to check further rioting.... Emperor William opens the German Reichstag in person.... Two of the Armenian prisoners in Marsovan pardoned by the Sultan.... An explosion in a

colliery, at Thornhill, Yorkshire, England, kills over 100 men.... A bronze statue of William Lloyd Garrison is unveiled at Newburyport, Mass.

July 5.—The Denver Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with other commercial exchanges issues an address opposing repeal of Sherman law; several banks in Pueblo suspend; a large gold-bearing ledge discovered near Fulford, Col.... Several western railway systems discharge employees to reduce expenses.... Michigan women secure the right to vote in municipal elections.... Dynamite conspirators in Hawaii arrested.... The riot in Paris assumes larger proportions; mobs barricade the streets; the military has difficulty in suppressing the people.... The New York State University Convocation begins its sessions in Albany.

July 6.—A violent tornado almost demolishes the town of Pomeroy, Iowa; many people killed.... Mr. Gladstone appoints a committee to investigate the cause of the agricultural depression in England.... The wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck takes place in London.... Belgian forces in the Congo Free State route several troupes of Arab slave traders.... The will of Curtis G. Hussey, of Pittsburgh, Pa., leaves bequests to the Peace Association and foreign Christian missions.... Senor Delvalle forms a new ministry in Argentina.... The New York Chamber of Commerce urges a repeal of the Sherman law.... Clauses 5, 6, 7, 8 of the Irish Home Rule bill pass the House of Commons.... G. W. Lyon, Surveyor of the port of New York, resigns.

July 7.—The Montana silver conference at Helena declares for free coinage.... Circuit Judge Hudson, of South Carolina, declares the South Carolina Dispensary law unconstitutional.... Archbishop Corrigan defies Monseigneur Satolli.... More fighting in Paris; soldiers charge six times before able to clear the streets; a general labor strike talked of.... Count Caprivi introduces the modified Army bill into the new Reichstag.... The Spanish government reduces the salary of the clergy.... The International Christian Endeavor Society opens its convention in Montreal, Canada.

July 8.—President Tracy of the National Republican League appoints a committee (J. H. Manly, chairman), to investigate the Southern question.... The French government orders the Labor Exchange closed; manifesto issued by labor and socialist leaders; a national congress of labor unions summoned for July 12; a violent attack on the government in the chamber; Premier Dupuy sustained.... The Bank bill passes the Italian Chamber of Deputies, amid violent opposition from the minority.... Hon. E. J. Phelps closes his final speech in the Bering Sea arbitration.... The cruiser "Philadelphia" ordered to Samoa.... Emil Pauer, of Leipsic, secured to succeed Arthur Nikisch as leader of the Boston symphony orchestra.... English bimetallicists protest the closing of India's mints to free coinage.

July 9.—A mob of French Catholics in Montreal attack the Christian Endeavor Convention in resentment of an anti-Catholic speech.... M. Peytra, the French Minister of Finance, resigns, owing to the government's anti-Socialist policy; Premier Dupuy effects a reconciliation by a reversal of policy.... Prince Bismarck makes an important address on State representation in government legislation.... Socialists in Vienna make a public demonstration.... Admiral Wandelkolk joins the Brazilian revolutionists with his warship.... President Condor, of Ecuador, declares a state of siege in the city of Quito.

July 10.—A large real estate company in Denver, Col.,

suspends; an important mercantile agency in New Zealand liquidates.... The cold storage warehouse at the World's Fair destroyed by fire; a number of firemen killed or injured.... Parnellites support a Tory amendment to the Home Rule bill.... Ex-President Sacaza, of Nicaragua, arrives in San Diego, Cal.

July 11.—The State Silver Convention held at Denver, Col., attended by excited speeches on the coinage question; a sharp break in stocks on the New York Exchange, two prominent industrials decline.... The Eastern Trunk Line Association of railroads announces half-rate excursions to the World's Fair.... The final allotment of lands to the Pawnee Indians completed.... Mr. Broderick makes offensive remarks in the House of Commons concerning the Irish; Mr. Sexton ejected for insisting on an apology.... M. Lepine appointed to succeed M. Loze as Prefect of the Paris Police.... Ex-Premier Crispi accuses several Italian editors of complicity in the bank scandals.... Mataafa marches with the insurgents against King Malletoa at Apia, Samoa.

July 12.—The Denver silver convention issues an address; liquidation ceases in Wall Street.... The Grand Jury of Wisconsin dictates the officers of the suspended Plankinton bank.... The United States Court issues habeas corpus writs restraining execution of prisoners in the Choctaw Nation.... A German warship ordered to Siam.... Announcement made of the Universal International Exposition to be held in Madrid beginning April 1, 1894.... Commodore Wilson resigns and Captain Hichborne promoted to the Chief Constructorship of the Navy.

July 13.—A mass-meeting held in Salt Lake City to discuss the silver question; Colorado's intemperate prophecies deplored.... The Plate Glass Trust orders all the American factories closed indefinitely; 10,000 men thrown out of work.... Eight clauses of the Home Rule bill forced through by the closure rule.... The first section of the German Army bill passed by a vote of 198 to 187.... The French gunboats fire on the Paknam forts, Bangkok.... King Malletoa wins the first skirmish with the Mataafa rebels.... A scandal involving the ruin of M. Buloz, editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* made public in Paris.

July 14.—An important bank in Kansas City suspends; the Benson magnetic iron mines, at Little River, N. Y., shut down.... The World's Fair Directors decide, for financial reasons, to close the gates of the Exposition on Sunday.... An armistice declared in Siam.... The expulsion of the Jews from Caucasus postponed indefinitely.... A concessionary bill (to Universal Suffragists) introduced into the Austrian Parliament, providing for twenty-four Labor deputies in the Lower House.... Three German anarchists expelled from Switzerland.

July 15.—Governor Jones, of the Choctaw Nation, protests to the Interior Department against interference in the execution of the condemned prisoners.... The Hawaii dynamite conspirators committed for trial.... The modified German Army bill passes the Reichstag.... C. C. Morris, of California, in the championship games at Goshen, Ind., runs 100 yards in 9 3-5 seconds.

July 16.—A federation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Railway Trainmen, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association and the Order of Railway Conductors formed at Pittsburgh, Pa.... The Jews of Yalta, in the Crimea, refuse to obey the decree to retire within the pale; anti-Semitic outbreak follows.

July 17.—Three savings banks in Denver suspend; two more Kansas City banks fail.... The New England Shoe and Leather Association urges the repeal of the Sherman



law ... The court martial of the survivors of the Victoria disaster begun in Valletta, Malta.... The French and Siamese have two more engagements on the Mekong; Siamese troops also defeated by Annamese militia.... Government vessels rout Admiral Wandenkolk from the Rio Grande do Sul.... The will of Martin Eichelberger, of York, Pa., leaves \$85,000 to Yale University.

July 18.—Three national banks and several commercial houses in Denver suspend; more failures in Kansas; Wall Street, New York, experiences a dull panic.... The French Government issues its ultimatum to Siam.... Emperor William sends a public letter of thanks to Prime Minister Caprivi.... The Chinese Government refuses to make reparation for the murder of the Swedish missionaries.... Brigands capture a village in Czernowitz, Austria.

July 19.—Three more national banks and numerous commercial houses suspend in Denver; Spokane and Little Rock merchants protest against the Sherman law.... Miners convening at Birmingham, Eng., refuse to accept a reduction in wages.... President Zavala, of Nicaragua, makes overtures for peace with the revolution.... General Vasques, acting president of Honduras, confiscates his opponent's property.

## OBITUARY.

June 21.—Senator Leland Stanford, of California.... John Whitmore, prominent railroad officer, Boston, Mass.

June 22.—William D. McCoy of Indiana, Minister to Liberia.... Charles Graham, New York City, prominent architect.... Capt. Robert C. Elliott, chief of Pittsburgh, Pa., Department of Public Charities.... Sir William MacKinnon, founder of the British East Africa Company.

June 23.—William Muchler, Easton, Pa., Congressman.... Gen. James A. Cravin, Hardinsburg, Ind., ex-Congressman.

June 24.—George Wicke, Amsterdam, N. Y., veteran of Mexican and Indian wars.

June 25.—Caroline M. Van Wart, London, wife of the well-known sculptor.... Sarah Hutzler Kainz, Berlin, wife of the eminent German tragedian.

June 26.—Frederick A. Gibbs, a prominent merchant of San Francisco, Cal.... W. H. Quayle, Cleveland, O., well-known shipbuilder.... James M. Haynes, Louisville, Ky., banker and manufacturer.

June 27.—Capt. Thomas A. Harris, Portsmouth, N. H., prominent citizen and veteran.... Rev. W. W. Kone, pioneer Baptist clergyman, Denison, Texas.... General Nicholson, Governor of Gibraltar.

June 28.—Ex-Congressman Wallace, Yorkville, S. C.... William H. Moore, editor, Augusta, Ga.

June 29.—William M. Hayes, Kingston, N. Y., prominent citizen and politician.

June 30.—Anthony J. Drexel, Philadelphia, banker and philanthropist.

July 2.—James Alexander Blankinship, New York City, sculptor.

July 3.—William B. Leonard, Brooklyn, N. Y., prominent financier and citizen.... Seth Hunt, Springfield, Mass., Garrisonian abolitionist.

July 5.—Commodore Samuel Lockwood, Flushing, N. Y.... Hon. Moses Kelly, Washington, ex-Secretary of the Interior.

July 6.—Guy de Maupassant, France, the distinguished story writer.

July 7.—Isaac Buchanan, New York City, one of the foremost florists of America.

July 8.—Andrew A. Smalley, Newark, N. J., prominent public citizen.

July 9.—Ex-Governor A. K. Allison, Jacksonville, Fla.... Thomas H. Haskell, Hackensack, N. J., veteran and at one time government messenger to Russia.

July 10.—Col. Thomas C. Morris, Alliance, Ohio, member of the celebrated Fremont Guards.... Dr. William Parsons, one of the most distinguished physicians of Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 11.—United States Consul Josiah E. Stone, Bogalé, Mexico.... Hon. Thos. B. Stevenson, one of the most prominent politicians of Nebraska.... William Lester, Parkville, L. I., the well-known variety actor.

July 12.—Calvin Curtis, Stratford, Conn., the noted artist.... Octavia Allen, Fort Lee, N. J., a well-known actress.

July 13.—Judge Edward I. Sanford, New Haven, Conn.... Joseph C. Raff, Binghamton, N. Y., composer and musical teacher.... Father Nicolas Mauron, of the Redemptorist order, Rome.



THE LATE GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

July 14.—A. C. Cheney, New York City, prominent banker and ex-president of the Nicaragua Canal Company.... Jules Aldige, one of the leading citizens of New Orleans.... Colonel James P. Simmons, Atlanta, Ga., the only member of the Secession Convention who refused to sign the secession ordinance.

July 15.—Brig.-Gen. John C. Kelton, retired, Washington.... Dr. Philip Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y., associate of the famous Joseph Henry.... George W. Parsons, Lockhaven, Pa., inventor and hydraulic engineer.... General Alexander Rodriguez Arias, Governor-General of Cuba.

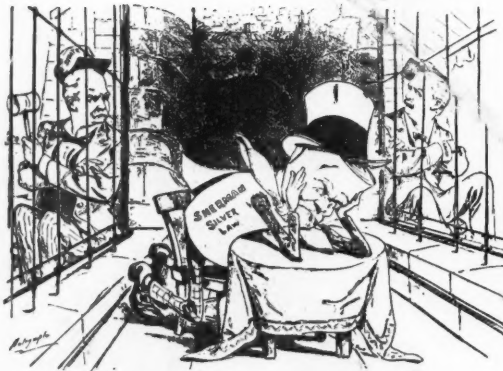
July 16.—General Edward Jardine, New York City.... Maria Louise Travers, wife of the eminent humorist.... Hon. Hamilton Alricks, Harrisburg, oldest surviving member of Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.... Rear-Admiral Earl English, Washington, D. C.

July 17.—Henry F. Spaulding, prominent citizen of New York City.... Thomas E. Walsh, president Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind.... John F. Poole, prominent theatrical manager, New York City.

July 18.—William M. Stone, ex-Governor of Iowa, and General Land Office Commissioner of the United States.... Col. Richard T. Auchmuty, Lenox, Mass., veteran and philanthropist.... Hon. Frederick A. Johnson, Glens Falls, N. Y., ex-Congressman.... Gen. James T. Hotslaw, Montgomery, Ala., Confederate veteran and prominent politician.

July 19.—Rear-Admiral Melancthon Smith, Green Bay, Wis.... Col. C. C. Jones, Jr., Augusta Ga., local historian.... D. A. Brewer, Arkansas, editor Arkansas Gazette.

# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



CONDEMNED TO DIE IN SEPTEMBER.

From Puck (New York), July 5.



A FUNNY LOT OF LIFE SAVERS.

UNCLE SAM TO REPUBLICAN PRES.—"I'm all right, gentlemen, with *this* life-preserver—you're the ones who need help!"  
—From Puck (New York), July 5.



LOST IN THE SIMOON.

The Democratic Party has no policy and does not know which way to turn —From Judge, July 22.



HE WANTED A CHANGE AND HE GOT IT.  
JUDGE: "Well, Uncle Sam, how do you like it as far as you've gone?"  
From *Judge*, July 15.



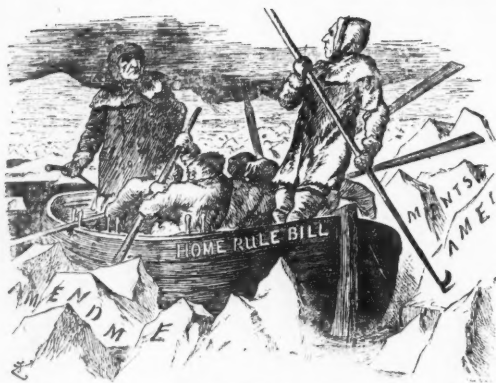
THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.  
With the Man of Money in the foreground, performing his time-honored feat of skipping when his services are most needed.—From *Wasp* (San Francisco), June 17.



THE FRIEND OF MAD DOGS.  
Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, in freeing Anarchists bitterly denounced Judge Gary and the jury that convicted them.—From *Judge*, July 15.



THE SHOPKEEPER AND HIS GRIEVANCES—A GALLANT FIGHT.—From the *Retail Trader* (London).



**"IN A TIGHT PLACE!"**

JOHN MORLEY TO MR GLADSTONE:—"Look here, skipper! If we don't get through this somehow we shall be smashed."—From *Punch* (London), June 17.



**"IN THE DOLDRUMS."**

WILL HARCOURT (*sings*).

"And now we're all sailing for the wild Irish shore,  
Our passengers all sick, and our messmates all sore."

From *Punch* (London), July 1.



**THE OBSEQUIES OF HOME RULE.**

THE GRAND OLD UNDERTAKER: "You may stop digging, Sexton, the funeral's put off for a bit."—From *Moonshine* (London), June 24.



**"THE BIG GUN OF BELFAST."**

BALFOUR TO SALISBURY: "Fire it easy, Uncle, or it'll bust again!"  
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), June.



**POLICY MAKES A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.**

"Mr. Chamberlain has accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the Birmingham Conservative Club on the occasion of its twenty-first anniversary this month, when Lord Randolph Churchill will also be present as the guest of the evening."—*Daily Post*.—From the *Town Crier* (London), June 17.



**THE EMPTY CUPBOARD.**

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard to get her poor dog a bone.  
But what with amendments, financial and other, the dog in the end got none.—From *Moonshine* (London), July 1.



# WHAT SHOULD CONGRESS DO ABOUT MONEY?

## OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

[The following letters were all written late in July to the Editor of this magazine in response to his request for the opinion of some of the leading authorities in our Universities and Colleges upon the best course for Congress to pursue in the extra session that is about to assemble. The views here given are those of students of monetary science, every one of whom is entitled to a hearing at home, and at least half of whom have won an international reputation as thinkers and scholars in this distinct field of economic inquiry. Several other letters from men equally influential would have been included, but unfortunately they were received too late. The trend of opinion among our scholarly economists,—who are in fact our most unprejudiced thinkers,—may readily be discovered by a reading of these twelve letters.]

### President Walker of the Mass. Inst. of Technology:

The purchase clause of the Sherman act should at once be repealed. This will bring our legal-tenders out from hiding and our gold back from Europe. Better still, it will bring business confidence back from Bedlam, and will prepare the way for a safe and healthful expansion of productions and trade.

The repeal of the purchase clause of the act of 1890 should be without delay and without conditions; but it should at once be followed up by legislation providing for a well founded system of national banks of issue, having an ample and secure basis of circulation.

It would do much to promote the immediate interests of the country if it were to be authoritatively announced that tariff legislation prior to the regular session of 1894 will be strictly confined to an extension of the free list, no changes whatever being made in rates upon articles which are to remain dutiable.

FRANCIS A. WALKER.

### Professor Folwell of the Univ. of Minnesota:

The first and immediate action by Congress, upon its organization in August, 1893, should be to suspend the operation of the so-called Sherman act, without prejudice, so far as possible, to conflicting interests.

Later action should be directed toward two main ends. The first end is international bimetalism, at a coining rate to be agreed upon at the time the system may go into effect, with provision for readjustment of ratio at stated periods thereafter.

The second end is to support our existing currency system, so that any dollar, whether of coin or paper, shall continue to be as good as every other dollar.

No suggestion is here offered as to legislation appropriate to the first end. As to the second, the following measures seem to the writer to be most likely to insure its attainment:

1. Enact the "Windom bill" in its substance.
2. Require customs duties to be paid in gold.
3. Make further provision, if necessary, for the issue of bonds to be exchanged for gold, should other means fail to keep the Treasury supplied.

The payment of the greenback debt and the perpetuation of the national banking system are matters which may or may not enter into the legislation toward the two ends above mentioned. The monetary system must continue to be national. Monetary legislation should always be conservative, because old principles, when applied to new circumstances, may not yield expected results.

WILLIAM W. FOLWELL.

### Professor Taussig of Harvard University:

The Sherman act should be repealed,—so much seems to be agreed on. That unlucky measure is bad in principle and dangerous in practice. It makes the growth of the currency depend not on any ascertained need, but on

the accident of the price of the American product of silver. It provides for a monthly issue which is probably excessive, and has certainly proved dangerous. The extent to which it has caused the financial disturbance of the last few months has been exaggerated; but it was beyond question a main cause of the feeling of helpless distrust, which is the first occasion of all such panicky experiences.

What should be put in its place? For one thing, it will probably be best for the moment to leave the present volume of Treasury notes and silver certificates unchanged. To reduce their quantity or substitute for them other sorts of currency would bring political and financial complications which it is not necessary now to invite. As they stand, with further increase stopped, they can be kept convertible into gold without serious difficulty.

For the immediate future we ought, so to speak, to turn the corner; give up the mechanical process of issuing currency on fixed silver purchases, and adopt some method by which the growth of the money supply is made to correspond to the fluctuating needs of the community. It would perhaps be possible for a sober and conservative community to attain this end by direct government issues, but the dangers of such a policy in the United States have been vividly illustrated by the history of the last twenty years. The better plan is the old one approved by experience: bank-note issue. Congress should provide a system under which banks could freely issue notes convertible into legal tender (ultimately, therefore, into gold) beyond a shadow of a question. The best plan is to enlarge the base on which the national bank notes rest, and so enable them ultimately to attain a dominant place in our every-day paper currency. The alternative is to permit the issue of State bank notes, under conditions insuring moderation and convertibility; the former plan entails political difficulties, the latter constitutional difficulties. The brave policy is to meet the political opposition and to courageously put before the people the question whether they wish to have a national bank money which shall be sound and unquestioned, shall present no temptation to currency tinkering, and shall grow without trammels as the needs of the community spontaneously call for increase.

F. W. TAUSSIG.

### Chancellor Canfield, University of Nebraska:

All action must be experimental. At present there is no doubt in my own mind of the wisdom and desirability of repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. I think this might safely be accomplished by re-coining and practical free coinage of silver, at, say, twenty to one. Then wait awhile, to study results.

Unquestionably gold has appreciated during the past ten years—just how much can scarcely be determined. Unquestionably, also, part of the possible depreciation of silver is artificial—just how much can scarcely be determined. Holding gold as the standard—the two-foot rule

—the measure for values, try the two together again ; but always with actual coinage of silver—not with “bullion notes” or “silver certificates.”

Advancing civilization constantly eliminates the need and use of coin-money—“cash”—and even of governmental and other notes; checks, bills of exchange, drafts, postal notes and orders, accounts, credits and the many other means by which the title to money is transferred, are rapidly increasing. I do not believe there is a real—“efficient”—demand for silver in any great quantity among the people at large. They prefer something more convenient, and are fast becoming accustomed to a better “currency.”

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

#### Professor Seligman of Columbia College:

It is not easy to say in a few lines exactly what I think Congress ought to do. But my general view of the situation may be summed up as follows: In the first place, Congress ought to repeal unconditionally the silver law of 1890. This, however, will settle neither the silver nor the currency question. What we need above all things is greater elasticity in the currency medium. The ideal method of obtaining this would, of course, be through a regenerated system of national banks, with an issue based on other securities than those of the national government. This, however, will probably not be accepted by Congress. On the other hand, the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues would be worse than mischievous. There remains, therefore, only the issues of governmental paper, which should not be fiat money, but which should be based on a covering of, say, one-third in gold and silver, very much in the same way as our greenbacks are based on the gold reserve. Congress should pass a law permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at his discretion, within certain limits, gold and silver bullion, and to issue three times the amount of gold notes and silver notes. This would give to the country the annual addition to its currency that might be called for. And as long as the notes remained convertible and were amply protected by the bullion reserve, there could be no depreciation. The Secretary could preserve the parity of the two metals by discontinuing or increasing, as the case might be, the purchase of the one or the other metals as reserve. This would, I confess, involve a great responsibility upon the Secretary and an increased interference of the Treasury in mercantile affairs. But in default of a national bank, which is an impossibility, and of a system of national bank issues, which seems unlikely, there is no alternative. It is better to have elasticity in one direction, at least, than to have no elasticity at all, which would be the result of the simple repeal of the Sherman act.

As regards the silver question, the above plan would, at least, provide for the purchase of a certain amount of silver bullion yearly. Further than that, it would be unwise to go without an international agreement. If any such agreement is at all possible, the repeal of the Sherman act will be the surest way of bringing about the ultimate result. But we need more than mere negation.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

#### Professor Adams, Michigan University:

It is much easier to say what the extra session of Congress ought not to do about currency than to suggest a plan which will meet the demands of the present exigency and at the same time lead to a sound monetary policy. This Congress ought not to repeal the ten per cent. tax on the

note issues of State banks. I appreciate fully the changes which have taken place since 1840 and the argument in favor of free banking based upon those changes; but I have no confidence in State banks of issue, nor can I avoid the conclusion that should they again be established State legislatures will again endeavor to build up local industries by providing lavishly for “local capital.” Commerce is national, and the instrument of commerce should be national also. Again, Congress ought not at present to assume the burden of the world's silver. Whatever the ultimate results of such a policy, its immediate effect would be wide-spread commercial disaster. Nor, on the other hand, should the extra session of Congress formally recognize the universal dominion of the gold standard. The immediate effect of this might be advantageous to all but the silver mining interest; but the universal abandonment of silver either as standard money or as the basis of issues, would inaugurate a period of gradual and persistent contraction. This, of course, means ruin. What, then, ought Congress to do? Answering the question categorically, I would say: First, in view of the present exigency, Congress ought to repeal the silver purchase clause. Second, holding in mind the future, Congress ought to create a commission which should take into consideration the establishment of a general banking system under the control of Federal law. Third, having done this, Congress ought to adjourn.

HENRY C. ADAMS.

#### Dr. Sherwood of the Johns Hopkins University:

It seems clear to me that those who look for a radical cure of existing financial difficulties from any legislation by Congress will be severely disappointed. The primary causes of the present trouble are not monetary merely, but industrial; not national merely, but international. If any remedy is possible in consciously adopted policies, no remedy but a general industrial reform, entered into by all the important nations of the world, will fully avail. Congress has one plain duty, however, the performance of which will remove some superficial, but painful, evils. The Sherman act never has served any rational end. Either “free coinage” of silver or gold monometallism would be preferable to the present law. The repeal of the Sherman act would accomplish two things. It would show that the present financial disturbances are not due solely to the operation of this act—in other words, that the Congress of the United States is not the omnipotent and final arbiter of the financial destinies of the world; and it would give bimetallicists a better opportunity to press their policy upon the consideration of the Brussels Monetary Conference and of the world at large. Congress should repeal the Sherman act, and should attempt no further legislation during its extra session.

SIDNEY SHERWOOD.

#### Chancellor Rogers of the Northwestern University:

The present financial condition of the country should make it evident to members of Congress that it is absolutely necessary to repeal at once the Sherman act. It is a measure that ought never to have been passed, and the sooner it is repealed the better. Let Congress repeal it unconditionally. After the repeal is accomplished, it can then consider what further action needs to be taken. This country cannot do business with a dishonest dollar. We do not want and cannot stand free coinage of silver. We do not want a double standard unless the silver dollar can be maintained at a parity with the gold dollar. Bimet-

allism is well; but this country cannot afford to champion it if the rest of the world is going to repudiate it.

HENRY WADE ROGERS.

**Professor Macy of Iowa College:**

You ask me what I think Congress ought to do about silver and the coinage in general. I believe that Congress ought to repeal the Sherman law. It must now be evident to all that the law has not accomplished what was expected of it. The price of silver has fallen notwithstanding the increased purchases. It is evident to me that the United States acting alone cannot do anything which would permanently enhance the price of silver. If we should adopt free coinage and displace all our gold with silver, the probabilities are that the price of silver as compared with gold would not be greatly increased. While we were in the act of selling our gold and buying silver, there would doubtless be a temporary rise in the price of silver. But as soon as the change were completed there would be a reaction in the price of silver. After the United States had once become adjusted to the silver standard it would make no larger demand for the silver of the mine than it has been making since 1878.

The Sherman law was passed as a substitute for free coinage. It has undoubtedly been less disastrous than would have been a free-coinage law. Under it we have been saved from the suffering which would result from money of different values. But it is evident that we cannot much longer continue to add to our currency money based upon silver values without being compelled to use silver values in the settlement of accounts.

It is probable that the mere fact that the United States is storing up silver bullion is itself having a depressing effect upon the price of silver. The idea prevails that after a time the government is likely to market this silver. The natural effect of a store of goods which may be thrown on the market is to depress the price of the goods. In repealing the Sherman law we do not recede from the policy of making use of as large an amount of silver money as is consistent with uniformity in the value of the dollar. I believe the United States ought to continue the policy of trying to induce other nations to join in a united effort to maintain a parity of gold and silver values.

J. MACY.

**Professor Commons of the Indiana State University:**

Repeal both the silver purchase and the silver redemption clauses of the Sherman bill. Make all paper money—greenbacks, silver certificates and Treasury notes—redeemable in gold at the present standard or in *silver bullion at its market value*. Gold will then lose its significance. All of it might go to Europe. We should still be on a gold basis, without the gold. Then establish an elastic currency on a paper basis redeemable as above. Appoint a National Monetary Commission representing different interests and including monetary experts. Let the commission establish a price barometer to determine the fluctuations of general prices. When prices fall let them expand the currency, when prices rise let them contract. To expand they can buy silver bullion and issue legal tender bullion notes. To contract they can sell bullion for the notes and retire the latter. To prevent speculation, let the commission issue notes to a limited extent without corresponding purchases of bullion. Notes could be deposited on call with designated banks on approved securities of public and railway bonds, the government sharing in the profits. Deposits could be withdrawn when the commission wishes to contract. Deposits could be made with New York banks whenever a money panic sends interest up to, say, 8 per cent.

A plan like this enables our government to act independently of Europe; to establish bimetallism on a flexible instead of a fixed ratio; to secure a thoroughly elastic currency; to persuade other debtor nations ultimately to join us in an international commission.

JOHN R. COMMONS.

**Professor Judson of the Chicago University:**

The Sherman act should be repealed unconditionally, and without delay. It is time to abandon the experiment of legislating against the laws of nature. The attempt to maintain a fixed ratio between the values of gold and silver by act of Congress is merely a new edition of the Pope's bull against the comet.

The national faith is virtually pledged to redeem all varieties of paper currency in gold, and the apprehension arising from the possibility of any other course is sufficient of itself to arrest the operations of finance throughout the country. This apprehension can be removed only by an explicit and frank adoption of the single gold standard. If the present gold reserve is inadequate for that purpose, a sufficient addition should be made by the sale of gold bonds. Better increase the national debt than wipe out enormous values and destroy business from Maine to California.

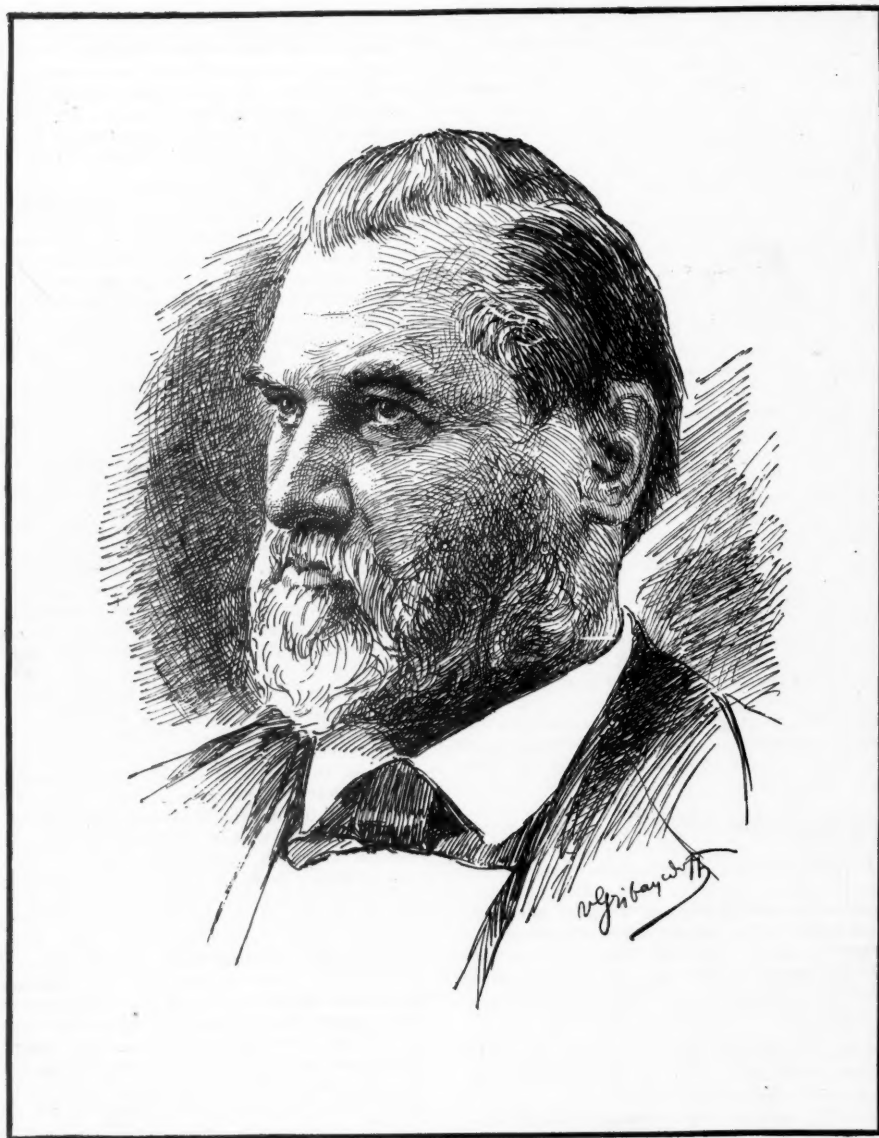
HARRY PRATT JUDSON.

**Professor Mayo-Smith of Columbia College:**

The present situation shows that bimetallism is impossible. It shows, also, that free coinage of silver would bring about a most disastrous panic. The present stringency ought to convince business men that credit is more important than money. The lesson has been, that we want in this country not merely a standard, but the highest standard—i. e., one that will command the utmost confidence throughout all the world, so that whatever happens, there shall not be the slightest shadow of a doubt as to the credit and financial standing of the United States. In comparison with the enormous business interests involved in this, the question of the marketing of our silver product, of the gradual appreciation of gold and even of loss to the debtor class by such appreciation of the standard of deferred payments, become comparatively unimportant.

Distracted by the cries of those who thought themselves possible victims of monometallism, we have, perhaps, paid too little attention to the preservation of that elusive vital force which is the heart of all monetary systems, *confidence*. The present experience should result not only in the repeal of the Sherman bill, but in the remodeling of the national banking system, so as to provide a uniform national currency, safe and, at the same time, elastic. The concessions to the mistakes of the past should consist merely in the permanent retention of the silver in the possession of the government, to be used for subsidiary coins, with limited legal tender power, and the retention of the present treasury notes as part of our circulating medium. The first is simply to prevent the entire demoralization of the market for silver; the second is to meet the cry that the government is contracting the currency. Both will be, perhaps, monuments to future generations of the weakness of popular government, but they may in time convey useful lessons. The elements of strength in our financial system are (as history proves) the ability of the federal government to maintain the gold standard when it chooses, and the national banking system. Our safety and prosperity lie in emphatic reiteration of the national choice in regard to the maintenance of the standard of value and the careful conservation of a national bank-note currency.

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH.



THE LATE SENATOR LELAND STANFORD.



# LELAND STANFORD:

## SOME NOTES ON THE CAREER OF A SUCCESSFUL MAN.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

### I. MR. STANFORD'S CONCEPTION OF "PERSONAL SUCCESS."

THE biographer of Leland Stanford will have to tell the fascinating story of a career almost matchless in the splendor of its incidents. It was partly due to the circumstances of his times, but chiefly due to the largeness and boldness of his nature that this plain, simple man succeeded in cutting so broad a swath. He lived at the top of his possibilities.

There are probably abler men in every one of the various fields that Leland Stanford victoriously invaded. But his supreme ability lay in his power to act in the line of a realization of his largest conceptions. Perhaps it is dangerous to preach the unqualified doctrine that it is as easy to do things on the large scale as on the small. The day of small things is not to be despised; and faithfulness in the performance of petty duties gives the discipline and the self-mastery that make it possible afterwards to rise safely upon the swelling tide of fortunate opportunities.

#### THE ONE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

But, after all, the faith and the courage to "launch out" are the qualities that mark men of large success. They dare to try to build the castles that their dreams have pictured. Like the apostle, they are not disobedient unto the heavenly vision. Leland Stanford made the early discovery that the whole business of life for him lay in doing his best to carry out his best ideas.

The constructive imagination that other men are gifted to use in literature, art, engineering, invention, or scientific discovery, Stanford applied in all his varied practical affairs. His brain teemed with ideas; and of course he had learned that any man can think of more projects than he can execute. But he believed that all his projects were workable, and that he could carry them out if once he had decided that it was worth while to undertake them.

The first of the objects of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, as specified in the charter procured for it by Mr. Stanford, is "to qualify students for personal success." He believed in success, and he desired that the results of his own success should somehow be invested in an agency or a group of agencies that would go on forever helping others to find out the sources, methods and directions of success in their own individual cases.

#### THE VALUE OF A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL HORSE.

Mr. Stanford was fond of estimating the enormous capitalized value of the utilities to be created for the nation by a certain average amount of improvement in the qualities of the horse. It was this large view of the matter that made his experiments on the Palo Alto breeding and training farm so very interesting and important. He had been impressed with the extraordinary heights of "personal success" that a horse here and there had won, and with the immense difference between successful and unsuccessful animals. And he determined to apply theories and make experiments, to see if it were not possible to have many very successful horses rather than a few.

#### SUCCESSFUL MEN AS NATIONAL ASSETS.

In like manner his thinking led him to appreciate something of the vastness of the difference between a man whose inherent energies are so utilized as to make him reach the full height of his possibilities, and one who "might have been," but somehow has failed. "To qualify students for personal success and direct usefulness in life,"—such is the declared object of the Stanford University. There has long been a conflict between the hero-worshippers and the belittlers of great men;—that is to say, between those who believed most of all in leading spirits as the causative forces in human progress, and those who believe rather in what they term natural and evolutionary processes, of which so-called "great men" are merely the creatures or the accidents.

There is really room in each theory for the other, and there is no necessary conflict in the two views. But the nature of men's minds and of their studies will predispose them to one view rather than the other. Among historical scholars, the pendulum which had swung so strongly toward the "institutional" and the "evolutionary" views of social progress, is now clearly moving in the other direction.

The significant individual begins to regain his place in history. Biography reasserts itself. The spirit that is in some one man comes to be accepted as a force often more potent than aught else in the molding of common destinies. This was Stanford's conclusion, as the ripened conviction of a career that had brought him into contact with many masterful minds whose transforming operations had been carried on under his very eyes.

#### "DIRECT USEFULNESS" THE MEASURE OF "PERSONAL SUCCESS."

A successful horse may be worth \$150,000. Mr. Stanford sold Sunol for \$45,000 and Arion for \$125,-

000. As a successful man, Mr. Stanford was said to be "worth" something like \$50,000,000. But what was the late Gen. S. C. Armstrong "worth," who died practically penniless? Mr. Stanford would have been eager to declare that his own success in life was not for a moment to be placed above General Armstrong's, and that the worth to the country of the services of the lamented founder of the Hampton Institute has been and always will be immeasurable.

The value of "personal success," in Mr. Stanford's estimation, is to be gauged by the measure of a man's "direct usefulness." The impetus given by General Armstrong towards the industrial and agricultural training of the negro race in our South, and towards Indian civilization, can but have a direct economic value of many millions of dollars, and its moral and political value is incalculable. The production of a personal success like Armstrong, therefore, is a national advantage that ought to have a more definite appreciation in the public mind.

#### STANFORD'S MONEY ONLY INCIDENTAL.

In like manner, Mr. Stanford never conceived of his accumulation of millions of dollars as his attainment in life, or the chief evidence of his success. The mere size of his fortune was due to exceptional circumstances. He had the clear-headedness and the sound-heartedness to conceive of his material possessions as but an added means for the transmutation of "personal success" into "direct usefulness." Suppose that Stanford had never possessed a thousand dollars at any one time in his life. Conceding that he, as much as any other one man, prevented the secession of California in 1861, who can estimate the hard money value to the country of the political energy that kept the Pacific coast loyal to the Union at the moment of crisis? And let us imagine a series of conditions under which Stanford should still have been the leading spirit in carrying out the building of the first transcontinental railroad, yet without any enhancement of his own pecuniary fortunes. His daring and his energy would nevertheless have resulted in the development of a dozen new States and hundreds of new communities, with the consequent upspringing of wealth as from fabled fountains of gold and jewels.

#### PRIVATE WEALTH A PUBLIC TRUST.

It happened that a very large amount—though a very small percentage—of this new-created occidental wealth flowed into Mr. Stanford's private coffers. He always held it as a trust fund for the benefit of others, and eventually he provided that it should be given to the public in a form that would render a maximum amount of the best kind of service to his fellow men.

But it is conceivable that the mines and lands of California might have been the property of the State, and that the railroad systems might have been constructed by the National and State governments. Under which circumstances it is further conceivable that Mr. Stanford might have shown precisely the

same energy in securing the construction of those railroad systems, and the same large-mindedness in conceiving of a university and influencing the use of public funds for the carrying out of the conception.

Thus Mr. Stanford might have been a poor man instead of a rich one, and still might have been "worth" neither more nor less to the community. It is singular that there should so seldom be found this true conception of the nature of wealth both as to its origin and as to its proper uses.

#### HOW STANFORD WAS SUPERIOR TO HIS POSSESSIONS.

The rich man who would not be perfectly willing to take his chances in a social commonwealth, where every man's "personal success" would of necessity be measured by his "direct usefulness," ought to be considered a very poor spirited sort of a creature. As society stands, it is a legitimate thing to gain private wealth, provided it comes with the struggle to realize a man's largest visions of what in his case would be attainable "personal success,"—and further provided it be held and used as a part of the means for making "personal success" most truly and directly useful.

Holding this view, the late Senator from California, who enjoyed the distinction of being the richest man in Congress, rose easily superior to his possessions. He was never embarrassed by them, and he made them minister to his own individual development as one of the world's thinkers and workers.

## II. MR. STANFORD'S TRAINING FOR SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Like most of our great men of affairs, Leland Stanford came from the farm. But nothing could be more mistaken than the idea that these farmer boys who have attained distinction and honors were at a disadvantage on account of their origin and early training. A good old-fashioned farm,—always supposing the presence of the right kind of parents,—has hitherto been the best school in which the practical abilities of young Americans could possibly be developed. The times have changed, and we are becoming a nation of city dwellers and of industrial specialists. A new environment of educational life must of necessity be devised if there is to be brought out in the most desirable forms the capabilities of brain and hand that are latent in the myriads of young townfolk. The self-reliance and versatility that the farm life produced must be developed in these young people by some other means, for the farm as a training school is not accessible to them. Such adjustment of educational methods is entirely feasible.

But as yet it has been made to so limited an extent that it remains true even to-day that the farm is the chief and the best school for the training of capable men that exists in this country. It is otherwise in Europe, where one does not find a class corresponding to the independent American farmer. But with us the farmer is a superb trainer of boys. His lads are

learning real things, while the town boys too often are merely studying in books the pale reflection of things.

The farmer boy knows early about land and soils; about crops and their rotations; about the seasons and the weather and the signs of the sky. He grows up in familiar acquaintance with animals. He owns a dog, he has a favorite horse, he rides wild colts, he feeds the horned cattle. He helps in the planting and in the harvesting. He is usually versed in wood lore and knows trees and plants, birds, squirrels, rabbits and ground hogs. He hunts with a gun and goes fishing. He develops superb health. He helps repair the fences. He learns about tools and masters the complexities of farm machinery. In short, the range of his practical knowledge becomes very great.

#### THE MERITS OF THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

Nor is he totally deprived of opportunity to know the things that are in books. There is more reading done in our farm neighborhoods than in our cities; and the good typical farm home has its newspapers always and its magazines quite frequently. Nor are the district schools so inferior, though their quality varies much from year to year. With a good teacher in charge, the country district school is better than the city graded school, because it is more free from mere machinery and better adapted to develop the individuality of pupils. Hundreds of men and women of high standing and wide experience to-day are thankful for the little wooden country school-house of their childhood days, in which the educational methods pursued were infinitely more scientific and valuable than those now followed in many of our city schools.

#### THE STANFORDS OF WATERVLIET.

Leland Stanford's farm home was one of the kind that train boys for "personal success" almost as unerringly as the Stanford horse farm teaches colts to trot. Leland was the fourth of seven brothers. None of the other six attained his eminence, but their average success was remarkably high. Not all the colts at Palo Alto turn out to be Sunols; but the methods of training pursued there are quite sure to make fine trotters out of animals that begin with good blood.

The Stanford boys had good blood, but they probably owed more to training than to heredity. As the name itself testifies to those versed in genealogies and family lore, the Stanfords are of a sound old English stock that was well represented at an early day in the New England colonies. Josiah Stanford, Leland's father, was born in Massachusetts, but was a mere lad when his family moved to Albany County, N. Y. Some of the Stanfords had settled in the Mohawk Valley as early as 1720—which was in those times the far, wild West. But in Leland's boyhood this region had become well settled and prosperous. Josiah Stanford's excellent farm was at Watervliet, some eight miles from the city of Albany.

#### LELAND AS A BOY.

Leland was born on March 9, 1824. He lived the usual life of a farmer boy, working in summer and attending district school in winter. The incidents of his boyhood that the newspaper biographies give are not numerous. Some of them have tried to discover the qualities of the future multi-millionaire and railway magnate in his small boyhood business transactions. Thus they have elaborated fine tales of speculation in horse-radish, and of "corners" in the chestnut market. Stripped of apocryphal additions, the story in Stanford's own words of the first sums of money he earned is quite interesting enough.

"I was," said he, "about six years old. Two of my brothers and I gathered a lot of horse-radish from the garden, washed it clean, took it to Schenectady and sold it. I got two out of the six shillings realized. I was very proud of my money. My next financial venture was two years later. Our hired man came from Albany and told us chestnuts were high. We boys had a lot of them on hand which we had gathered in the fall. We hurried off to market with them and sold them for \$25. That was a good deal of money when grown men were getting only two shillings a day."

The newspaper writers have lingered upon these incidents as significant because showing how Stanford "earned his first money." But they miss his essential characteristic. In the case of Jay Gould's boyish excursions into the domain of business, the interest does indeed lie in the fact that the child was father of the man as a money-getter. But Stanford's characteristic was the decisive improvement of a personal opportunity, rather than hard grasping for possession of substance.

#### JOSIAH STANFORD'S BROAD OUTLOOK.

Leland's father was, according to most accounts, "a plain unpretentious farmer." But in reality he was a remarkable man, full of public spirit, and capable of large enterprises. He was not only successful as a farmer, but he became a local contractor and spent much of his time in building roads and bridges. Central and Western New York in his day was the most promising field in the country for the execution of large transportation enterprises. The Erie Canal, connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic by way of the Hudson River, was the most colossal undertaking of that period; and Josiah Stanford was one of its most ardent advocates at a time when DeWitt Clinton needed friends for his project.

#### BUILDING THE FIRST RAILROAD.

Then came the news of George Stephenson's success in 1825 with the locomotive, on the Manchester and Liverpool road; and in 1829 a charter was obtained from the New York legislature for the Albany and Schenectady Railroad. We are authentically told that "Josiah Stanford was among the foremost in this latter enterprise. He took large contracts for grading, and pushed forward the work with the greatest vigor, and from that day on the Stanfords were more or less engaged in railroad building. One

of them commenced on the first iron road built in the United States, and another, a son of that pioneer, drove with his own hand, forty years later, the last spike of the first transcontinental railroad. It is keeping within the boundaries of fact to say that the Albany and Schenectady Railroad, fifteen miles in length, now forms one of the links in the overland road which measures 3,300 miles between the Atlantic and Pacific."

In its way the Albany and Schenectady road was almost as wonderful as the Central Pacific. Each had the character of a bold innovation, pushed in the face of skepticism, and carried to success without the aid of precedents.

Thus while the lad Leland lived and worked and played on the farm, he grew up in an atmosphere of



LELAND STANFORD AT TWENTY.

larger outlook. His father was a man of bold imagination, who prophesied great developments in public works and transportation systems.

#### LELAND'S INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.

Leland was not without some degree of success in his studies, for at an early age he accepted an invitation to teach in the district school which he had attended as a pupil. Of his mental character in the period of adolescence we are told:

He is remembered by those who knew him as a large, healthy, intelligent youth, who was a general favorite on account of his good sense, cheerfulness and kindness. He was, perhaps, a little impatient of purely scholastic methods, which imposed too much indoor constraint upon a mind linked to a body full of vigorous life, which demanded large liberty in the open air. But this very invariety of confinement threw wide open to him the book of nature, laid the foundation for an enthusiastic love of the natural sciences, and made him a keen and discriminating observer of material things—a kind of education well adapted to fit him for the great enterprises and the high and responsible trusts in which he distinguished himself. In his studies he was not particularly brilliant,

except in physics; Greek and Latin he abhorred, while chemistry and geology were the particular branches of study to which he devoted himself. He could remember things, but was apt to forget the words that encased them. He stored his mind with facts, but not with forms. From the time he was old enough to reason and reflect he accepted nobody's conclusions till he had investigated for himself.

#### AN EXCELLENT FINANCIAL STROKE.

It was at eighteen or nineteen that he made a decisive stroke which led to a new chapter in his life. He was nearing the time for fitting from the parental nest, as his older brothers had been doing, and his wise father gave him an opportunity to make a start for himself. Josiah Stanford had purchased a tract of woodland, adjacent to the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad, and he offered to give the timber to Leland if he would clear the ground. The young man employed woodsmen to help him, and sold railroad ties and firewood to the railway company. It seems that he cleared between \$2,000 and \$3,000 by this operation.

Now, if Leland had been what is termed a "Young Napoleon of Finance," or if he had been a man whose ideal of success was money-making, he would have used this money as the basis for larger operations, and would forthwith have become an important contractor in railway supplies.

#### HE INVESTED THE MONEY IN HIMSELF.

But Leland Stanford invested his money in himself; and the distinction marks sharply two very different breeds of so-called successful and self-made men in this country. Young Stanford took the money and went to Albany to make a lawyer of himself. After three years he had spent all his money; but he was a lawyer. He had been admitted to practice in the Courts of the State of New York, having worked and studied faithfully in the offices of a leading firm of lawyers. Moreover, he had fallen in love with the young lady who was destined to become his wife and his best friend and helper in all the varied enterprises of his after life. It was in 1845 that he went to Albany, and in 1848 that he completed his law studies and was ready to go out and make his way in the world.

Every man who has ever made a real success has valued himself far above all his possessions, and has been willing to invest freely in everything obtainable that could add to his power and resources as a man. A pitiable sight, truly, is that of a young man clinging timidly to a little property, fearful of losing it, eager to increase it, and unwilling to take enough stock in himself to invest his paltry dollars in an education, in travel, or in those things that would give him power either to command money or to be useful and happy without it. "Personal success" requires individual development. And the young man who is too mean to value his own culture and preparation for life more highly than the money that would buy him advantages, never makes a useful citizen or finds a



satisfactory career. Spending money on one's self, and investing money in one's self, are often very different things. The young man who lays hold firmly upon the distinction will be wise.

#### AN EDUCATION FOR REAL LIFE.

Summing up Leland Stanford's training to this point of the completion of his law studies, it is not so very unlike, in its spirit and results, the kind of education that he desired to make available for thousands in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. It was to be an education shaped to the end of developing capacity and giving fitness for the real demands of life. Organized on the great California ranch, with its various practical activities interwoven into the life of the students, was to be a many-sided school that would truly educate and train. Stanford inquired much of many experienced persons, and he visited many famous institutions. But unquestionably there lay behind and beneath all that he had learned and adopted from the conventional university and college systems, a basis of consciousness that the best results in the making of men out of boys are obtained by large contact with real things under a favorable environment. His farm training under his father, Josiah, was better than an ordinary college course. He wanted the Stanford University to render some like service to its young students.

### III. HIS DEVELOPMENT AS A MAN OF CAPACITY.

The Erie Canal and the onward creeping railway network pointed to the Northwest as a place for a young man to locate. The canal especially had developed the ports on the Great Lakes; and the new-fledged lawyer determined to open his office on Lake Michigan. It is curious to note the uncertainty that existed in those days as to which of the Lake towns would become the great one.

#### CHICAGO VERSUS PORT WASHINGTON.

Stanford thought of Chicago; and went there to inspect the place. But its swampy site disgusted him, its ill-favored conditions made him homesick, and finally its mosquitoes were unendurable. Michigan City, Ind., in those days was a more promising port than Chicago; and the aspiring new towns on the Wisconsin side of the lake seemed to have a far better outlook for future greatness. So Leland Stanford rejected Chicago in favor of Port Washington, Wis., in the year of grace, 1848.

The stories of unsuccessful towns that once monopolized the brilliant prospects are numerous throughout the West, illustrating most curiously and sometimes rather pathetically the tremendous rapidity with which these undeveloped regions, where anything might have happened, have already taken on the rigid forms of maturity. In 1848 Leland Stanford scorned Chicago, and went instead to that place of brilliant promise, Port Washington, Wis., to be

borne into fame and fortune on an irresistible "boom." The Mexican War was over and California had been acquired. But it was more remote, less known and less inviting than Assiniboia, or upper Athabasca is to-day. Twelve years later, Leland Stanford came from the world-famed, dazzling commonwealth of California, to the flourishing city of Chicago, to sit as a delegate in the National Republican Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

And where meanwhile was Port Washington, Wis.? It was still waiting for its "boom" as a great lake port. San Francisco has arisen as the Queen



LELAND STANFORD AT THIRTY.

City at the Golden Gate of the Pacific, and Chicago in this year of Leland Stanford's too early death is the Mecca of the whole world. And still Port Washington, Wis., waits. And if Leland Stanford had been of the waiting sort, he would never have gone away and perhaps the news of his death would not have been sent out by the Associated Press. Port Washington in 1850 had 1,600 people, while Chicago had 29,963, Milwaukee 20,061 and Michigan City 999. In 1860 the figures were: Port Washington, 2,565; Michigan City, 3,320; Milwaukee, 45,286; Chicago, 109,260. Finally, in 1890, the respective totals were: Port Washington, 1,659; Michigan City, 10,776; Milwaukee, 204,468, and Chicago, 1,099,850.

This is a digression; yet it is pertinent. Leland Stanford and the men of his day played their parts on a stage whose shifting conditions almost defied prediction. Port Washington is not to be scorned. It is mentioned here merely as a type. There are hundreds of western towns of similarly disappointed expectations.

#### LIFE AT PORT WASHINGTON.

Stanford took two years to create the beginnings of a country law practice, and then went back to Albany to marry Jane Lathrop. Her father was a merchant and a citizen of repute and standing. With this mar-

riage the young man had given effect to another of his best aspirations, and had achieved his most successful stroke. In the forty-three years that remained to him, Mrs. Stanford was his best counselor, firmest friend and most sympathetic helper. She was, in fact, a large part of all his enterprises.

There was not much scope for Leland Stanford's energies in the practice of the law at Port Washington. It was a petty practice, for the most part, that involved details rather than principles, and it was all on the small scale, while Stanford's tastes were for things of large pattern. He allowed himself some useful participation in politics, and was at one time on the point of establishing a local newspaper as an added means for the utilization of his vigor. But the newspaper project fell through, and to cap the climax of dissatisfaction with affairs as they were, Stanford's law office was burned in 1852, and his law books and other effects went up in smoke.

#### THE COUNTRY LAWYER.

He was left with his health, his efficient and admirable wife, and his previous stock of acquirements, enlarged by four years of the miscellaneous experiences of a country lawyer. But he had accumulated no money. His investments had still been in himself. His assets lay in his trained capacities.

He found that he did not care for the practice of the law. Its details were distasteful. It was not sufficiently active. But his brief experience had given him a very valuable training. The average Western lawyer is in the closest touch with business affairs, and is in fact a business man, with the advantage of knowing all about the legal bearing of contracts, all about the rules that govern the acquiring, holding and selling of real estate, and much about banks, the loaning of money, the forming and conducting of joint-stock companies or business corporations, and "promoting" in general. A few years in a country law office is a perfectly natural preparation for emergence into the direct conduct of large business affairs.

#### CALIFORNIA AS AN OPPORTUNITY.

Two of Leland Stanford's brothers joined in the rush to California in 1849 after the discovery of gold; and they soon learned that there was more gold to be won in selling supplies to the miners than in washing mud in the placer diggings. They rapidly became large merchants, with branch stores in several mining camps. Leland of course was informed of their success, and the fire that consumed his law books helped to give point and promptitude to a determination that had been gradually forming in his mind. He was willing to sacrifice the chances of coming into fortune with the still deferred expansion of Port Washington, for the opportunity to participate in the perfect frenzy of speculative and booming progress that had seized California as nowhere else before in all the world.

He arrived in California on July 12, 1852, and at once undertook to manage a store for his brothers in Placer County at a mining camp known as Michigan Bluffs. That so sturdy and well-prepared a man

should have succeeded in business in the California of the fifties where so many men of poorer stuff rose to wealth and influence might safely have been predicted.

#### THE SAGACIOUS MAN OF THE CAMP.

Stanford was soon admitted to a partnership with his brothers. He remained at Michigan Bluffs four years. He was the sagacious, responsible man of the camp. He arbitrated differences among the miners, won their regard by his truthfulness and honorable dealing, took his turn of experience with the pick and shovel at placer mining, acquired large knowledge of the local and minor conditions and methods of mer-



MRS. LELAND STANFORD.

cantile trade in California, and thus graduated from that department of his life school which was comprised within the boundaries of Placer County.

He preferred larger things, but he needed to know the California miners man to man; to understand the demands of trade at the retail end in the camps, and to get himself personally adjusted to California life. All this was accomplished in the four years from 1852 to 1856. Stanford had now acquired some little property, but again his principal acquisition had been in experience and enlarged capacity. Placer County was a part of his education.

#### PREPARATORY PHASES ENDED AT THIRTY-TWO.

From sixteen to thirty-two he had gone through four educational periods and phases of about four years each. From sixteen to twenty he was finding his bent, accomplishing some general study chiefly in the elements of science, teaching school a little, and earning the money to pay for the next experience. From about twenty to about twenty-four he was in Albany as a law student. From twenty-four to twenty-eight he was a country lawyer at Port Washington; and from twenty-eight to thirty-two he was

a frontier merchant and miner in Placer County. Thus ended the preparatory phases of his career.

#### IV. THE PERIOD OF GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

In 1856 Leland Stanford went to Sacramento, the capital of the State, and entered business life on his own responsibility and upon a constantly increasing scale. He was fully prepared for large commercial operations at a time when the development of California needed first-class men of affairs. On a new and speculative market, most men do business by the rule of thumb. They buy heedlessly and extravagantly because they sell for prices that bear no relation to the cost of production. But California was demanding men who could do business on business principles.

##### SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS.

Stanford, we are told, proceeded to make a science of commerce. Ships from all countries were bringing immigrants and goods to the Land of Gold, and Stanford studied the transportation routes and rates, the world's producing markets, the tariff laws and their bearings upon California trade, and in short the whole range of conditions that could affect a large importing and wholesale house that dealt in everything. He grew, at this time, into a study of theoretical economics and sociology, and became a reader of such authors as John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer. His thorough knowledge, thanks to Placer County, of trade at the finger-tips, so to speak, was immensely valuable. He did not lose money, as some other men did, by bringing to California laces and pianos to sell in mining camps, where there were no women or permanent homes.

##### HELPING NOMINATE ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It was in the very year of Stanford's removal to Sacramento that the new Republican party nominated the great western Pathfinder, John C. Frémont, for the Presidency. Stanford was an ardent Republican; and his activity in a party then hopelessly small in California secured him the nomination in 1857 for State Treasurer. In 1859 he was nominated for Governor; but the party was too small to have any chance, and the contest lay between opposing Democratic factions.

But these purely titular honors led promptly up to one far more substantial. Stanford was chosen a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860 at Chicago. As a New Yorker by birth and training, he might have been expected to support Seward, the most eminent of the Republican leaders, and the candidate of New York and the East. But Stanford had followed the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and was an admirer of the lank Illinois man, who from being a farmer boy and a rail-splitter, had become a country lawyer, a local politician, and at length a statesman of dawning national recognition. He worked for Lincoln's nomination, and at once became one of his

trusted friends. The gratification this friendship with Lincoln gave him in after years was very keen.

##### STANFORD AS CALIFORNIA'S "WAR GOVERNOR."

Mr. Stanford attended the inauguration of President Lincoln in the spring of 1861, and, at the urgent request of the President and Secretary Seward, he remained in Washington several weeks, conferring secretly and frequently with the Administration. At that time the South counted very strongly upon the moral support of California, and in some quarters it was rather confidently believed that the Pacific Coast could be persuaded to join the Confederacy. There was not, in fact, so much danger of actual secession as of that condition of divided sentiment—and therefore of practical uselessness to the Union cause—that existed in Kentucky and Missouri.

While he was thus engaged in counseling with President Lincoln at Washington, Mr. Stanford's friends at home were pushing his name to the front, without his knowledge, as that of the most suitable Republican nominee for Governor. He was accorded the honor and was elected in the autumn. The war had suddenly made California a Republican State. As candidate for Governor in 1861 Stanford received nearly six times as many votes as he had received two years before. But the election of a Republican State ticket did not imply the removal of all difficulties. There remained strong elements of disloyalty in California; and furthermore, the isolation of the State gave magnitude to many problems that otherwise would not have been so formidable.

The election of Stanford was hailed with joy at Washington, for he had already been chosen as the President's favorite California adviser; and throughout his term of office his relations with the Administration at Washington were cordial and intimate.

It thus fell to Leland Stanford's lot to belong to that splendid group of War Governors whose names will be forever preserved in the history of the struggle to restore the Union—a list that includes among others the names of John A. Andrew, Israel Washburn, Edwin D. Morgan and Andrew G. Curtin in the East, and Oliver P. Morton, Richard Yates, Samuel J. Kirkwood and Alexander Ramsey in the West. Stanford in California was a worthy contemporary of the sixteen Republican "War Governors" east of the Rocky Mountains. He furthered the cause of the Union with splendid energy, and made a name for himself in this capacity that no subsequent titles could displace. To the day of his death he was always called "Governor" in California.

Meanwhile, his grasp of State affairs and his promotion of Pacific Coast interests would have marked him as a great Governor, even if national concerns had been less urgent. His messages to the legislature were remarkable State papers. He helped to bring order into the finances, and to cut down the State debt by half. His interest in education, afterwards to be so magnificently exemplified, was now shown by various efforts, among which was the establishment during his official term of a State Normal College. It was a period in which order and



wise economy made much progress in the public affairs of California, erstwhile so chaotic and so scandalous.

#### THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Mr. Stanford could have been re-elected to a second term as Governor, but he had accomplished his main purposes in that position and he had already begun to marshal all his resources and to concentrate all his energies for the accomplishment of what he now conceived to be the great undertaking of his life. This was the construction of a railroad across the plains and mountains that separated the Mississippi Valley from the Golden Gate of the Pacific. It is almost impossible for us to form any adequate idea of the boldness of that conception at the time of it. Transcontinental railway building seems an easy thing because that first project succeeded, and a convinced world was soon ready to build some half a dozen more Pacific railways.

The idea of a railway across the continent was of course nobody's exclusive property. It would naturally suggest itself, as a dream of the twentieth or the twenty-first century, to every weary emigrant who drove his creaking wagon over the thousands of miles of tedious and dangerous roads that had to be crossed, with months of privation and suffering, before the Land of Promise could be reached.

#### STANFORD AND CECIL RHODES.

But it is one thing to dream of express trains and telegraph lines to the Land of Ophir, and it is quite another thing to set about the realization of the dream as a practical project. Cecil Rhodes in South Africa to-day has very many of the characteristics of Leland Stanford in California thirty years ago. The men are alike in the vastness of their conceptions, alike in their steadfast faith in the possibility of doing what their minds conceive, alike in the power to face a million difficulties of detail without for a moment losing hold upon the large outlines of the thing in hand, and very much alike in their methods.

Both first became leaders of men on the rough frontier where adventurers and desperate characters were mingled with honest miners and pioneers in the struggle for gold and precious stones. Both showed the highest capacity for organizing and controlling the business interests of their respective regions. Both became political leaders and rulers in their young empires, using their talent for organization and finance to build up an established social fabric. Both most brilliantly and craftily exploited the business success and the political prestige they had won in their great outlying territories in order to bring their respective national governments to the support of their railway and telegraph schemes on the argument of strategic necessity.

Cecil Rhodes impresses us as a more unique and Plutarchian personality, perhaps, than Stanford. He exercises a Napoleonic absolutism that Stanford would never have dreamed of asserting. But Rhodes is in Africa, and stands almost alone. Stanford was in America, where he was surrounded by many figures almost as imposing, and where in any case the public

must be consulted. A close knowledge of the career and the methods of Leland Stanford would certainly be of intense interest to the dynamic and all-conquering magnate of South Africa.

#### BEGINNINGS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

The talk of a railroad to the Missouri river became rife in California soon after Stanford left Placer County and settled at Sacramento. The real advocate in those days was T. J. Judah. Most men thought his faith in a road across the Sierras was sheer madness. Judah was an engineer who had already accomplished considerable local railway construction in California. He soon convinced Stanford that the thing was an engineering possibility, and at length a company was formed by a little group of Sacramento business men, incorporated under the laws of California, and entitled the Central Pacific Railway Company. This was on June 28, 1861. Stanford was made president of the company, C. P. Huntington was vice-president, Mark Hopkins was treasurer, and Mr. Crocker was another of the leading spirits.

They had all been fairly successful in commercial pursuits, but they would not nowadays be considered capitalists—certainly not a promising syndicate for the swift consummation of a project that was destined to cost a hundred millions. But they could at least command money enough to prosecute the preliminary surveys and find the best route through the mountains. This was no small task, and great honor is due Mr. Judah, the chief engineer, for his splendid achievements, first in finding a way where most engineers believed none could be found, and then in convincing the engineering experts of the East, and with them the statesmen and capitalists, that the project was at least a physical possibility.

#### THE PACIFIC ROAD HASTENED BY THE WAR.

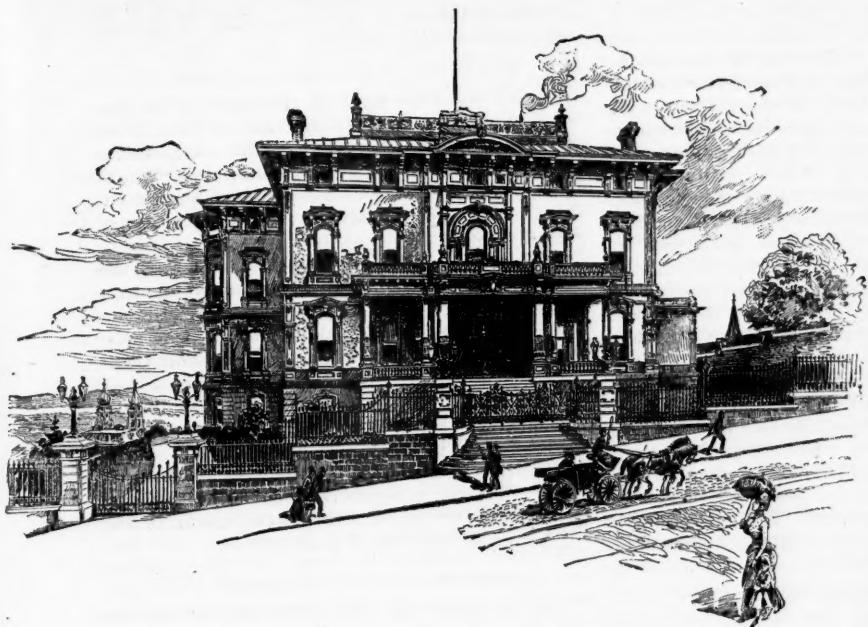
The war suspended ordinary railway development; but it expedited the construction of the Pacific railway by many years. It created a powerful sentiment in favor of tying the Pacific coast to the Union by bands of iron; and the road came to be looked upon at Washington as a great strategic and political desideratum. Stanford's election as Governor in 1861 was a powerful factor in the plan for securing government support. His inaugural address upon taking the gubernatorial chair dwelt with the most impressive emphasis upon the necessity to California of the early construction of the Central Pacific.

Armed with the preliminary surveys, Judah and others were sent to Washington to push the bill for public aid in money and lands. Congress was now Republican by a large majority, and the measure was passed by an almost strictly party vote and was signed by President Lincoln July 1, 1862. Its provisions were accepted by the California company, which now acquired a national charter with right of way across the public domain.

#### AN IMPERIAL SUBSIDY.

The company was to receive alternate sections of public land in a belt five miles wide on either side of the road, and was to be granted \$16,000 a mile in





LELAND STANFORD'S RESIDENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

government bonds, to be secured by mortgage on the road. But the subsidies were to be made over only upon the completion of successive forty-mile stretches, and the first forty miles was to be built within two years. The struggle that was made to build that forty miles of road could not be described in a short chapter. Money was almost impossible to find. At length the company went to Congress in 1864 and asked for a far more liberal grant. A great debate was precipitated, but there was such eagerness for the road that the wishes of the company were granted. As Mr. Blaine states the results:

"The land grant was doubled in amount; the government for certain difficult portions of the road allowed \$32,000 per mile and for certain mountain sections \$48,000 per mile. The whole of this munificent grant was then subordinated as a second mortgage upon the road and its franchise, and the company was empowered to issue a first mortgage for the same amount for each mile—for \$16,000, \$32,000 and \$48,000 according to the character of the country through which the road was to pass."

#### JUSTIFICATION OF THE GRANT.

Almost the entire body of men in both Houses of Congress voted in favor of this immense subsidy and believed in its advisability. As Mr. Blaine adds:

"Whatever may have subsequently occurred to suggest that the grant was larger than was needed for the construction of the highway to the Pacific, there can be no doubt that an overwhelming sentiment, not only in Congress but among the people, was in favor of the bountiful aid which was granted. The terrible struggle to retain the Southern States in the Union had persuaded the Administration and the government that no pains should be spared and no expenditure stinted to

insure the connection which might quicken the sympathy and more directly combine the interests of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. A more careful circumspection might perhaps have secured the same work with less expenditure; but even with this munificent aid a full year passed before construction began from the eastern end of the road, and for a considerable period it was felt that the men who had embarked their money in the enterprise were taking a very hazardous task on their hands. Many capitalists who afterwards indulged in denunciations of Congress for the extravagance of the grants, were urged at the time to take a share in the scheme, but declined because of the great risk involved."

This is a reasonable statement of the case. To have been less lavish in subsidies would have been to postpone very considerably the construction of the road. Great efforts were required, as it was, to secure the private capital needed. Moreover, at first the government's credit was so low that its subsidy bonds could be realized upon only at heavy discounts.

#### COMPLETION OF THE WORK.

This is not the place to recount the stirring tale of the building of the road. The summit tunnel was opened in November, 1867, and on May 20, 1869, Leland Stanford drove the golden spike that marked the completion of the transcontinental line. Two companies had been formed to do the work, one building westward from Omaha under the name of the Union Pacific Company, and the Stanford-Huntington-Hopkins-Crocker company, organized as the Central Pacific and building eastward from San Francisco. The point of junction was in Utah, and the constructors of the two portions entered upon an exciting race for the midway point. The Central Pacific laid ten miles of road on one memorable day,—a record then unprecedented.

The four Sacramento men who thus laid the foundations of fortunes so colossal, were all quite different in their aptitudes, and all of very essential value to the enterprise. We are told that "Crocker applied himself to the work of construction; Hopkins to the business details; Huntington to the financial management and negotiation of loans, while Stanford exercised a general supervision of everything, attending particularly to legislation."

## HOW RAILWAY MILLIONAIRES ARE MADE.

It would be extremely interesting if some one versed in the mysteries of American railway building would tell the public in simple, clear terms just how it was that these men who had very little money to invest themselves were all made millionaires many times over by the construction of this road. It would involve an explanation of construction companies operating within the penetralia of the main corporation; of contracts shrewdly manipulated; of preferred stock and common stock and land companies and different sorts of bonds and mortgages. The common custom of land-grant railroad magnates was to build the road with borrowed money and then to take all the common stock and all the land as payment for their own acuteness.

The Central Pacific coterie were no less grasping, it may be presumed, than Oakes and Oliver Ames and their other Massachusetts friends who built the Union Pacific, or the men who afterwards involved themselves in the ups and downs of the Northern Pacific. But the Sacramento group were by far the most picturesque and interesting, as they were also by far the ablest and the most successful of all the coteries that created the land-grant railroad systems of the West. Nor is their high patriotism to be impugned. Their rewards were large, but so was their courage and so were exertions.

## THE PACIFIC RAILWAY MONOPOLY.

These California railway kings did not cease when they had built the Central Pacific. The Southern

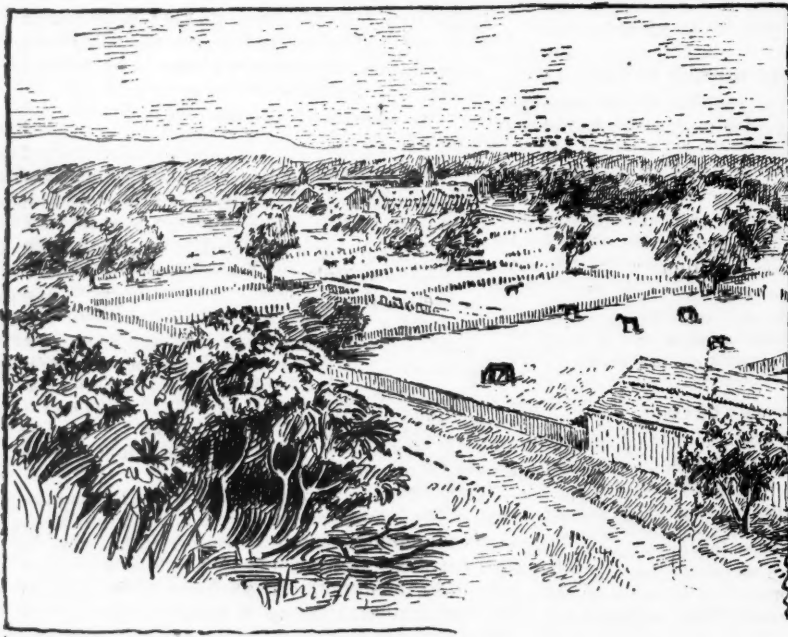
Pacific became another of their great projects, and they amalgamated the interests of all the roads entering California south of the Northern Pacific's connections in such a manner as to secure a firm, monopolistic control of the whole of the traffic of the State. They have been able to levy such tribute as they liked upon the trade of the Pacific coast, and have aroused much opposition from the people, who feel themselves helplessly at the mercy of a great combination of corporations controlled in the interest of a small clique.

Some day, perhaps, we shall have grown wise enough to see how much better it would have been if these essential national highways had been built by the public and kept under public control. The system which places the whole business of the Pacific Coast at the mercy of Mr. Huntington,—who now adds the presidency of the Central to that of the Southern Pacific,—is "paternalism" in the most extreme form ever known to intelligent mankind. To object to enterprises conducted by the people themselves through their representative agents as objectionable on the score of "paternalistic" government, is simply to betray serious mental limitations.

## INDIVIDUAL VERSUS PUBLIC INITIATIVE.

But Stanford and Huntington were as they were; and what they did was in pursuance of the accepted methods of the time. Individual initiative so dominates public initiative in this country that the community humbly usurps its functions and farms itself out to enterprising citizens whom it pays liberally

and gratefully for exploiting it in their own interests. The secret of it all is that in this country there is so much more room in private than in public life for the profitable exercise of brain power and energy, that the public does not often secure talent of a sufficiently high order to transact its business with an intelligence that even approaches mediocrity. Mr. Stanford, to be sure, served California as Governor. But he left public life to push his railway projects as a private entrepreneur. Thus the first-rate talent was on the side of individual initiative to do for the public what the public ought to have done for itself. Why should not Stanford, as Governor,



PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

have given the same efforts to build the railroad? What was the need of a private company to spend the public money and control the public land that really built the road? Why not have turned over the suppression of the Rebellion to a private company, with "millions in it" for the controlling spirits? The subject needs no further elaboration here.

## V.. THE CROWNING WORK OF MR. STANFORD'S LIFE.

Not to mention his railroad interests further,—although Mr. Stanford devoted many years to them,—it is worth while to call attention to the prescience he began to show as regards the value of California lands. He realized earlier than most men how infinitely greater was California's prospective wealth from the fruits of her inexhaustible soil than from her mines of gold and silver.

### A GREAT LAND OWNER.

He bought great tracts of land, and participated in the movement that transformed large areas of the State from grazing ranches into wheat farms. He was, moreover, largely concerned in the later great movement that transformed the wheat farms into vineyards and orange groves, and into orchards containing nearly all the choicest fruit products of both temperate and tropical climates.

An examination of the California exhibits at Chicago will help one to realize the meaning of this transformation which is making California the greatest fruit-growing region of the world. Mr. Stanford is said to have acquired in all nearly half a million acres of California land. The endowments of the University are almost wholly in the form of rich and productive "ranches."

### PALO ALTO AND THE OTHER "RANCHES."

Gradually withdrawing from the active management of his railroad affairs, Mr. Stanford took an ever-increasing delight in his great farms.

He had traveled much in later years, and had brought to his magnificent and stately home in San Francisco the finest collection of modern European art works owned by any one west of New York and Baltimore; and this house in California street is one of the most luxurious in the world. But while Mr. Stanford was building it some seventeen years ago, he was buying the San Mateo lands, which he afterwards brought into one great body and called "Palo Alto."

And Palo Alto became his favorite residence. There he built an extensive country home; there he planted the greatest vineyards on earth and established wineries and other industries; and there he experimented in agriculture and fruit raising. There he had his famous farm for the breeding and training of trotting horses, and there he located his University.

The Palo Alto ranch is an hour's ride by rail from San Francisco, and contains 8,400 acres of land of very high value. Afterwards he acquired what is

known as the "Gridley" ranch of 22,000 acres, "Vina" with nearly 60,000 acres, and other extensive holdings, of less value per acre. These three particular estates are enormously valuable, but inasmuch as they are to be held and managed for their productive incomes, it is manifestly impossible to tell even approximately what their capitalized worth is likely to be within a decade.

### LELAND STANFORD, JUNIOR.

The closing chapters of Leland Stanford's life began with the death of his only child, Leland Stanford, Jr., who was carried off by fever in Italy, in the year 1884, at the age of sixteen. The lad seems to have been of a singularly attractive nature, and of great intelligence. He realized that he was to be the heir of a vast estate, and his young mind had already set itself in the direction of philanthropy. He had been familiar with his mother's extensive kindergartens in San Francisco and elsewhere, and had grown up in the atmosphere of free giving for public and private charities. He had prepared for Yale College, and had begun to project, though somewhat mistily, the lines of a great institution of learning that he would found and foster in California. He was spending his father's money quite unstintedly in buying objects for a public museum that was to be a part of his great establishment.

The death of this winsome and promising youth was a heart-crushing blow to parents who were of a deeply domestic nature and were, above all else, home loving and devoted to their own.

### MR. STANFORD IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Stanford's friends greatly feared the results of the grief that was preying upon his mind, and they secured his election by the Legislature of California as a United States Senator, in the hope that the new duties and associations would afford him relief. He entered upon his duties at the opening of 1886. After serving a six-years' term he was re-elected, and he had well entered upon the second term at the time of his death. As a Senator he was respected by his colleagues for his courteous demeanor, his great patience as a listener, his excellent judgment in many directions, and his faithful attention to his duties. He did not try to shine as a public speaker, and he made no ostentatious display of his wealth, though he was a princely and naught-refusing giver to everybody and everything. His project of a two-per-cent. government loan to farmers upon land and crops brought him more notice than any other of his legislative suggestions, and seemed likely at one time to secure for him a third-party presidential nomination. But it would seem that he lost confidence in the soundness of his "great financial idea," and ceased to advocate it.

### THE UNIVERSITY PROJECTED AND ESTABLISHED.

Mr. Stanford's real relief, however, from the burden of his grief was found not in the occupations and duties of Senatorial life at Washington, but in the determination to proceed at once to create a University



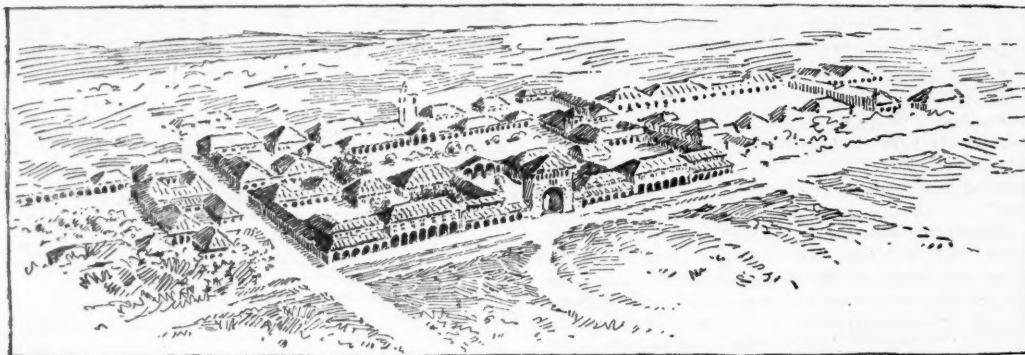
to be named in honor of his son and to be endowed more liberally than any other in the world. In the detailed evolution of this plan, and in the effort to give effect to it, Mr. Stanford found ever-increasing satisfaction.

He longed to live at least through the present decade in order to see the project carried to a more mature elaboration, but within eight years from the first announcement of his intention, he had actually created a working university with a recognized standing throughout the world, with a large and eminent body of professors and instructors, with from seven hundred to eight hundred students in attendance, and with more than one hundred graduates sent out at the commencements of 1892 and 1893.

His university had been able to attract a large number of post-graduate students, and while ministering principally to the needs of California's young people of both sexes, it had also drawn many students from

All sorts of sneering and skeptical predictions were made in the hoary abodes of conventional culture. The homely peregrinations of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, who went in their kindly and simple way from one institution to another, were made the subject of many a jest in the circles of the chief priests and Pharisees of the pure academic cult. It is just possible that the next generation may turn the jest upon the jesters, and may discover that Mr. Stanford's ideas of education were far more true to natural principles, and to present-day conditions than those of the distinguished men who found his questionings so naive and so wholly diverting.

It was largely as a problem in educational science that Mr. Stanford had allowed his horse farm and its operations to interest his mind so deeply. He made himself the greatest of all the promoters of speed in the horse. He was growingly astonished to discover how the latent possibilities of the horse could be de-



LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY AT PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA.

all parts of the Union and some from foreign countries.

President David S. Jordan, whom Mr. Stanford called from the University of Indiana to organize and administer the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, had once met the young Stanford boy on the seashore and won the lad's gratitude by telling him of shells and submarine life,—for Dr. Jordan is one of the world's great authorities in zoology. It was a singular coincidence that the parents afterwards heard Dr. Jordan make allusions in a public address which gave them the knowledge that this was the interesting stranger who had taught their son so much and had so enkindled the boy's enthusiasm. His choice as president was an eminently wise one.

#### A SURPRISE TO THE PHARISEES.

The Stanford University is a subject by itself, apart from the personality of its founder; and many articles have been written to describe it, while many more will be written in the years to come. It is enough to say that it, more than any other institution that the world has seen, illustrates the possibility of mobilizing educational facilities *ad libitum*.

veloped if once the best methods could be discovered and employed. And so he believed that great things might be done for young men and women by improving their surroundings and methods of training, and that the world would be enormously enriched by the production of a greater number of human beings developed for the realization of their largest possibilities.

#### THE UNIVERSITY'S GREAT WEALTH.

If Mr. Stanford had survived Mrs. Stanford, his entire vast estate would have been made over to the Trustees of the University, except for a few comparatively unimportant legacies. By his will, the trustees now receive \$2,500,000 in money, in addition to what is already in their hands, and they will continue to derive their chief income from the crop yields of the great ranches which were made over to the institution by the deed of trust in 1885. Concerning the extent of this endowment, the San Francisco *Argonaut* of a very recent date presents the following very valuable data:

Few people have any definite idea of the actual sum of money represented by the property which will come into the possession of the trustees of the university

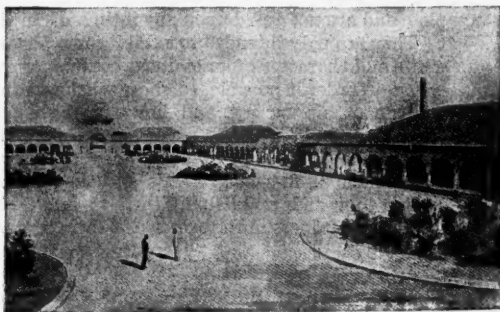


when Mrs. Stanford dies. That property consists of three pieces of land—Palo Alto, 8,400 acres, of which a large portion is under high cultivation, being planted in vines which have been found to suit the soil; Gridley, 22,000 acres, which have been planted to wheat and will probably be gradually planted in vines; and Vina, 59,000 acres, of which between 4,000 and 5,000 are planted in vines. Of these three the Vina estate is, of course, the most valuable. There are, in round numbers, 3,000,000 grape vines on the estate which yielded last year 11,000 tons of grapes. When all the vines now planted are in full bearing the product will be something like 20,000 tons of grapes per year; and the vineyard is growing from year to year. A large portion of the Vina estate is used for raising horses of all the various breeds, and other portions are employed as cow pastures, sheep pastures and hog pastures. The Vina vineyard alone represents an endowment to the college of \$8,000,000, and a present income of about half a million a year. This, it will be remembered, is exclusive of the Palo Alto property, the Gridley ranch and the fifty-odd thousand acres of land at Vina not planted in vines. If all the land in the three properties which is suited to vine growing were planted in vines it would represent the enormous sum of \$300,000,000, and an annual income of over \$11,000,000.

No university in America has anything like such an endowment. According to the college registers, the leading universities are endowed as follows:

Columbia.....	\$13,000,000
Harvard.....	11,000,000
Yale.....	10,000,000
University of California.....	7,000,000
Johns Hopkins.....	3,000,000

The endowment of the Leland Stanford cannot be added to the list, because no one can tell its real amount. The Vina vineyard represents \$8,000,000 at present, with a possible extension to over ten times that amount in the



THE QUADRANGLE OF THE LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

early future; but no one possesses the information required to appraise Palo Alto or Gridley. It may be said, without fearing contradiction, that its resources are far in excess of those of any other educational establishment in the world, and that it will never need to deny itself anything, from a library to an observatory or a laboratory, on the ground of expense. It is quite possible that when the properties which are devoted to its support yield their full income it will find it possible to abolish all fees for tuition and to reduce the charge for board below that which a pupil would cost at home. The mind loses itself in the contemplation of the services which such an

institution may render to knowledge and civilization. It can afford to enlist a staff of professors embracing the ablest men in each branch in every country in the world. Whenever a man of genius or learning rises above his fellows the Leland Stanford University can secure him. Even at the same salary, men of eminence would desert places of seclusion to mingle in a society composed of the



AN ARCADE.

leaders of human thought in every department of learning. Such a resort might become the intellectual capital of the world, swarming with the uncrowned monarchs of mankind. And what graduates it might turn out! Under such tuition as the Leland Stanford could command young men with anything in them would be sure to have it developed, and a race of students would be turned out every year who would set the car of progress traveling at a rate unknown to history.

It is money that tells. In all the great universities of the world the complaint has ever been that this or that which was eminently desirable could not be done for want of money. Discoveries have not been made, nor problems wrought out to a solution for the want of money. Harvard, which takes the lead among our institutions of higher education, is constantly blocked in its work by the want of money. If Agassiz had had as large an income as he desired to control there would have been no unsolved problems in ichthyology. If the Lick Observatory had a larger appropriation it would have done something with its great equatorial. If Yale had the library it should contain its graduates would not need to go to Europe to prosecute their researches. If Oxford and Cambridge were more munificently endowed the absurd old fellowships would have been abandoned long ago. Now comes an institution whose work need never be arrested by pecuniary obstacles.

#### HOW RICH WAS MR. STANFORD?

It is useless to try to estimate the extent of Mr. Stanford's wealth. He was the owner of a one-fourth interest in the great Pacific railway properties, with which he had been identified, had large street-railway and real estate interests in San Francisco, and miscellaneous possessions that we need not try to inventory. It would seem that \$50,000,000 is not an unreasonably high estimate, if a figure should be insisted upon.

The last will and testament of Leland Stanford leaves the general direction of the University and the entire estate to Mrs. Stanford during her lifetime, and also gives her full discretion as to the final disposition of all the wealth that remains over and above the properties already jointly made over by them in trust

for the University. It is probable that Mrs. Stanford will make the University her residuary legatee and give it the bulk of the great fortune.

But in any case she will use this wealth wisely and for the welfare of mankind. Mr. Stanford did not omit very particularly to declare in his will that the property was all of it their common and joint posses-



NORTHEAST TOWER OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

sion, his wife owning it equally with himself. Mr. Stanford always honored and trusted his wife beyond all other persons, and recognized her full equality of right and interest and opinion.

#### THE LARGEST OF THE WORLD'S GIVERS.

No rich man ever gave so largely, either in lifetime or at his death, as Leland Stanford has given for public objects. His memory will live and be cherished when the carefully accumulated estates of the mere plutocrats will all have been scattered and their names forgotten. He is mourned by the employees of his railroads, who found him just and considerate; by a host of beneficiaries who had tested the greatness of his daily unheralded generosity; and

by personal friends in great number, who bear witness to his tenderness and gentleness as a man, his rare intelligence and force as a thinker, and his unspoiled and uncorrupted nature.

#### HIS FRIENDSHIPS AND HIS CREED.

Mr. Stanford died on June 21, at "Menlo Park," his Palo Alto residence. It was a sudden and peaceful death in sleep, after a day of driving on the farm and of apparent comfort and good health. In reality he had been failing for some time, and those best informed knew that he had not long to live. He had lately been in Washington, and had called upon President Cleveland, with whom he maintained relations of pleasant acquaintance, while with ex-President Harrison he had established a very warm friendship. One of his closest personal friends was Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, who shortly before Mr. Stanford's death had been a guest at Palo Alto. It was not Mr. Stanford's wealth, but his sterling personal qualities, that had won him the friendship of the Republican leaders, from Lincoln to Blaine and Harrison, and had drawn to him distinguished Southerners like Hampton.

Without full identification with any church or creed, Mr. Stanford was a man of elementary religious faith, and of a strong sense of duty. He dealt so much with material forces that it is possible to understand how the supernatural should have had a relatively meagre place in his philosophy. But he believed in the Divine Providence and a personal immortality.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

These discussive notes upon his career are far from complete and are not based upon any intimate knowledge. They are only intended to exhibit some phases of the life and character of an eminent contemporary American, in order if possible to show what was the real nature of his success, and how far above the fortunate accident of his large wealth, was his well-rounded manhood and his power to "do great things, not dream them all day long." His success will go on blessing thousands and helping them to find their own road to usefulness in the exercise of their trained capacities.



## ADMIRAL TRYON AND THE "VICTORIA." DISASTER.

BY THE ENGLISH EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

ONE-FOURTH of the world, being land, is divided into a considerable number of States more or less insignificant, among which some half-a-dozen great Powers stand conspicuous. The remaining three-fourths of the world, being the salt sea, is divided into several huge satrapies, over each of which reigns with supreme, although not exclusive, sovereignty the British admiral who is, for the time being, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station. Of these great watery dominions the most important, although almost the smallest, is the Mediterranean, and among the great potentates of the world the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station ranks among the first. This may, perhaps, sound hyperbolic to those who have never been at sea.

It is not until you are out of sight of land that some faint, far-away conception of the might and majesty, the power and the glory of the sovereignty of the seas begins to dawn upon the mind. But as day follows day, and everywhere across the billowy expanse, from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, you are alone between the two infinities, the firmament above and the abyss of waters below, you begin to understand. And as you cross the track of the innumerable argosies which are ceaselessly engaged in bearing the garnered wealth of the harvests of the world to the Thames and the Mersey, the Humber and the Clyde, when almost every ship you pass flies the English flag or is bound to British ports, the sense of the magnificence of England's ocean heritage imperceptibly deepens. And when, after a tour round the world, you find that you visit no port that is not crowded with British shipping, that every mile of the endless circle you never passed out of the range of the authority of some British admiral, wielding an actual ever-present force, stronger than that of any rival Power, and irresistible by reason of the limitless



THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE TRYON.

resources of the Empire at his back, the great truth dawns upon your mind, and you begin to realize, more or less dimly, the reality of Britain's overlordship of the sea.

### THE SEA KINGS OF ENGLAND.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria reigns on the Thames; but her sea kings both reign and rule on every ocean between the poles. Sea king is no mere phrase as applied to the Admiral Commander-in-Chief of a British naval station. His fleet is an array of floating fortresses, detached for a time from their native land,

and he himself is the living personification, the incarnate embodiment of the Empire. On all the world's broad surface no living man wields more absolute authority than the admiral on the quarter-deck, nor have Czar and Kaiser, in all their hosts, more obedient subjects than he. He is monarch and diplomatist and warrior and judge all in one. He is the warden of the watery marches, the naval overlord of the ocean. It is he who sustains the fabric of England's Colonial possessions; without him and his warships her world-circling fortresses would be as worthless as the Pyramids; it is his patrols which make the traffic on the trade routes from continent to continent as safe from molestation as the tramways in Hackney and Islington. And this puissant sovereignty, built up by the valor and the labor and the lives of successive generations of British seamen, is maintained to this day by the same means, and exercised as of old in the ever present menace of Death. Our fathers wrested the trident from the hands of the Sea-god because they did not fear to die, and we wield it to-day as of yore on the same terms, in defiance of the anger of the storm, of incalculable mischances, of accidents, and of the carnage of battle.

#### THE REVENGE OF FATHER OCEAN.

But the enemy, though vanquished, is no submissive vassal bending low before the prows of the conquering ships. Ever and anon he seizes or makes opportunity to wreak a shrewd revenge upon the dominant Viking. Sometimes a great storm arises, and the abyss swallows ship and captain and crew, who go down a living sacrifice into the depths. But oftener, when the waves are still and danger seems afar, destruction swoops down upon the victor, and a collision or an accident sinks the flagship of the admiral like a broken potsherd to the bottom. Such things are the incidents always recurring, of the sovereignty of the seas. It is upon such conditions of tenure that the sea tolerates our dominion. So it has been in the past, so it will be in the future, and so, as the fate of the "Victoria" and its admiral and crew reminds us, it is to-day. But Britannia, while sorrowing for her sons who went out but return no more for ever, sheds no unworthy tears and makes no fretful moan. She only asks if they bore themselves worthily at the supreme moment, and, when satisfied on that point, replaces with pride the missing ship, and sends forth without a phrase, save of gratitude and exultation, another crew not less brave and disciplined to keep flying at the peak the "flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." Our sailors have looked too long in the face of death in all its shapes for even the loss of the "Victoria" and her gallant crew to occasion a momentary dismay. Yet the catastrophe which cost us one of our ablest captains and one of our most powerful fighting ships was tragic enough to make the sound of mourning audible throughout the land. When Admiral Tryon went down with his ship, a great man and a ruler in our naval Israel perished in his prime. Nor can the mere loss of life be regarded as inconsiderable. More lives were lost when the "Victoria"

was rammed by the "Camperdown" than the "Victoria" lost in killed and wounded at the Battle of Trafalgar.

#### STEAM AND ARMOR HAVE NOT KILLED SHIP WORSHIP.

And, besides the Admiral and his crew, there is the ship. It is the fashion among some writers to decry the modern ironclad, as if it were a mere clumsy ugly box of machinery and boilers, a thing from which all sentiment and romance had departed. A man can love the trim "Galatea" or the saucy "Arethusa." The sailing ship, with her great expanse of canvas, her graceful lines, has an individuality of her own; she walks the waters as a thing of life, and her crew, from the captain down to the powder-monkey, may well feel towards her as a lover towards his mistress. But an ironclad—pshaw! one might as well wax romantic over the rule-of-three or vulgar fractions. So sneer the land-lubbers who have never seen an ironclad except from the shore. As a matter of fact, these great marine monsters do succeed in inspiring the same kind of sentiment in the men who sail them and who fight them as did the old wooden battle-ships. The "Victoria," like all her consorts, perhaps even more than most, had a character all her own. From the time she was launched at Elswick down to the day when she capsized off the Syrian coast, she has been one of the most distinctive and remarkable characters among the fighting fleet of Britain. Notwithstanding the ill-luck that seafaring men believe clings to any vessel that has been twice named—she was first christened the "Renown," "Victoria" being an afterthought—the Tyne-built ironclad was always popular in the navy. Her commander loved her. Her crew were proud of her. She was one of the crack ships of the service, and when the news came of her untimely destruction, there were not a few who felt a more poignant sense of personal bereavement in the loss of the ship than even in the fate of her admiral and crew. Even among landmen the "Victoria" was a familiar friend. Every one who visited the Naval Exhibition wondered at her gigantic turret with its tremendous gun, and shuddered at the graphic representation of the penetrating power of the 110-tonner which was painted on the adjoining wall. The silver model of the vessel that was presented to Her Majesty and the wonderfully executed wooden model shown by Lord Armstrong were among the special attractions of the British Naval Exhibition in 1891. Hence the shock occasioned by her destruction was greater than would have resulted from the sinking of any two of her consorts.

#### THE SILVER LINING TO THE CLOUD.

Notwithstanding all this—notwithstanding the sense of loss and the consciousness of the sudden impairing of our fighting strength on our most exposed station, the sinking of the "Victoria" is already coming to be regarded with a feeling rather of pride than of chagrin, of gratitude and exultation than melancholy. It was a misfortune, no doubt, but it was one of those disasters which ennoble more than they injure. So far



as can be seen at present, with the exception of the one irreparable mistake, nothing went wrong—nothing was done that ought not to have been done; everything was tested under the breaking strain of imminent death, and everything and every one was found to be perfect and entire, wanting nothing. Even in the suddenness and completeness of the catastrophe we have a certain consolation. We have at least demonstrated now beyond all gainsaying how irresistible a weapon is the ram of the "Camperdown." Of all the ironclads afloat there was none stronger, although there were one or two larger than the "Victoria." But at the first blow from the ram of her consort, a blow dealt by mischance, and without the calculated force and fury of war, the "Victoria" was crushed into irremediable ruin. No one after this can question the effective fighting value of the ram. Now, Great Britain has many rams at her disposal, many more rams than she had "Victorias," and the loss of the "Victoria" has heightened the face value of all the rams that to-day are flying the white ensign.

#### NOT ONLY MODERN IRONCLADS HAVE ACCIDENTS.

At first, no doubt, there was a disposition to exaggerate the significance of the evidence thus afforded as to the fragility of the modern ironclad. But, on second thoughts this was seen to be unjust. There is nothing exceptional or unusual about the capsizing of an ironclad. British men-of-war of the most ancient heart-of-oak pattern keeled over as suddenly as the "Victoria" with even less excuse. Mr. Froude, in *Longman's Magazine*, reminds us this very month how that, at the very beginning of our naval wars, when the British fleet were repelling a French attack, insolently delivered at the very gates of Portsmouth, one of our first fighting ships heeled over and sank, drowning all her crew. The loss of the "Mary Rose" under the eyes of Henry the Eighth at Spithead, while the enemy was actually engaged in an attempt to destroy our navy and land on our shores, was a far greater disaster than the loss of the "Victoria." The story of the sinking of the "Mary Rose," told by Sir Peter Carewe, who witnessed it, may be recalled opportunely just now to remind us that as there were brave men before Agamemnon, so England had first-class fighting ships that could turn bottom up before the "Victoria," and even before the "Royal George":

"The Kynge hearing that the French galleys rowed up and doune in the very haven of Portsmouth fretted, and his teethe stode one and edge to see the braverye of his enemyes to come so neere his noose and be not able to encountre with thyme. . . . It was the Kynge's pleasure to appoint Sir George Carewe to be Vice Admyrall and hade appoynted unto hym a shippe named the 'Marye Rose,' which was as fyne a shippe, as stronge and as well appoynted, as none better on the realme. . . . The Kynge then toke his b ates and rowed to the lande. . . . The sayles were no sooner hoysted but that the 'Marye Rose' beganne to heele, that is to leane on the one side. Sir George Carewe being then in his own shippe and seeinge the same called for the master of his shippe, and told him thereof and asked hym what it mente? Who an-

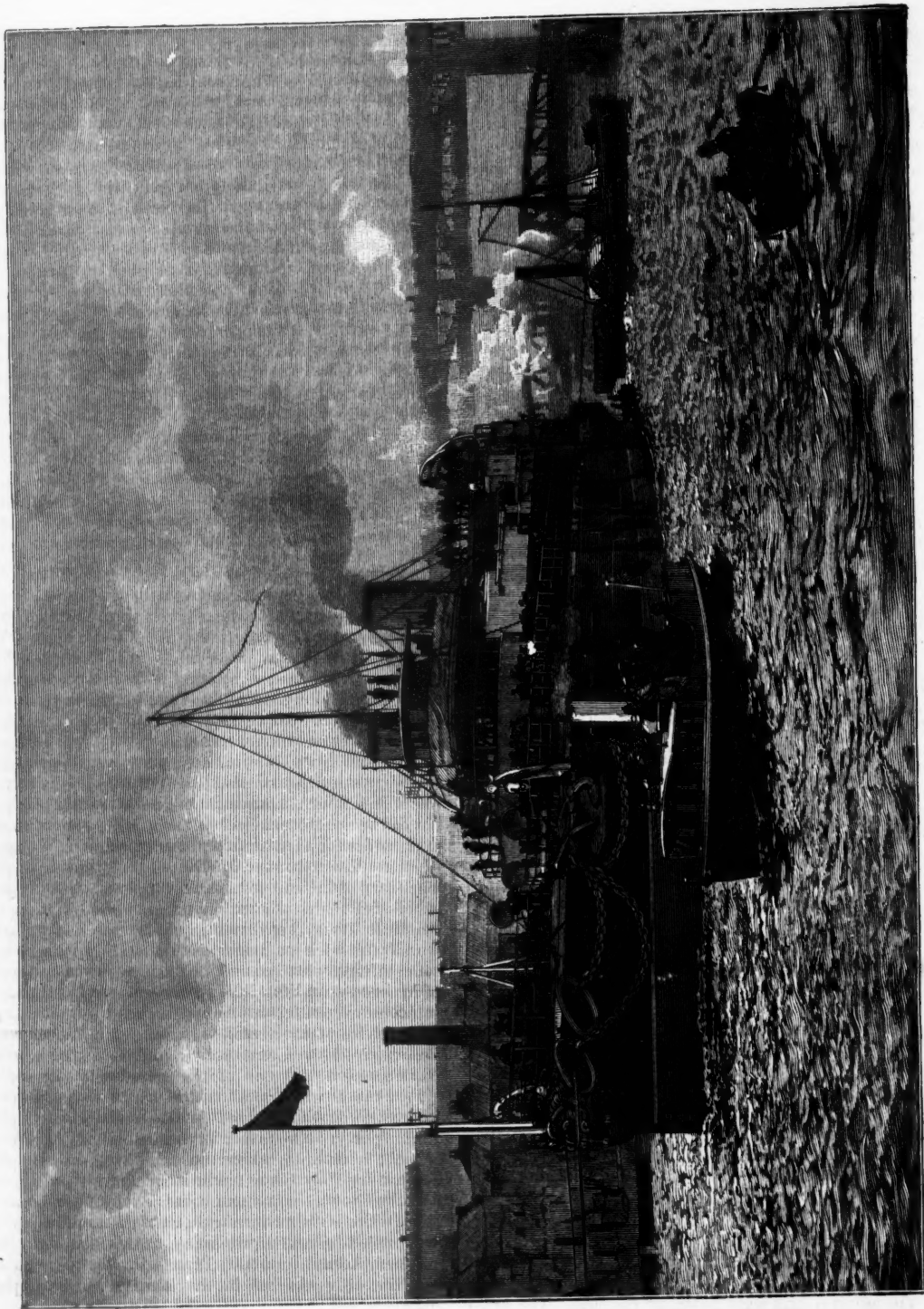
swered that yf she did heele she was lycke to be cast awaye. Then the sayd Sir Gawen passage by the 'Marye Rose' called one to Sir George Carewe asking hym how he did? Who answered that he had a sort of naves whom he could not rule. And it was not longe after but that the sayde 'Marye Rose,' thus heeling more and more, was drowned with 700 men."

Mr. Froude says that "the ports of the ship were open for action, her guns were run out, but, misled by the calm that prevailed, the crew had insufficiently secured them; the wind came up with a sudden sweep, and as the 'Mary Rose' was slightly heeled on one side, her hindmost tier of guns broke loose, rolled across the deck, and with their weight and momentum it depressed the leeward side so that the water rushed in at the open ports, filled the ship, and sunk her, with nearly every soul on board." In the very place where the "Mary Rose" capsized in the sixteenth century, the "Royal George" heeled over in the eighteenth. Both these vessels, like the "Victoria," were ranked among the best of their time. Of the "Mary Rose," Sir Robert Howard, who commanded her in 1513, told King Hal she was "the noblest shipp at this time that, I trow, be in Christendom, the flower of all shippes that ever sayled." But this peerless vessel turned turtle and carried down to the bottom twice as many as those who went down in the "Victoria."

It is well to remember that, with the exception of the "Captain," there has been no great loss of human life in connection with any of our ironclads until the ramming of the "Victoria."

#### THE "VICTORIA" WAS A NOBLE WAR SHIP.

It must also be borne in mind that although the "Victoria" went down rapidly before the stroke of the "Camperdown's" ram, she had proved her exceeding toughness and stability only the previous year, when, after grounding on a rock off the coast of Greece, she was got off without serious injury. If she was not like the "Mary Rose," "the flower of all shippes that ever sayled," she was, all things considered, one of the most perfect specimens of the modern warship that ever carried an admiral's flag. Landsmen can only give with more or less precision the facts about her dimensions and her armament, but those who knew her and had many a time sailed in her—faced the storm in her, and hoped for nothing better than to have an opportunity of showing her prowess in the van of battle—mourn for her with a personal sorrow as if some dear friend or mistress had disappeared from the world. Her great guns will no more awake the echoes of fortress wall or sea-girt cliff with their thunder. In vain was she sheathed in massive armor seventeen inches in thickness and filled with water-tight compartments like a honeycomb. She has perished without ever having tasted the fierce joy of battle, or of having given or received either shot or shell. And yet, perhaps, who knows but that even in her last death plunge she may have done more for England and England's fleet than if, like the "Victory," she had sailed the seas for forty years and carried Nelson's pennant at Trafalgar?



H.M.S. "VICTORIA" LEAVING THE TYNE, NEWLY BUILT, APRIL 6, 1888.

## A SUPERB TEST OF THE JACK TAR.

For the name of the "Victoria" will ever be associated with a story that the nation will cherish as one of those precious records by which Empires live. It was all over in fifteen minutes, but that fifteen minutes will live in history as lives the Balaklava charge, which did not last much longer. The testing times of life seldom last long. The first dip of the litmus paper in the solution proves the existence of acid, and the first moment of a supreme crisis suffices for a test. And as it has been said that it was almost worth the enormous expenditure of the Crimean War to have the object lesson which was afforded by the charge of the Six Hundred—of the absolute readiness of the British soldier to ride "into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell"—so it may be said that it was almost worth while to lose the "Victoria" in order to have so superb an illustration of the mettle of our men. Death, in the old phrase, is the gate of life, but Death is more than that: Death is the sovereign alchemist who assays the value of the coin struck in the mint of life. Death is the supreme test. Invincible in life, are our blue-jackets invincible also in death? Their drill goes like clock work by day and by night; their discipline is perfect by sea and by land. But how will it be when each individual, nay, when the whole ship's company with all its component weaknesses and shortcomings, is suddenly slung over an abyss yawning eighty fathoms deep below, with not one chance in three that any will escape alive? The "Victoria" supplied an answer. Not for a single moment does there seem to have been even a faltering word or a hurried deed.

Not even when the great ship reeled and quivered like a wounded thing beneath the crushing blow of 10,000 tons of metal hurled against it at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, did any of the crew or the officers lose their self-possession. Everything which had been laid down and provided for such an emergency was remembered and acted upon. Whether in trying to get out the collision mats or in the last desperate plunge shoreward, in which the half-sinking ship, with her forepart all under water, steamed towards the land—everything seems to have been done with the regularity and steadiness and cool courage that are the distinguishing features of the British navy. And in the last dread moment when the order was given "Each for himself," which dissolved the organic whole of the disciplined ship's company into a mass of individuals each set free to seek his own safety in his own way, nothing seems to have been done unworthy the name and the fame of the British sailor. The papers, indeed, are full of stories of the self-forgetting devotion of these blue-jackets to each other.

## OBJECT LESSONS OF HEROISM.

All seem to have been alike, from the admiral who sank with his ship to the chaplain who perished in saving others. The midshipman who refused to leave the admiral and went down by his side. The brave

fellow who freed the diver from his lead-laden sinkers, and lost his own life while so doing although he saved the diver's—and all the other incidents of heroic selflessness and a comradeship that is stronger than death—these things are a priceless addition to the heritage of our land. These men have not died for naught or in vain. They have died that we might live, as much as if they had fallen beneath the canopy of the battle smoke, amid the roar of the broadside. There, off the Tripoli roadstead, as much as at Trafalgar, did England help us; how can we help England? Such things are to nations as the bread of life. They remind us of the saving virtue of obedience and of discipline, and they inspire the breast of the people with an ideal of duty and of self-sacrifice which ennobles and glorifies the every-day life of the ordinary man. For they were not picked souls, the three hundred that perished off Tripoli, as were the three hundred of Thermopylae. They were taken at random out of the rank and file and put into the crucible. By such experimental tests in the laboratory of life history is able to form its estimate of a race. So long as the chance samples of our common folk can die as did the men of the "Victoria," there is not much fear but that the empire will live.

## ADMIRAL TRYON AN ENGLISHMAN TO THE CORE.

Ordinary English folk they were in the engine room and in the stoke-hole as well as upon the quarter-deck. For the admiral, whose name is on every lip, was a fair type of the naval officer who comes of a good old English stock, passes through the usual training of our service and arrives in due time at the summit of his profession. Sir George Tryon was intensely human. The instinct of self-preservation was strong in him, and from his youth he had ever a keen eye for every step that led aloft. He pushed his way from the midshipman's hammock to the admiral's cabin, nor did he ever forget himself along every step of that long road which led him from the trenches of Sebastopol to the command of the Mediterranean fleet. The story of his career is a fair sample of that of the successful naval officer. Born sixty-one years ago, Admiral Tryon kept unimpaired to his death that wonderful stock of native energy and supreme personal vitality which constitute the most obvious secret of his success in life. The second son of a Northampton country gentleman, he was born into an old Tory atmosphere which agreed with him. His father was Chairman of the Conservative Association of North Northampton, and one of the episodes in the son's varied career was a candidature in the Conservative interest for Spalding in 1887, which issued disastrously for his party. The father Tryon was all of the olden school; a man to whom poaching was as the sin against the Holy Ghost; who stood up for the Church and the Crown; a law and order man, with but scant sympathies with modern tendencies; a man, in short, who ruled in the squirearchy as his son and his brother, Admiral Robert Tryon—for Sir George is not the only admiral in the family—ruled on the quarter-deck.



## HIS CAREER OF PROMOTION.

To some extent the father's influence was modified by the more refined and cultured spirit of his mother, from whom he is said to have inherited many of his best qualities. George was a younger son, and as it was necessary he should do something for himself, he followed his uncle's example and entered the navy. He became a midshipman when sixteen, and six years later, when the Crimean War broke out, he found himself as mate in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol. In the trenches he received his first and only wound, for the Crimean campaign was his sole experience of actual war. When Sebastopol was taken, Tryon was lieutenant with a couple of medals and the clasps of Inkermann and Sebastopol. For the next twelve years he fought his way steadily upward, serving a turn on the Royal yacht, and afterward gaining his first experience of an ironclad as commander of the "Warrior." For thirteen years therefore he had served in the old line-of-battle ships, and after three years on board the "Warrior" he went back to the older ships, commanding (1864-6) a small gun vessel of four guns on the Mediterranean station, and afterward going as additional captain for transport service to the "Octavia" on the East India station.

It was in connection with this appointment that he found his first opportunity for distinguishing himself. The Abyssinian Expedition in 1868 necessitating the transport of an immense quantity of stores and material of war to Lord Napier's base on the coast, Captain Tryon was appointed as Director of Transport. The Admiralty could not have made a better choice. Captain Tryon, full of energy, indefatigable, sparing neither himself nor others, with the personal appearance of one born to command, and a determination that, whether he was born to it or not, he was going to do it, and that he would stand no nonsense, was the very man for the post. He made his mark, obtained his C.B., was specially mentioned in the dispatches and received the Abyssinian medal. Annesley Bay was his jumping-off place. From that moment he never looked behind him.

Captain Tryon obtained his first commission behind the scenes in 1871, when he became private secretary to Mr. Goschen, who was First Lord of the Admiralty. With Mr. Goschen he remained till Mr. Gladstone was turned out in 1874. Mr. Goschen has been fortunate in his private secretaries, for Mr. Milner was as remarkable in his way as Captain Tryon was in naval affairs. After being for three years the mouthpiece, factotum, and sometimes, perhaps, the wirepuller of Mr. Goschen, he returned to active service as Captain of the "Raleigh" in 1874.

## HE WAS A DIPLOMAT AND COURTIER.

From 1874 onward, Captain Tryon was afloat, serving either in the detached squadron or in the Mediterranean. His first notable command was the "Monarch," which he joined in 1878. In this vessel in 1880-1 it was his good fortune to act more as a British plenipotentiary in Tunisian waters than as a

mere captain of a ship in the Mediterranean fleet. The French were then engaged in occupying Tunis, to compensate themselves for the occupation of Cyprus. Captain Tryon was told off to keep a look out on their doings. This he did with great adroitness and diplomatic address. He never offended the French, but they never got the better of him, and when, in 1881, he served as one of the Commissioners who had to inquire into the Sfax bombardment claims, he acquitted himself to universal satisfaction. In 1879 he became naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, a post which he delighted in, for, true to his hereditary tendencies, Tryon was ever a courtier, to whom decorations are realities worth thinking about, and royal favor as the sunshine from on high.

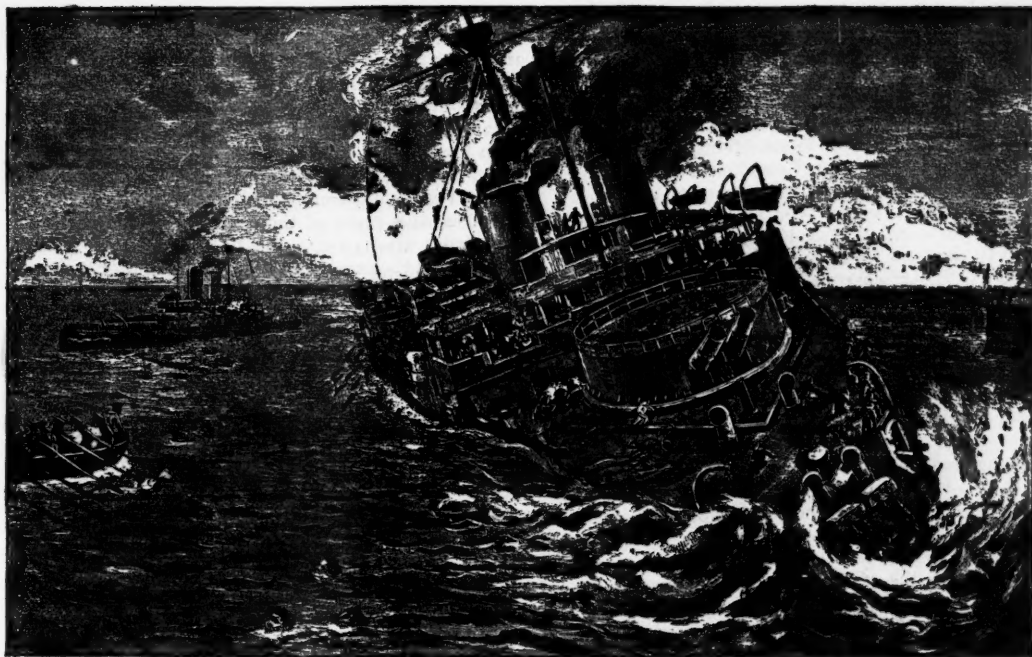
## NOT AN ORATOR.

After he paid off the "Monarch" Captain Tryon once more returned to the penitralia of the Admiralty administration, and for three or four years acted as Permanent Secretary to the Board. It was during the latter end of that period that I first met him, during the agitation which the *Pall Mall Gazette* carried to a successful issue for the strengthening of the navy. He struck me at the time as a man of great natural force, with a very strongly-developed instinct of self-preservation and a much clearer perception of the importance of the special work in which he was immediately engaged than of the bearing of that particular department upon the navy as a whole. For so able a man he seemed singularly inarticulate, although he may purposely have adopted that method of conversation in order to conceal his thought. That could hardly have been the case when he was discoursing upon the one topic on which he was at that time most interested—the necessity for increasing the number of stokers. He repeated himself over and over again, read passages from his report, harked back to it and fumbled around it until I confess I got rather wearied. He was quite right in what he said, no doubt—as right as that two and two make four; but an iterated and reiterated demonstration of the fact that two and two make four is apt to pall upon you. He was a man of ideas which manœuvred at short range round the center, but possibly enough this very concentration was one of the elements of his influence in the service. As with Mr. Gladstone, when once he had made an idea his own, it acquired an altogether new and almost transcendental importance by the mere fact of such adoption.

## COMPARED WITH THE G. O. M.

Mr. Gladstone, it is often said in the navy, would have made a splendid admiral of the old school. Admiral Tryon was something of the kind of admiral that Mr. Gladstone would have been, minus Mr. Gladstone's marvelous capacity for lucid expression, a gift which is thrown into relief by his still more marvelous gift of concealing his meaning when it does not suit him to speak plainly. There was in the two men a great driving force, a powerful, all-pervading personality that was the great secret of their power. The





THE "VICTORIA" AFTER THE COLLISION.

Admiral, like the Prime Minister, in his naval manoeuvres was bold, dexterous, subtle and *ruse*. The old parliamentary hand of St. Stephen's would have found his peer in the tall Admiral if they had been pitted against each other in some arena where each could do his best. Both had achieved so many successes by bold and dexterous manoeuvring, that both at length were their own undoing, and there are others besides Unionists may see a fatal analogy between the attempt to turn round in a space too narrow off the roadstead of Tripoli, and Mr. Gladstone's "steam tactics" in dealing with Home Rule.

#### IN AUSTRALIA AND PALL MALL.

After Tryon left the Admiralty, he was appointed to the command of the Australian station, over the heads of twenty senior rear-admirals. There was some growling that found expression in the columns of the London *World*, where "Atlas" maintained that his sudden lift was due to nepotism and jobbery at the Admiralty. As a matter of fact, the Admiralty wanted to see what could be done in the way of concerted naval action with the colonies, and they sent out their ex-Permanent Secretary to see what could be done. They chose wisely, and the action that was subsequently taken by the Australian colonies was largely due to the diplomacy, the personality, and the driving force of Admiral Tryon.

On his return from Australia in 1887 he received his K.C.B., and for the next three years he was regarded at Whitehall as a kind of champion admiral, whom they utilized by giving command of one or

other of the fleets in the naval manoeuvres for three successive years. In 1888, a year after he had tried to enter parliament and failed, he was appointed Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, and here he found an ample field for his exuberant energy. He was not a good worker, but he loved to wield the pen. He experienced a genuine delight in "making things hum," to quote an expressive American idiom. He drew up a report on the Naval Reserves which is still the chief authority upon the subject, he reorganized the system of coast signals, and generally did what a capable, pushing, hard working seaman ashore could do to improve the administration of our fleets.

His tall, commanding figure was very familiar during these years in Whitehall, Spring Gardens and Pall Mall. "A tall, big-built man," said an Australian interviewer, "is Admiral Tryon, with close-cut beard and moustache—a typical lord of the sea." A great smoker and a man who loved to hear himself talk, he was a personage and an authority who loomed almost as big in society as he did in person.

#### COMMANDER OF THE VICTORIA. HER FIRST MISHAP.

In 1891 he became the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, hoisting his flag on the "Victoria" in September, in succession to Admiral Hoskins, the present first Sea Lord. There he remained, never quitting his ship, not even when the "Camperdown" sent her to the bottom.

The story of the manner in which Admiral Tryon prepared and carried out the operations necessary for the rescue of the "Victoria" when she had run

aground on the shelving rocky shores of Greece constitute a romance in the annals of the sea; but to that I cannot do more than allude in passing. It sufficeth to say that no man, during his command in the Mediterranean, left a deeper and more abiding sense



REAR-ADMIRAL MARKHAM,  
Commanding the Second Division of the Mediterranean  
Squadron on board "Camperdown."

of a masterful, resourceful personality—a man capable of foreseeing all things and preparing for all things.

#### BRITAIN'S FINEST FIGHTING ADMIRAL.

One in whose judgment I would place more respect than that of any other person employed in the navy, told me that after long and close observation of Admiral Tryon, both in command of fleets and in naval manœuvres, and on his flagship in the Mediterranean, he had come to the absolute conviction that if ever we had been plunged into naval war, Admiral Tryon was not only the best man, but was absolutely without a rival as commander-in-chief of the naval forces of Great Britain. Few men really knew how much he had meditated, how carefully he had prepared for almost every contingency which could arise in case of the outbreak of war. Commanding the confidence of his officers and the respect and admiration of his men, he was almost an ideal commander, and as our sea-king in the Mediterranean he occupied a position for which he was pre-eminently well qualified.

And now, in face of all this, and much more that was known among those who have cruised with him and lived with him in storm and calm during the

forty years and more that he served under the flag—in face of all this comes the disastrous tidings from the Levant, from which it would appear that we have lost our finest fighting admiral and one of our finest warships through a miscalculation as to distance of which a young lieutenant could hardly have been guilty. It seems incredible; nor can we wonder—even in face of the official dispatch and the detailed telegrams from the officers who survived the collision—that many of those who have known him best find it utterly impossible to believe that he could have issued the order that brought about the disaster.

#### THE STORY OF THE GREAT DISASTER.

It would seem that the squadron, consisting of thirteen ships, was performing some evolutions off the coast of Tripoli. Rear-Admiral Markham's official report of the collision runs as follows:

"When about five miles from the anchorage off Tripoli the signal was made at twenty minutes past two in the afternoon to form columns of divisions in line ahead, disposed abeam to port, the columns to be six cable lengths apart.

"We proceeded in this formation until twenty-eight minutes past three, when the signal was made from the 'Victoria' to the first division to turn sixteen points to port, and to the second division to turn sixteen points to starboard. As the columns were only six cable lengths apart it was not, therefore, in my opinion, possible within the manœuvring distance to execute such an evolution. I directed the flag lieutenant to keep the signal, which we were repeating, at dip as an indication that the signal from the 'Victoria' was not understood. I then directed him to signal with the semaphore: 'Do I understand it is your wish for the columns to turn as indicated by the signal now flying?'

"But before my order could be carried out the Commander-in-Chief semaphored me to know what I was waiting for. It then struck me that he wished me to turn sixteen points, as indicated by the signal, and it was his intention to circle round the second division, leaving them on the port hand. Having the fullest confidence in the great ability of the commander to manœuvre the squadron without even risk of collision I ordered the signal hoisted as an indication that I understood.

"When the signal was hauled down the helm of the 'Camperdown' was put hard a-port. At the same time the helm of the 'Victoria' was starboarded. I watched very carefully the helm of the 'Victoria' as indicating the purpose of her signals.

"As the two ships turned toward each other and seeing that the helm of the 'Victoria' was still hard starboard, I directed the captain of the 'Camperdown' to go full speed astern with the starboard screw in order to decrease our circle of turning.

"Seeing that a collision was inevitable I then ordered him to go full speed astern with both engines, but before our speed could be materially checked the stem of the 'Camperdown' struck the 'Victoria' on the starboard bow about twenty feet before the turret and crushed into the ship almost to the centre line, the fore and aft lines of the ships at the time of the collision being inclined toward each other at an angle of about eighty degrees."

For two awful minutes the vessels were interlocked, but the "Camperdown," which was almost uninjured, then succeeded in withdrawing her ram from the injured side of the "Victoria." But the

sudden flooding of one side of the ship with some hundreds of tons of water caused a list and a settlement at the head, which soon showed that the ship was in imminent danger.

#### PERFECT DISCIPLINE IN THE CREW.

Admiral Tryon, however, notwithstanding the tremendous shock with which the vessels had collided, could not believe that the flag ship was in serious danger. He even forbade the lowering of boats by the other ships who realized the situation and were preparing for the worst. The conduct of the crew appears to have been ideal. When the vessel struck, a silence so profound reigned that every word uttered by the captain could be heard by all on deck. Every order given was promptly executed, the men going to their quarters as if they were doing ordinary drill, and every effort being made to adjust the collision mats. Unfortunately the wound was too serious, and it is probable that the water was now pouring in at the opened port holes. Orders were given to drive full steam ahead for the shore, in the hope of being able to beach the vessel. She had not proceeded a mile when it was evident that all was lost. Captain Bourke gave the order for every one to save himself who could, and every effort was made to bring up the sick and others from below, while those who could, flung themselves into the sea. But the majority were still on board when the ship suddenly heeled over, her masts striking the water with great force, and the ship remained floating bottom uppermost for three minutes.

Then a strange thing was seen. The engines, which had been going at full speed, were kept going although the furnace fires were on the top of the boilers instead of below, and the double screws, released from the water, were racing through the air at a fearful speed. As the ship slowly sunk below the water the screws

dashed up clouds of foam, in the midst of which, it is feared, some poor struggling mortals were cut to pieces. Then, at last, with a gurgling sound, the great ironclad sank to the bottom, her decks bursting as she plunged below. The boats of the "Camperdown" were busily picking up the remnant of the crew, but the majority will be seen no more until the sea gives up its dead.

#### THE END OF A GREAT SEA CAPTAIN.

As for Admiral Tryon, who realized too late the catastrophe which his miscalculation had brought upon his country and upon his crew—the last that was seen of him was that he was standing upon the bridge, steadying himself with one hand on the rail, while with the other he covered his eyes, as if to shut out the scene of horror and of death which spread around him. Then the ship heeled over, and Admiral Tryon was seen no more. Such was the end of a great career—an end not lacking in dignity and in tragic awe. There is something intensely pathetic in the thought of this great captain and sea-lord going down to his doom, shattering into irremediable ruin his great career, and at last paying the penalty with his own life for his own mistake.

I cannot do better than conclude this article by quoting a letter which Lord Charles Beresford has just written to me in reply to a letter I had sent him on the subject:

"I have only just received your letter. I should have been glad to have added my voice to the universal praise given to poor Sir George Tryon. The country will never know what it has lost by his death. Amongst brilliant leaders, he was exceptional. He commanded absolute faith, unsparing devotion, and the most kindly affection. He forgot nothing, his thoughts were as kindly and as sympathetic for the boys under his command as they were for his officers. I cannot think of his loss without the most intense emotion."



# THE CIVIC LIFE OF CHICAGO.

## THE IMPRESSIONS OF AN OBSERVANT ENGLISHMAN.

[The same graphic pen which last month gave our readers a picture of the World's Fair on Opening Day, as seen through the eyes of a sympathetic English visitor, has made some notes upon the social and municipal life of Chicago that can hardly fail to interest Americans quite as deeply as they will interest the British public, for which they were primarily intended. They make no pretense of special investigation or minute knowledge. They reveal the ideas that a foreigner, of rare intelligence and of almost instant grasp, has gathered up as the result of seeing and questioning, after a sojourn of twelve days in Chicago.—THE EDITOR.]

THE science of cities promises to become one of the most fascinating branches of the new sociology. At present but slightly developed, its rudiments stir even an amateur to enthusiasm. The civic sense has been re-born among us, and as we pass, though hurriedly, from city to city, we look upon them with "other, larger eyes" than those of the mere sightseer. We see no longer mere shows of the builder's skill or of the landscape gardener's art. We look for embodiments of the civic soul. Even where there is a magnificent display of ancient architecture and a rich store of historical associations—as, for example, in Oxford—the absence or meagerness of the civic spirit affects us painfully. It is perhaps in the New World that we become most conscious of the new attitude. Being there undistracted by the glamour of antiquity, we are able to view the city simply as a corporate expression of the existing local life. We see the civic idea of modern humanity taking shape before us, unfettered by the petrified conceptions of the past. Few things, I may confess, have given me keener pleasure than to watch the fresh forms assumed by the English town as it springs up on totally new soil. My opportunities were limited. They rarely went beyond a day or two of sympathetic observation, and sometimes amounted to only a few well-filled hours between trains. But the local individuality is not slow to reveal itself, and one soon comes to discern the peculiar flavor of the local life. Memories of such glimpses are as precious to me as any specimens gathered by naturalists in a newly discovered land. But these impressions, pleasing and striking as they are, may not compare with the impact made on the mind by the gigantic Queen of the West, the chief warden and chief wonder of the World's Fair—the city of Chicago.

### THE FIRST IMPRESSION OF CHICAGO.

Perhaps one of the first ideas suggested to the stranger by Chicago is that of vastness. This is due not merely to the great extent of the actual area, it is possibly as much caused by the flatness of the surface, the length of the streets, and the wide intervals of houseless land. It is an impression dear to the Chicagoan heart. "This is certainly a city of magnificent distances," I remarked somewhat impatiently

on reaching a friend's house after pacing several miles of one of the seemingly interminable avenues. "It is very good of you to say so," rejoined my host, graciously, "after coming from London." I may be mistaken, but I rather imagine that already Chicago has begun to eye the British capital as the only serious rival to the civic immensity which she counts on as her certain future. To remind a Chicagoan that after all the Old Country possesses the very biggest city in the world is felt by him to be something of an affront. He has one retort, which is unfailing. "Look at the time you've had. You have taken nearly two thousand years to get together just about four times as many people as we have gotten here in fifty years. Give us as good a start and then see!" The words may vary, but the point remains the same. Even a small boy of some ten years, whom I came across one day in the streets, had it all ready to fire off at the Britisher.

### THE CAPITAL OF BROBDINGNAG.

The variety of things that Chicago possesses which are truly described as of their kind "the greatest in the world," naturally induces in her citizens a certain superlative self-consciousness. The stranger grows somewhat weary of this comparison with the achievements of the rest of the planet, and is tempted to be a trifle malicious. "We have in Chicago the longest street in the world," said a friend to me one day. "Ah, and how long is that?" "Halstead street, sir," was the reply, "is eighteen miles long." "We can beat that in the Old Country," I could not resist saying. "Impossible!" "Yes; we have a street over three hundred miles long. It is called Watling street." Yet, I must admit, that until I was in Chicago I never saw so vividly the reasonableness, not to say necessity, of the "tall talk" which we have remarked in our American cousins. The scale of language which applies to the Old World does not come up to the requirements of the New. I had not been twenty-four hours in the Lake City before I found my lips becoming perilously familiar with "enormous," "tremendous," "colossal," and other such grenadiers of speech. I began to admire the diction of my American friends as something quite moderate.



## BUT ONLY HALF BAKED.

Next to its vastness, the unfinished and unequal appearance of the city must strike the European visitor. Beside it even our sprawling leviathans of towns seem compact and trim. It is in many respects a huge cluster of incongruities. The rectangular regularity which so severely rules the lines of the streets is balanced by the most startling irregularity of architecture. The "sky-scraper" and the shanty stand side by side. The slight wooden or frame house alternates with buildings of granite put together in the most massive style. Where stone is used, whether for places of business or dwelling houses, I noticed that the architecture generally bore a very ponderous and somewhat sombre appearance. Villas on the boulevards seem to have been constructed on the model of a feudal keep. One might be tempted to fancy "they dreamt not of a perishable home who thus could build," did not a neighboring villa, obtrusively wooden and fragile, suggest precisely the opposite conclusion.

## A CITY OF CONTRASTS.

Even the sidewalks know no mean between extremes. These are either of solid, impervious, perfectly level concrete, or a flooring of deal irregularly laid, dropping now a foot or six inches without notice, now rising equally suddenly, and by even more treacherous depressions and elevations of an inch or so, playing havoc with the toes and the temper of the unwary pedestrian. "Ponder the path of thy feet" is a precept the stranger learns to value in Chicago streets. The same genius for contrast presents you with great patches of raw prairie within a few yards of some of the finest boulevards in the world. Nay, in the very heart of the city, at the corner of one of the busiest blocks, where the whirl of traffic is at its fiercest, and all the appliances of the latest modern civilization are in full swing, close to sky-soaring "temples," elevators, telephones, electric light, almost grazed by the cable cars, I found a veritable unmistakable tree stump. It was, of course, cut down to the level of the road, but there it stood, an eloquent reminder of the wilds which reigned around it sixty years ago. What a place for some Chicago laureate to meditate:

O stump, what changes hast thou seen!  
There, where the long street roars, hath been  
The stillness—of the dismal swamp.

## THE MOUNTAIN SCENERY OF THE CITY.

The enormously tall buildings for which Chicago is famed did not impress me quite so unfavorably as I had anticipated. Seen from the Auditorium tower, they serve agreeably to diversify the civic scenery, a service which the flatness of the situation and the monotonous straightness of the streets render peculiarly acceptable. What other cities possess in the natural undulation of the ground, Chicago creates for herself by her irregular mountains of masonry. The Woman's Temple is an imposing erection, though in its architecture scarcely suggestive of feminine grace; and the meagre dimensions of its assembly hall struck me as hardly in keeping, either with the rest of the

edifice or with the colossal projects of "the world's women." Yet, would that London boasted an equally splendid monument to the progress of the woman's movement!

## A WORLD CITY.

The heterogeneity which I observed in the appearance of the place was not less marked in the people. "Chicago is a foreign city," is a frequent remark of the American resident. She would be better called a world-city. So great is the crowd of nationalities present, and so swiftly has the population gathered that the distinction of "native" and "foreign" is out of place. Chicago is one vast crucible, wherein is being poured ingredients from all races, and one looks with wonder to see what strange amalgam promises to result. There is here a sort of civic epitome of mankind, and if Brother Jonathan can succeed in thoroughly Americanizing Chicago, he need not despair of Americanizing the world. From the faces I met in the streets I judged that the preponderant type is the German, slightly sharpened towards the American. On looking up my guide-book I was glad to find statistical corroboration of this opinion; for Germans form one-third of the population. Native Americans make less than one-fourth. If the national ingredients should become more fairly proportioned, will the Chicagoan of the future prove to be, as it were, the composite photograph of man? It is the possibility involved in this question which invests the civic life of Chicago with such interest for the student of humanity.

## CORRUPTION IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

At present, however, disproportion reigns not merely in the composition, but also in the character of the corporate life. In some respects Chicago is a model of civic unity. The *Christian Union* quotes from "a thinker and observer of rare philosophic mind" the proposition that "Chicago represents better than any other American community the true principle of civic life. It stands for the civic spirit; it is an organic community." This is high praise, which, in presence of the World's Fair alone, a stranger cannot declare to be undeserved. A colossal city which has sprung into being in less than sixty years, and has twice arisen again from a tomb of fire, must, he is bound to argue, possess a tenacious unity of will. And yet he finds her best citizens groaning under the sway of the saloon-keepers. After Mammon, the most potent demons in Chicago are confessedly those of drink, debauchery and gambling; and when these three vile powers combine to corrupt municipal politics, the result may be imagined.

## THE WORST SLUMS IN THE WORLD.

A few days after my arrival I was fortunate enough to meet a group of earnest social reformers, who were discussing the condition of the lower strata of Chicago life. One of them, a friend of mine connected with a University settlement in East London, and well acquainted with the darkest districts in the metropolis, startled me by saying that he had found worse slums in Chicago than he had ever seen in London.

"Our rookeries" he said, "are bad enough, but they are at least built of brick or stone. Here, however, the low tenements are mostly of wood, and when the wood decays or breaks away the consequences are more deplorable than anything we have in London."

This was the testimony of a visitor. It was confirmed by the testimony of resident sociological experts. One of these was a lady, at present engaged by the national government in investigating and reporting on the life and homes of the poor in Chicago. The awful state of things she described greatly surprised me, and I suggested that it was due to the presence of the large foreign element.

#### NOT FOREIGN, BUT AMERICAN.

"On the contrary," she replied, "the very worst places in the city are inhabited by native Americans." And she showed me the official chart of one of the lowest streets, on which the tenements were marked white when occupied by native Americans, black when occupied by foreigners. The rooms to the front which possess the worst character were white.

These carefully ascertained facts knock the bottom out of the complacent assurance which I have since so often heard expressed, that foreigners were responsible for the darkest shades of Chicago life.

"Is this state of things allowed by law to exist?" I asked.

"Certainly not," replied the lady; "it exists in flat contravention of every municipal ordinance."

"Can nothing be done to enforce the law?"

"The very men whose duty it is to enforce the law are the nominees of the classes interested in violating it."

"Can you not rouse the churches to combine and put a stop to this municipal corruption?"

"The churches!"—the lady spoke with infinite scorn—"the proprietors of the worst class of property in Chicago are leading men in the churches. I have more hope of arousing the poor Polish Jews to a sense of their civic duty and opportunity than the churches. The Poles, poor as they are, and ignorant, do want to lead a decent life."

#### A TIMOROUS PRESS.

"Is there no one who will stir the public conscience on these questions? Have you no pressmen who will dare to do it—no journalist of the heroic type—no knight-errant of the pen?"

"We tried hard to induce the proprietor of one of our leading newspapers to take up the matter on his own account, and to compel the municipality to do its duty. But he absolutely declined. He said he would publish signed communications from us, but he could on no account commit the paper to the crusade. The reason he gave for his refusal was that the persons most concerned in the maintenance of these abuses were among the principal men of the city, and, though he fully admitted the justice of our complaint, he dared not alienate them. It would ruin his paper."

These statements, I need hardly say, I heard and I repeat with great regret. Any city has come to a serious pass in which those who make their fortune

out of the squalor, disease and shame of their fellow-citizens are powerful enough not only to control the municipal authorities, but also to check the Church and awe the press into silence. I was not, of course, in a position by personal research to corroborate or qualify what I was told. But the responsible official position of my informant more than justifies me in making it public.

#### THE LAST MAYORAL CONTEST.

I rather fancy, however, that the people who are in earnest about civic righteousness were in a somewhat desponding mood. They had rallied for a great fight over the last mayoral election, and had felt themselves badly beaten. The nominee of the party of—civic laxity, let us say—had been swept into office by a majority of some score thousand votes, and during the World's Fair he represents Chicago to mankind. This was naturally dispiriting. Yet, if a judgment formed on knowledge as meagre as mine necessarily is possess any value, I should regard that mayoral contest as the beginning of better days for municipal integrity. Much was achieved when the forces of religion and morality were organized into something like electoral unity, and fought a pitched battle on great issues independent of party. It is possible that the discipline of defeat may do more than the elation of any easy victory to make the civic conscience permanently—and compactly effective. Time will show.

#### A HEROIC CHIEF OF POLICE.

In the meantime, Chicago is fortunate in possessing and retaining at the head of her police a man who thoroughly believes in the supremacy of conscience. Major McClaughrey was appointed chief of police by the late mayor in 1891, but he happily regards himself as responsible to a higher than vote-made authority. He is an avowed Christian man, and a Presbyterian to boot. He has not shrunk from doing what he conceived to be his duty in the very teeth of municipal opposition. He has dared the wrath of the worst elements in Chicago, and so far he has come off victorious.

Let me tell the story of the struggle as it was told to me. The fight for civic reform is after all not less interesting than the exploits of our military heroes, and, alas! is not without its sanguinary episodes. Towards the fall of last year a combination of persons, which obtained the expressive sobriquet of "the Gamblers' Syndicate," made evident their intention of organizing a deliberate revolt against the law. Their "hells" were kept open in defiance of statute and police order. But the head and front of their offending, as well as the point around which the battle raged, was the carrying on of races without a license in a certain park. This was described to me as the most notorious race-track in America, thousands of people being there regularly robbed and fleeced.

#### HOW HE CLOSED THE RACE-TRACK.

At last the crime against public decency, as well as public order, evoked a great outcry. Major Mc-

McLaughrey ordered the track to be closed. Then came the hornets' nest about his ears. The powers behind slum saloon and gambling hell marked him out for their prey. The City Council was against him. The mayor also wavered. Here was a spectacle for brave men to admire: a chief of police heroically maintaining the claims of law and probity against a vast conspiracy of evil, and refusing to flinch even when faced with the displeasure of his municipal masters. It was expected that the chief would be deposed. Suits for heavy damages, said to have been caused by his closure order were brought against him, in the hope of intimidating him, or, in the event of some distortion of justice, ruining him financially. For the municipality declared it "one of the privileges" of the chief's office that he should be left to defend himself for his official acts at his own cost and own risk. This was "facing fearful odds." The spirit in which he stood his ground is shown in a letter to a friend, Mr. H. H. Van Meter, in which he wrote: "I trust they will not be able to pile up damages high enough against me to frighten me from my line of duty. If they take my all, it will not help them much. If I can come out of this ordeal with my good name unimpaired, and the interests of the city at least uninjured, if not advanced, and the cause of general morality and decency somewhat promoted, I shall feel rewarded for the labor and annoyance of this very trying and vexatious position."

Happily for the credit of the city the brave man was not sacrificed to his foes. An appeal was issued by a zealous apostle of civic reform, and distributed broadcast, calling on all "reputable citizens" to unite in defense of their chivalrous officer. Such a vigorous expression of public opinion was evoked as dispelled all fears of the chief's dismissal, and strengthened by the support thus afforded, he proceeded to yet more decisive measures. His order for closing the race track he rigorously enforced. He had to deal with deperadoes who "did not hesitate to shoot." Several of his officers were killed in the struggle. But the Major was finally triumphant. The race track was permanently closed.

#### THE SUNDAY CLOSING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

When the municipal elections came round this spring, and the representative of civic laxity was elected mayor by an enormous majority, the fear was general that here was a notice to Major McLaughrey to quit. While the matter was still in uncertainty, the World's Fair was opened. And now emerged an incident which throws a strange light on the Sabbatarian sentiment of Christian Chicago. During the first week of the fair there was a general apprehension that in defiance of what then appeared to be the law the gates of the fair would be coolly opened on the Sunday. Now, it so happens that while the Columbian Guards have police powers inside the fair grounds, Major McLaughrey's jurisdiction extends at least up to the very gates of the fair. If to enter the fair on Sunday were an infraction of the law, then

the city police would be within their duty in preventing any persons from entering. But the City Council had voted unanimously in favor of allowing the park gates to be opened on Sundays. Here was the material for a fine complication of authorities which might result in something more serious at the gates were they actually opened. Yet religious people confidently looked to Major McLaughrey—with his position hanging in the wind at the mercy of a mayor elected by his foes, with the City Council unanimously



MAJOR R. W. M'CLAUGHREY.

approving Sunday opening—to bar the way to the crowds on Sunday, even were the entrance open. This expectancy shows the stuff the Major must be made of.

#### WANTED: "MEN WHO CAN FIGHT."

The eager advocate of civic reform, to whom I have already alluded, was prepared for the emergency should it arise. "See here," he said to me, producing a sheet of signatures. "These are names belonging to some of the best families in Chicago. They are names of men who hereby pledge themselves to stand by Major McLaughrey should the fair gates be opened on Sunday. He will have a difficult task and he needs to have his hands strengthened."

I naturally thought of moral support only being thus tendered. My friend seemed to perceive this and so he proceeded: "These are the names of young men, strong men," and lowering his voice to a whisper, he added, "*men who can fight!*"

I understood it now. This is the way the Christian conscience enrolls its special constables in Chicago. It seems rather strange to British minds, this possible spectacle of stalwart Christian young men, armed with derringers, going down on a Sunday to "stand by" the Chief of Police, as he endeavors to uphold the law of the Sabbath against a mob of pleasure-seekers who are eager to enter the open gates of the fair.

Fortunately, the sanguinary possibilities were not realized. The directors did not venture to open the



gates on Sunday until they had legal warrant for doing so. And the valiant Chief of Police has not been dismissed. His retention in office was signified by the Mayor pleasantly replying to his request for instructions with the bidding to mind his own business. Visitors to the World's Fair may go the more securely in that they know the city is in charge of an officer who represents the best elements of Chicago life.

#### THE LADIES OF HULL HOUSE.

There are many other signs of the growth of civic religion. Of these, not the least promising is the work carried on at Hull House. This is a woman's university settlement, which has been planted right in the midst of the darkest district of the city. It is the centre of many-sided social amelioration. Its Ward Improvement Committee especially is doing splendid service in educating the local municipal conscience. My friend from East London, to whom I have before alluded, tells me that he has visited all the principal university settlements in England and the United States, but nowhere has he seen such excellent work as is done by the ladies at Hull House. To compare this outpost of civic reform with the dream of Tennyson's "Princess" is to learn afresh how much more poetry may be found in real life than in romance. The Lady Ida of this academy combines the broad and healthy culture and the brilliant charm of the modern American woman with the unobtrusive devotion of a mediæval nun. Among the civic saviors of Chicago I should judge that few will rank higher than Miss Jane Addams.

#### SOCIAL CHRISTIANITY.

The churches also seem to be waking up in earnest to the need of what Mr. Hugh Price Hughes calls "social Christianity." I spent some delightful hours in the Armour Institute, a glorified polytechnic or scientific academy, which the millionaire whose well-known name it bears has just built in one of the poorer districts. To this noble agency, with its three-fold aim of imparting "knowledge, skill and culture," Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, one of the leading preachers of the city, devotes no small amount of his multifarious energy. The Chicago Congregational College has taken an important step towards socializing the ministry of the future by founding a Chair of Christian Sociology, and by drilling its two hundred students in actual social work. Mr. Moody complains, indeed, that between the churches of Chicago, with their luxuriously carpeted and cushioned places of worship, and the working classes, the gulf of separation grows every day deeper and broader. The sociologizing of theology will, however, prove one of

the best means of counteracting this baneful tendency.

#### A WORLD CENTRE.

For there is something in the very air of Chicago life which it is an exhilaration, almost an inspiration, to breathe. It is hard precisely to hit off, but it may perhaps be described as the blending of an imperial outlook with a world-conquering energy. Possibly owing to her cosmopolitan population, Chicago possesses what may be called a sort of omni-national consciousness. Her plans and projects have no mere local or continental range. She has an eye even to the whole world. Even in her religious arrangements this wide vision is apparent. Dr. Goodwin, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in talking to me about the work which Chicago Congregationalism has to accomplish, spoke of the entire Northwest and even of remote Alaska as though they were but an annex to the Lake City. Mr. Moody, in arranging evangelistic operations during the fair, brings Dr. Pindor from Poland, Dr. Stöcker from Berlin, Dr. Monod from Paris, besides a host of noted evangelists from Great Britain. It is quite in keeping with the general æcumenical temper of the city that it is the home of the first parliament of the world's religions. In ideas, as in breadstuffs, it aspires to be the market of mankind. And behind this ambition lies a will of feverish speed and iron peremptoriness. The indomitable enterprise of Chicago has imprinted itself on the universal consciousness. The city itself is a monument of mastery over circumstance. It has reared the greatest buildings in the world on a foundation of treacherous swamp, and has risen in twenty-five years from a fiery ruin to be the second city in the hemisphere. As a venerable missionary from Zululand accompanied me from one spectacle to another of Chicago's colossal activity he repeated with deep feeling a saying of the Zulus: "O white man, nothing ever conquers you but death." One feels as though nothing short of the annexation of a new planet will furnish outlet sufficient for the exuberant energy everywhere manifest.

Born of the most masterful decades of the nineteenth century, the child of steam, electricity, and world-wide exchange, reared in the simultaneity of world-consciousness which the daily newspaper creates, with no traditions to hamper or internal *vis inertiae* to overcome, Chicago stands out as the very embodiment of the world-conquering spirit of the age. If she only succeeds in subduing the vices of her youthful blood, and in rounding out the finer capacities of her intellect, her destiny may yet prove to be not less imperial than is her present temper.





## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

IN the *North American Review*, Mr Edward Atkinson emphasizes the necessity of placing in circulation only such money as the people will accept without distrust. In substance, he says: It is the quality of the money and not the quantity that is of the greatest importance. The quantity of money now in circulation would not suffice for a single week's transactions if money were required in their purchase and sale. The work of trade is done mainly on credit and credit depends not only upon the quality of the man to whom it is extended, but also upon the quality of the money which is to be paid and which is to be received. Therefore, when a doubt exists about the quality of the money, trade is checked, for credit cannot be given even to those who are entitled to it if the money itself is doubtful. What affects trade now, Mr. Atkinson explains, is that the quality of the money that is lawful in the United States is doubted.

#### THE QUALITY OF OUR MONEY DOUBTED.

"This doubt of the quality of the money has been caused by the attempt to put a dollar made of silver into circulation under an act of legal tender, which dollar is not worth as much after it is melted as it purports to be worth in the coin. Bad money which is a legal tender drives good money out of circulation. Bad legal tender money is now driving good money made of gold out of circulation. Trade is checked. Men are beginning to fail. Banks are subject to ruin. Distrust prevails everywhere.

"The only definition of good money is that it consists of coin which is worth as much after it is melted into bullion as it purported to be worth in the coin. Gold dollars are good money because they are worth as much in bullion as they are in coin. Silver dollars are bad money because they are not. They serve the purpose of good money only so long as the government redeems them in gold or its equivalent. How long can the government continue to do so? These are facts. Let any one contest them who can.

"The present administration is making use of all the lawful power that exists to put a stop to this distrust—to maintain the credit of the country and to prevent a panic. It must be supported by banks, bankers and people alike, else the disaster will come. That disaster will be due to the temporary success of the advocates of the free coinage of silver dollars which are not worth as much after they are melted as they purport to be worth in the coin. There is hardly a man in this country who cannot to-day name important undertakings which have been and will be stopped until this cause of distrust is removed. This distrust stops trade; it stops enterprise; it promotes bankruptcy. The stupid or malignant enemies of the credit of the country must be held responsible. They are the advocates of the free coinage of silver

dollars of full legal tender, which are now bad money.

"These men are not bimetalists. The bimetalists scout them. They are either ignorant persons who do not know what bimetalism is, or else they are special advocates of the so-called silver interests, who are ready to defraud the working people of this country for their own personal profit. It is time to stop being tolerant on this question.

"The proposal to coin silver dollars without limit and to force people to take them by an act of legal tender is an intolerable fraud. The purposes of its advocates can only be justified by commending their sincerity at the expense of their intelligence."

#### Due to the Sherman Silver Law.

Mr. E. O. Leech, writing also in the *North American Review*, charges our present financial troubles to the Sherman silver law and holds that unless this law is removed, it is inevitable that our currency must reach a silver basis. And a silver basis means, he adds, "in the first instant a violent and hasty inflation of our currency by withdrawal of gold coins and gold in circulation" and then, after the first shock, when people have adapted themselves to existing conditions, it means "that the paying power of our money in foreign exchanges will be depreciated to the commercial value of our silver dollar, whatever that may be." Mr. Leech maintains that stability in the rights of exchange is the essence of commercial transactions, especially commercial transactions based on credit, and further that it would be impossible to maintain certainty in the value of our currency if it is placed on a silver basis, for the reason that all international exchanges are measured by gold.

#### Withdrawal of Credit the Cause.

One of the strongest financial articles of the month is that by Mr. Matthew Marshall in the *Engineering Magazine*. In Mr. Marshall's opinion the present stringency is not due to any lack of circulating medium, as it is held by free silver advocates. This is demonstrated, he holds, by the fact that "during the last four months \$15,000,000 of additional Treasury notes have been issued for purchases of silver under the Sherman act, and have gone into active circulation, while the gold that has been exported to Europe has been drawn mainly from the Treasury, and not from the people's pockets nor from the banks." Neither does it proceed, he says, from a too free coinage of silver, else why should there be an even greater stringency in countries where there is no Sherman act?

The real cause of the present financial depression is, he maintains, a withdrawal of credit. "Money lenders have for the moment lost faith in the ability of their would-be debtors to pay their debts, and look with distrust and suspicion upon the

applications which previously they would have favorably entertained. Just as the public has passed from a state of mind in which it was ready to pay without hesitation the highest prices for fancy stocks, regardless of their intrinsic value, to one in which it will not buy them at any price whatever, so it has passed from a readiness to lend to anybody and everybody, on any kind of security offered, to one in which it will scarcely lend at all. Secretary Foster's silly bond negotiations last winter aroused fears in the public mind which have been intensified by the mysterious and vacillating policy of his Democratic successor; public confidence has been shaken; and, in their ignorance of the precise danger to which they were exposed, the great money-lenders have followed the course dictated by prudence, and in order to diminish their own liabilities have contracted their accommodations to borrowers. This has set in motion a process of liquidation, in the course of which, as in every struggle for existence, the weaker participants have gone under."

That the stringency is due to the timidity of money-lenders is shown, Mr. Marshall asserts, by the reduction of the volume of bank loans as well as of those of individuals. During the four months, February-May, 1893, he states that the banks of New York alone reduced their loans to borrowers \$49,008,600.

#### ENCOURAGING FEATURES.

Mr. Marshall finds some encouragement in the present financial situation. It will serve, he thinks, to clear away wrecks of the various firms and corporations which have been forced into insolvency, and will enable many of them soon to readjust their debts and to assume the management of their own affairs.

"This cheerful co-operation of debtors and creditors in readjusting the burden of debts to meet the necessities of circumstances is a characteristic of modern civilized commerce, and especially of the commerce of this country. The debtor is no longer, as he used to be, the slave of his creditors; he cannot now even be imprisoned for failing to pay his debts, as he could both in Europe and in this country until not many years ago; he is viewed as being, in a sense, the partner of his creditors, and therefore entitled to divide with them the losses incurred through his want of skill or want of luck. Besides, it is seen that, as a live dog is better than a dead lion, so a customer in active business, with even moderate means, is of more benefit to trade than an idler whose hands are fettered by obligations which he cannot discharge and who is a dead weight when he might be an active force."

#### The Present Administration Responsible.

Mr. George Gunton, in the *Social Economist*, holds the present administration responsible for the widespread business disaster throughout the country. He declares that its coming into power, pledged to a radical change of our industrial policy, has destroyed confidence in all unrealized enterprises.

"The very accession of Mr. Cleveland to the presi-

dency, with House and Senate at his back, was a silent proclamation that capital was in danger, that the government would be used to the advantage of foreign producers and to the disadvantage of home producers, that protection and encouragement to prospective home industries would be withdrawn, and American productive values reduced to the level of European. The effect of this among bankers and business men was like a fire alarm. It made every one lose confidence in his own safety by mistrusting the safety of his neighbor, and by destroying credit actually produced insolvency. Strong banks began to restrict their loans and to insist upon the taking up of all notes, thus suddenly cramping business men beyond their power to meet immediate obligations and forcing concerns to make assignments whose assets were many times their liabilities. There is no more economic reason for assignments and bankruptcies to-day than there was a year ago, when the nation was at the height of prosperity. Nothing of an industrial character has occurred to produce the change. The industries of the country were in a wholesome, progressive and confidence-inspiring condition. No symptoms of abnormal business inflation existed. To be sure, new industries were developing, but only in accordance with wholesome industrial progress. Their products found ready demand in our home market, as is shown by the fact that in no great lines of industry is there any glut of commodities. The only disturbance that has occurred is the destruction of credit by fear of the consequences of the new policy upon growing and prospective industries; in other words, business credit, which is an indispensable factor in progressive industry, has been fatally injured, and doubt, fear, consternation, assignments, bankruptcies, have taken its place."

#### HOW A FREE-TRADE PROGRAM MIGHT WORK.

No such result followed the presidential election of 1884, says Mr. Gunton, for the reason that Mr. Cleveland was then powerless to change the policy of the country, having the majority of Congress against him, and for the further reason that it was not until December, 1887, that he announced his free-trade intentions. "It is true," Mr. Gunton continues, "he could not have been elected had not a majority of the people been made to believe in the policy he represents; but those who were converted to his side were not those that his election frightened. The accessions to the ranks of his followers were mainly composed of discontented farmers and laborers, misled by persistent attacks upon the integrity of American business men, whose success, they were made to believe, was due to unjust exactions upon workingmen and small farmers, through privileged legislation; while those whom his election has frightened are the well-informed business men of the country, whose wealth is invested in productive enterprises, the value of which they know will be largely destroyed by his proposed radical change of policy."

"Some administration defenders would fain attribute present business conditions wholly to the sil-

ver question, especially to the Sherman act. This is evidently the attitude of Mr. Cleveland himself; but it is easy to see that it partakes more of the character of evasion than of explanation. The Sherman act was unquestionably unsound legislation. There is no economic defense for using gold to buy silver to store away in government vaults. The law should be repealed at the earliest opportunity, and a rational currency law passed, by which silver, as well as gold, can be made to do full service as money. But although the Sherman act contained an element of unsoundness, it was utterly incapable of creating the present industrial disturbance. To be sure, it added something to the doubt and uncertainty created by the threatened change in the national policy, but alone it could hardly have produced a ripple.

"In short, it is really the administration's free-trade policy, and not the unwisdom of the Sherman law, that is the cause of our present lamentable condition. If Mr. Cleveland would give the country an unqualified assurance that our tariff legislation should remain unchanged during his administration, industrial confidence would be restored in less than a week, and the silver question could be dealt with without menace to the country or truckling compromise with currency inflationists. He could call an extra session of Congress with the absolute certainty of being sustained in pursuing any honest monetary policy by the rational elements of both parties against the wild elements of his own. All signs point to the conclusion, however, that Mr. Cleveland and his immediate advisers are either strangely oblivious or utterly indifferent to this view of the situation. He seems to have become so infatuated with the idea of putting our industries on a free-trade basis that he looks with unconcern on the calamities necessarily consequent upon the process."

In the *Journal of Political Economy*, Mr. J. P. Dunn, of Indianapolis, defends Senator John Sherman against certain insinuations made by General Francis A. Walker in an article which appeared in the March number of the *Journal*. Referring to the revision of the coinage laws of the United States in 1873, General Walker said that in the course of this revision "the dollar of our fathers was dropped" and that "this constitutes the grievance of the silver people." General Walker did not intimate that fraud was committed, but declared that "some committee-man, or some few committeemen, ran the pen through the silver dollar and the thing was done." In his statement Mr. Dunn thinks the writer has cast a slur upon Senator Sherman, he having been at the head of the managers of that conference committee. Mr. Dunn says in conclusion: "I challenge any person to cite a published contemporary statement in the governmental records that this bill, No. 2934, which was passed, dropped the silver dollar. I challenge the citation of any intimation to that effect by any person 'connected with that bill' or otherwise. I challenge the production of any explanation of the dropping of the dollar that cannot be triumphantly refuted by the statements of Mr. Sherman."

## SILVER AS MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the *Annals of the American Academy* for July, Professor A. B. Woodford of the School of Social Economics, New York, discusses the "Use of Silver as Money in the United States." The paper is principally historical in character, giving in detail, with ample explanatory tables and charts, an account of the silver coinage of the United States from the year 1783, when "Robert Morris presented to the 'United States in Congress assembled' a specimen American coin."

### THE ACT OF 1873.

The part of Professor Woodford's paper which refers to the celebrated Act of 1873, the purpose of which, it is claimed by the bimetallists, was to demonetize silver, will be read with much interest at this time. He says: "How far coming events cast their shadows before is ever a difficult matter to determine, but that the changes of the years from 1871 to 1876 could have been anticipated by Mr. Knox in preparing his report in 1869 hardly seems probable. It is certain that the average Congressman in 1873 would not have found it possible to make the most vague approximation to the rate which was necessary to secure bimetallism throughout the decade that followed. That the victor in the Franco-Prussian war would be able to compel the payment of a gigantic war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 and would make use of the opportunity to change the currency of Germany from silver to gold, as a means of aiding industrial development; that between 1871 and 1874 nearly every country in Europe would close its mint to the coinage of silver and keep it closed; and that the demand for silver in the countries of the East, India and China, would greatly decline; that the production of silver would double, treble and quadruple even between 1868 and 1878; that an almost unprecedented industrial depression would follow the panic of 1873; that these, or any such fortuitous concatenation of events could have been foreseen, and the fall in the value of silver, as measured in gold, been predicted with any accuracy, is highly improbable. In any case the very best policy, the one which most completely protected the interests of the whole community was, perhaps, the one adopted in the Act of 1873.

"The fall in silver, coming as it did so shortly after the failure of the Greenback party in 1874, gave rise to bitter feelings against those who secured the enactment of the Mint law of 1873. Extremists even went so far as to say that silver had been demonetized by clandestine legislation. Nor has this belief disappeared with the progress of time; it is still current, though quite unwarranted, as shown by the history of the bill in its passage from drafting to final enactment. It was practically before Congress and before the country for about four years.

"The act of 1873 was supplementary to the act of 1853 and conceived with the same intent. The circulation of postal currency had driven silver coins out of circulation during the civil war and the years subsequent thereto. The proposition was made in 1869 to restore silver to its position as a subsidiary coin,



the supply from Nevada and Colorado, it was believed, making this feasible. Any excess in the silver product for export was to be in the form of a 'trade-dollar.' An American silver coin had never been the chief component of American currency, and there was at that time no apparent reason for attempting to introduce it. For a generation silver had been used as the metal of our subsidiary coins. It remained, then, to bring the dollar into harmony with the fractional coins or to retire it from the circulation. The latter alternative was chosen, although the former had been recommended. Provision was made at the same time for the manufacture of coins of a convenient form, with quality and quantity of metal marked upon each, which could be used in trade with countries having a silver currency."

#### THE EFFECT OF THE LAW.

Speaking of the bimetallic controversy, Professor Woodford says: "The important effect of this law (1873) and of the provision of the revised statutes (1874), which deprived the silver dollar of legal tender quality, was that they prevented a use of silver which, under laws previously in force, would inevitably have followed the fall in the value of silver (1876) and the failure of the Greenback movement. Whether or not this was a desirable result is a much disputed question. The belief that it was not has led to the persistent effort of the last fifteen years to extend the use of silver. It is with the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie—that is, gold—payments on the outstanding obligations of the government, that the real bimetallic controversy in this country begins. It has been carried on alike by those personally interested, as they believe, in maintaining the stability of our measure of value and standard of payments and by those who are anxious for the general welfare and believe that industrial growth and prosperity, as well as political justice, demand a composite unit of value.

"Thus far this movement for bimetalism has resulted in three apparently quite fruitless attempts to secure international agreement regarding the coinage of gold and silver, and in the two acts requiring the United States government to purchase silver as the basis of paper currency.

"The act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman act, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase four and one-half million (4,500,000) ounces of silver per month, or such part thereof as may be offered for sale at prices below \$1.29 per ounce, and to issue Treasury notes in payment. These notes are a legal tender at their face value 'in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.' They are redeemable in either gold or silver coin at the option of the secretary. The government is thus made a regular purchaser of silver, which it uses as the basis of a paper currency that increases from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year, according as the price of silver rises or falls. Thus far the administration, Democratic as well as Republican, has been able to redeem the Treasury notes in gold."

#### THE MONETARY SITUATION IN GERMANY.

PROFESSOR WALTHER LOTZ, of the University of Munich, explains in the July number of the *Annals of the American Academy* the "Monetary Situation in Germany," because, as he says: "American bimetalists and some of their German friends have recently severely criticised the attitude observed in the late Brussels Conference by the German delegates toward bimetalism." His purpose is "to convince impartial readers that the interests of Germany made it impossible on that occasion, and will forbid in the future the encouragement of bimetalism in any way.

#### GERMANY'S PRESENT MONETARY SYSTEM.

"No one," he says, "can fairly expect that Germany's monetary policy should be guided by other than German interests. Now, notwithstanding the noisy agitation in agricultural districts of Germany in favor of bimetalism, as long as the vital interest of the greatest part of Germany's industry and commerce, the interest of our public credit and the interests of our foreign policy are not to be totally neglected, there is no hope that Germany will participate in any international measure to secure bimetalism."

The professor then gives a brief statement of Germany's actual monetary situation, from which it will be seen that about 62 per cent. of Germany's entire currency is gold coin and bullion; 24 per cent. silver coin; 2 per cent. nickel and bronze coins, and 12 per cent. State and bank notes. After explaining the difference between the two kinds of paper currency, he states that a large part of the 2,350,000,000 marks of gold do not form a part of the visible circulation, but are hoarded, either as part of the great war treasure of one hundred and twenty millions, or in the banks to cover part of the bank-note circulation.

Gold is, however, not the only legal tender; the silver thalers must also be accepted in any payment without limit, but their number cannot be increased by new coinage.

#### ORIGIN OF THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

In the second part of his paper, Professor Lotz explains the origin of the present German monetary system. The change was a result of the Franco-Prussian war. Before 1870 the monetary system varied with every petty state, and the currency consisted chiefly of paper. After the war, the formation of the Empire permitted the adoption of one system for all Germany, and the payment by France of five milliards of francs enabled the gold basis to be established.

The government, however, did not begin to withdraw the existing silver currency from circulation until 1873. Since then it has all been withdrawn, except the thalers to the value of 440,000,000 marks. An opportunity was offered to the government about 1873 by merchants from Hamburg "to find a way to effect the sale of all the silver with a minimum loss. The government did not, however, take advantage of a favorable occasion which was never to return."



"Many Germans," he says, "who are inclined to be sanguine expected in 1890 that the Sherman bill would produce a rehabilitation of silver. The failure of the American silver experiments, however, has made a deep impression on all those German authorities who, although not radical adversaries of bimetalism, nor in any sense partisans, are uninterested observers of the development."

#### SILVER'S PLACE IN THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

Professor Lotz asserts that Germany suffers, although less than other countries, by reason of the fall in the price of silver, because:

"First, the German mines produce about 10 per cent. of the world's annual output of silver.

"Second, the intrinsic value of Germany's silver currency, thalers and subsidiary coins has diminished by more than 37 per cent. since the price of silver has fallen from 180 to 112 marks per kg. This loss is permanently increasing, but it is concealed to the public, because the silver money is overvalued, and by law gold coin may be obtained without difficulty for silver. No doubt, this situation will require some reform in the coming years, but this reform would be very difficult, if the re-establishment of the old price of silver was the only way.

"Third, Germany's foreign trade is not restricted to countries which till now maintain the gold standard, but extends also to countries employing the silver standard. The exports from Germany to these countries must become less profitable in consequence of the fall in the price of silver; the imports from these countries to Germany must be stimulated by the same cause. This theme is very often treated by bimetalists. But the importance of the question to Germany is frequently exaggerated. The total value of the imported goods in 1890 was 4,273 million marks, the value of the exports 3,410 millions. Now, the imports from India, China, Mexico, the chief countries of the silver standard, amounted only to 3.5 per cent. of the value of the whole imports; the exports to those countries amounted to only 2.2 per cent. of the whole German exports sent to countries whose currency is either the single gold standard or whose rate of exchange, at least up to this time, is maintained at the gold par—viz., the Latin Union, the United States, etc. . . . .

"The result of our survey is that Germany would derive some advantage if a universal rehabilitation of silver should be carried out, but that its interests are not so urgent as to justify any dangerous experiments.

#### INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

"I cannot conclude this sketch without expressing my own opinion on the chances of the international endeavors to raise the price of silver or to maintain it on any artificial level. I am far from asserting that such endeavors must be absolutely without success. But I am in accord with Thomas Haupt in the following opinion: 'At every time when it has been possible to maintain by trusts or by other artificial

means the price of any commodity, it was an indispensable condition of success that overproduction should be avoided. So it will never be sufficient to create an artificial demand for more silver for coinage purposes by universal bimetalism.'

"If it is not possible to organize simultaneously all the silver producers of the world, so as to adjust the whole of their production to the demand, all these efforts of international bimetalism—whether England be a member of the union of it or not—must be in vain. Now, finding that the silver producers themselves deny, up to this time, the possibility of an international organization of the producers, I do not see how the States, as consumers, can expect to regulate the demand, if the producers throughout the world are not able to organize themselves so far as the supply is concerned.

"As long as the producers of silver do not voluntarily limit production, but, on the contrary, continue to augment the annual output and to produce year by year at a less cost, in consequence of technical improvements, the artificial creation of an official demand for silver coins can only have the effect of retarding, but not preventing, the inevitable crisis which will be either the definite and complete dethronement of silver as a standard metal, or the re-establishment of the price of silver after a general collapse of those mines whose production is not wanted in the world's market.

#### A PROBABLE FURTHER FALL IN THE PRICE OF SILVER.

"The most probable thing for the next few years is a further fall in the price of silver; hence every proposal to coin silver ought to be regarded from the German standpoints as an invitation to invest the money of our tax payers in shares which are continually falling. This would be very bad business policy in public as well as in private affairs.

"But these considerations will not be the most prominent ones in Germany, for, according to the Prussian tradition, the military interest is the predominating one influence in our policy. What are, then, the demands of the military interest? Each of the great nations which are preparing for the next war—France, Germany, Russia—are anxiously collecting a great fund of gold coin in the vaults of their central banks. In the next war both Germany and France may be forced to borrow enormous sums of gold coin from their central banks, and to suspend the cash payment of bank notes during the time of war; then it will be of the greatest importance to have an established standard of value, which is everywhere accepted without artificial international measures. The next war will cost enormous quantities of blood and enormous quantities of money. But the war money will certainly be gold. Since gold is the war standard, Germany and France, too, will prepare their standards in view of the coming crisis as they are preparing guns, powder and soldiers for the time of war. This is not a political argument of high ethical value, but it is a forcible argument for our present policy."

## SHOULD THE CHINESE BE EXCLUDED?

THE question "Should the Chinese be Excluded?" is discussed in the *North American Review* by Representative Thomas J. Geary, of California, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

## Mr. Geary's Defense of His Law.

Mr. Geary defends the Chinese Restriction law that bears his name, protesting that much of the adverse criticism passed upon it is due to ignorance of the situation which confronted Congress when the bill was passed and of the intent and purposes of the law. The consequences that now confront the Chinese in the United States are, he explains, not the results contemplated by the act, but are the results of the action of the Chinese themselves in defying the government. The law was not intended to effect the deportation of those legally here, but only to prevent the further immigration of Chinese into the United States. He further protests that if the previous laws had been complied with this law would not have been necessary, and thinks that the present law would be obeyed were it not for the opposition of the Six Companies, who hold the vast mass of the Chinese of the United States under their control and authority.

He resolutely maintains that the law is justified by the treaties between America and China, and is in accord with the last compact with this government and the government of that country.

Regarding the so-called Burlingame treaty and the great promises of trade held out for us by its ratification, he says: "It matters not what our expectations were at that time; however great, they have not been realized. The inducements held out to our people by that treaty never have been justified by the action of the Chinese. We had a right to expect that the nation that had refused to be their enemy when the great nations of the earth attacked them should hold a better place in their estimation than their adversaries, but the experience of the last twenty-five years, since the Burlingame treaty was ratified, shows that in the matter of trade the Chinaman permits no sentiment to influence or affect him, but buys where he can buy the cheapest, whether from his enemy or friend, and sells in the market that will take at the highest price the greatest amount of his commodities."

## LITTLE TO BE GAINED FROM CHINESE TRADE.

He gives figures to show that there is nothing in the Chinese trade, or rather in the loss of it, to alarm any American. He says: "We would be better off without any part or portion of it. For the year 1892 our imports from China amounted to \$20,488,291; our exports amounted to \$5,663,000, or a balance in favor of the Chinese of nearly \$15,000,000 for the last year. The history of the last year has been the history of the last twenty-five years, during which time we have shipped to China more than \$134,000,000 in coin, in excess of the amount of bullion and coin imported therefrom. The loss of this trade would not be injurious, and there is no possibility of China ceasing

to trade with us so long as we are always a customer for more than \$14,000,000 of her products over and above what she takes from us. Our people have no such rights in China as we accord her people here. They have not the right to settle where they please, to engage in trade, or to indulge in their missionary work, excepting in a few of the ports of China and a few of her cities; and if an American wishes to go into the interior of China he must do just what we ask the Chinaman to do here—to obtain a certificate of his right, and be prepared to show it wherever called for. We have to-day not exceeding twenty-five merchants in all of China. As a matter of fact, the American houses have withdrawn from that trade, being unable to compete with the other foreign houses."

In conclusion Mr. Geary says: "The immigration of Chinese laborers has been prohibited for many years. The Pacific States are a unit against the further immigration of these people. Nine-tenths of all the Chinese in the United States are found in these States, and they have had opportunities for studying the effect of their presence not permitted to the other States. American interests in the far West, the maintenance of American civilization and the just protection of American labor from Chinese competition, are of more consequence than the profits of the Chinese trade or the maintenance of missionary stations in China. The law should be enforced, for we cannot afford to have the declaration made that this government cannot enforce its laws against an alien race in the United States."

## Col. Ingersoll's Plea for the Chinaman.

Col. Ingersoll charges that the Geary act was passed by Congress and signed by the President simply for the sake of votes; that the Democrats in Congress voted for it to save the Pacific States for the Democratic column, and that a Republican President signed it so that the Pacific States should vote the Republican ticket.

He holds that the act is not only contrary to the laws and customs of nations, but to our own constitution. He says: "The idea of imprisoning a man at hard labor for a year, and this man a citizen of a friendly nation, for the crime of being found in this country without a certificate of residence must be abhorrent to the mind of every enlightened man. Such punishment for such an 'offense' is barbarous and belongs to the earliest times of which we know. This law makes industry a crime and puts one who works for his bread on a level with thieves and the lowest criminals, treats him as a felon and clothes him in the stripes of a convict—and all this is done at the demand of the ignorant, of the prejudiced, of the heartless, and because the Chinese are not voters and have no political power.

"It is to the interest of this country to maintain friendly relations with China. We want the trade of nearly one-fourth of the human race. We want to pay for all we get from that country in articles of our own manufacture. We lost the trade of

Mexico and the South American Republics because of slavery, because we hated people in whose veins was found a drop of African blood, and now we are losing the trade of China by pandering to the prejudices of the ignorant and cruel.

"After all, it pays to do right. This is a hard truth to learn—especially for a nation. A great nation should be bound by the highest conception of justice and honor. Above all things it should be true to its treaties, its contracts, its obligations. It should remember that its responsibilities are in accordance with its power and intelligence.

"Russia is earning the hatred of the civilized world by driving the Jews from their homes. But what can the United States say? Our mouths are closed by the Geary law. We are in the same business. Our law is as inhuman as the order or ukase of the Czar.

"Let us retrace our steps, repeal the law and accomplish what we justly desire by civilized means. Let us treat China as we would England; and, above all, let us respect the rights of men."

#### THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG.

IN *Blue and Grey* George Canby, who rejoices in the honor of being a grandson of the good lady, Elizabeth Claypoole, who sewed together the first American flag, tells how that interesting event came about.

Mr. Canby's grandmother was the young widow of John Ross, the leading upholsterer of Philadelphia in the glorious year of 1776. She "determined to carry on the business on her own account, when in a few months General Washington, with her uncle, Colonel Ross, and the Congressional Committee, called and had the famous 'five-pointed star interview,' early in 1776. Her comprehension and concise criticism were fully appreciated by the committee, and her sample flag, upon its completion, was presented to Congress, and the committee soon afterward reported to Betsy Ross that her flag was accepted as the national standard. She was authorized to proceed at once with the manufacture of a considerable number for disposal by the Continental Congress.

"Her uncle, Colonel Ross, subsequently returned alone and supplied her with funds to start her work, and advised her to purchase all the bunting she could procure in Philadelphia.

"A record has been discovered and published that in May, 1777, Congress made an order on the Treasury 'to pay Betsy Ross £14. 12s. and 2d. for flags for the fleet in the Delaware River.' This would show that the resolution placed on the Journal of Congress June 14, 1777, was not the birth of the flag by any means."

This sample and original flag has been lost, unfortunately. The tradition is that it was "run up and floated to the breeze as an experiment from the mast-head of a merchant ship lying at or near Race street wharf," to see how it would look. Mistress Betsy Ross' success was continued by her descendants in the flag manufacture for sixty years.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.

IN the *North American Review* Rev. Charles A. Briggs states his views as to the future of Presbyterianism in the United States. Commenting upon his suspension from the church Professor Briggs says its only effect is that his doctrines are declared to be hurtful errors by a majority of the last Assembly and that the minority of that Assembly who have declared that his doctrines are not hurtful errors have a legal right to hold these opinions until they are declared to be dangerous by the amendments of the confession of faith, which may only be changed by the agreement of two-thirds of the Presbyteries to a statement of doctrines submitted to them by the General Assembly. Professor Briggs allows himself to hope that within three or four years the present minority will have become a majority and that an early Assembly will reverse the decision of the last one.

#### A FEW MORE HERESY TRIALS, THEN A REACTION.

"The only danger of another disruption in the Presbyterian Church at present is in such an assumption of power on the part of another Assembly as would by an act of violence exclude at a blow large numbers of ministers and people from the Presbyterian Church. Such action is improbable. It is probable that there will be a series of heresy trials for several years until the ultra-conservatives exhaust themselves and tire the patience of the Church, when there will be a reaction so strong, so sweeping, so irresistible in its demands for breadth of thought, liberty of scholarship, intelligent appropriation of wealth of modern science and the efficiency of modern methods of work, that the reactionaries will be swept all at once and forever into insignificance. The onset of modern scholarship and of scientific methods of study and of work is as steady and sweeping as the march of a glacier. It grinds to powder everything that obstructs its path. The Presbyterian Church will probably not be seriously injured by it; but the ultra-conservative party in the Presbyterian Church will be crushed by it in due time.

#### UNITED PROTESTANTISM THE END.

"All American churches are in the stream of that tendency which is rushing on toward the unity of Christ's Church. The hedges which separate the denominations are traditional theories and practices; but they are no longer realities to thinking and working men and women. The liberals of every denomination of Christians are more in accord with one another than they are with the conservatives in their own denominations. The problem in the near future is this: Can the liberals remain in comfort in their several denominations and so become the bridges of Church Unity; or will they be forced to unite in a comprehensive frame of Church Unity outside the existing denominations; or will they rally around the more liberal communions? There seems to be little doubt that the liberals at the present time are quite



comfortable as Episcopalians and as Congregationalists, and not altogether uncomfortable as Baptists and as Methodists, and that there is no other denomination in which they are so uncomfortable as in the Presbyterian Church. It is possible that they may, after a year or more of battle for liberty, be compelled to retire from the existing Presbyterian Church and abandon it to a traditional, unscholarly and fossilized majority; and then organize a liberal Presbyterian Church, as has been done twice before in this country. But this is not probable at the present time. The liberals will still continue to make themselves as comfortable as possible during the brief period of theological war, until a final struggle may determine their destiny. They will go on in theological investigation; they will continue the study of the higher criticism of Holy Scripture; they will seek more light upon the dark problems of the future of the earth and man; they will continue to seek God through the Church and the Reason as well as through the Bible; they will remain the great constitutional party; they will be patient, brave, painstaking and heroic, until the Presbyterian Church becomes as broad, catholic and progressive as her Congregational and Episcopal sisters; and then Church Unity will be nigh, at the doors, and a happy end of controversy will be seen in a united Protestantism, which will be then encouraged to seek a higher and grander unity, in which the Roman and Greek communions will likewise share."

#### THE FUNCTIONS OF A CHRISTIAN PREACHER.

Dr. Lyman Abbott sums up his article in the *Forum*, "What Are a Christian Preacher's Functions?" as follows: "The preacher is a messenger; his sermon is a message; he receives it from God—partly through the Bible, that is, through messengers of the olden time, partly through the Church, that is, through the spiritual consciousness of the devout souls of all time, partly by direct communion with his God. His message is one of faith, hope and love—faith, a spiritual consciousness; hope, a glad expectancy; love, an unselfish service. Its value is measured, not by its literary or oratorical excellence, but by its life-giving qualities. This messenger's first care—often it will be his exclusive care—must be to serve his own parishioners, because they are those whom natural selection has drawn to him and whom he can best hope effectually to serve. His message of life is in spirit the same which has been given by the prophets of all the ages, but its form must be adapted to the thought-forms of his own time. And while his immediate object must be the inspiration of the individual, his ultimate object must be so to give that inspiration that a new social order, an order of love not of ordered and regulated selfishness, shall rule in the social, the industrial, and the political world. I add, to any young man who may read these pages, and who is deliberating the question of his profession, that never was 'the cloth' or 'the pulpit' less venerated than now, never was so scant respect paid to

the mere vestment and standing place; but never did an age or a nation so greatly need the prophet as this age and this American people, and never was age or nation more ready to hear and heed the prophet, if he comes to it inspired by the consciousness of a divine message."

#### DR. LUNN AND THE WESLEYAN SANHEDRIN.

THE Wesleyan Conference, like other Sanhedrinitical assemblies, has no love for those of its own members who venture to speak disrespectfully of the idols in its market place. The fate which has befallen the Rev. Dr. Lunn, of London, is probably intended as a warning against any too great zeal in discerning the shortcomings in the official methods of doing good. Dr. Lunn criticised, somewhat crudely, perhaps, but still honestly and from personal knowledge, certain principles of missionary action dear to the Wesleyan Society in India. His criticisms undoubtedly directed attention to the subject, and led to the adoption of considerable reforms. But instead of gratitude, the Wesleyan Sanhedrin regarded with resentment the man who had troubled the peace of the official Israel. Dr. Lunn, having no fixed pastoral charge, became chaplain to the Polytechnic, founded and edited the *Review of the Churches*, and undertook the organization of the pious picnics which are the precursors of the modern pilgrimage. There is nothing in these laudable and useful pursuits incompatible with the calling of a Wesleyan minister, any more than the scientific researches of Dr. Dallinger or the journalistic labor of the editor of the *Methodist Recorder*. But Dr. Dallinger had not offended the Sanhedrin, and the editor had only made it ridiculous by the excess of his zeal in its defense. Therefore, Dr. Lunn was singled out for expulsion, which he anticipated by his resignation.

#### HIS ACCOUNT OF THE CONTROVERSY.

In the *Review of the Churches* Dr. Lunn reviews the whole controversy, and concludes as follows:

"On the advice of many of my best friends I have resolutely adopted—if the paradox is permissible—an attitude of indecision, and shall take the opportunity of a quiet holiday in Switzerland to consider well before taking any decided step. There are, however, two or three facts and two or three considerations which are manifest, and will, no doubt, influence my ultimate decision. In the first place, the ministry which I received from a Higher Source than the Wesleyan Conference is not affected by my resignation. In the second place, my sphere of service to the Church of Christ at the Polytechnic is also unaffected. In the third place, my position as a class-leader in the Wesleyan Methodist Church is also unaffected, and there is nothing in Methodist polity to hinder my continuing to render such service as I am able in Wesleyan Methodist pulpits. The considerations which will weigh very heavily with me in my final decision are, in the first place, that I must take no step which will injure the movement which this review was founded to represent; and secondly, that I can



never take up a position which would necessarily involve any expression of doubt as to the validity of my own ministry in the past, or the present validity of the ministry of those eminent representatives of the Free Churches who have worked with me in this movement. I have ever held to the truth of the great patristic saying, 'Ubi Christus, ibi Ecclesia,' and whether I find it possible to remain a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church or am compelled to seek another spiritual home I can never take up a position inconsistent with this great saying."

#### THE CATHOLICISM OF THE NEW ERA.

**P**ÈRE HYACINTHE LOYSON publishes in the *Contemporary* for July an article which begins "Paris, Whit-Sunday, 1893. This is my Testament." As he is now sixty-six years of age, he stands on the brink of the tomb before the bar of the Supreme Judge. He begins with a survey of his life, with which he seems to be very well satisfied. When he was eighteen he became a priest, when he was thirty he became a monk, when he was forty-two he was excommunicated, when he was forty-five he married—and that marriage he declares was the most logical, the most courageous, the most characteristic act of his life. That life has been devoted to two causes, that of his country and his church. Notwithstanding the destruction of many illusions, he continues to believe in both.

#### THE POPE OF THE NEW ERA.

"I have never abjured Catholicism; I have never replied by anathema and insult to the insults and the anathemas which have been heaped upon me. I have hoped against hope. I have said to myself that perhaps some day there will arise a successor of Pius IX and of Leo XIII who will be as superior to the opportunism of the second as to the intransigence of the first; a true reformer, who will take the Church's transformation in hand, beginning with the Papacy, and who will be the herald and architect of the new era. It would be a miracle, I admit. But by how much I reject the false miracles, by so much I implore the true. And should it please Almighty God, in whose hands are all the hearts of the sons of men, to raise up such a Pope, the world would have seen no greater man since prophets and apostles walked her soil, nor any day so great since the day of our redemption."

#### A TRANSFORMED CATHOLICISM.

Whether the Pope of his dream comes along or not, he is convinced that Catholic Christendom is changing: "For myself, the more I consider it, the more I am persuaded that Catholic Christianity is approaching a transformation. It seems as if the Lord were saying a second time, as once to the prophet, 'Behold, I create new heavens and a new earth; and the former things shall not be remembered, nor come into mind.'

"We shall keep with religious reverence the oracles of the prophets of Israel and the apostles of Christ-

ianity, the teachings of all the inspired saints of the two Testaments; but we shall no longer confound the Word of God with the human alloy from which a sound exegesis is separating it every day. Doubtless God has spoken to men, but He has spoken to them by men, and by men of a rude race and of early or even barbarous times."

#### THE TRUE CATHOLICISM.

Père Hyacinthe, like many others who are fascinated by the Catholic ideal, is repelled by the Catholic Church because it is not Catholic but Sectarian, representing only a segment of the truth which God has revealed to men: "Nor is the Biblical revelation the only revelation, though it be the highest. There is something of God in all the great religions which have presided over the providential development of humanity. It is not true that all religions are equally good; but neither is it true that all religions except one are no good at all. The Christianity of the future, more just than that of the past, will assign to each its place in that work of 'evangelical preparation' which the elder doctors of the Church discerned in heathenism itself, and which is not yet completed. It will beware of pronouncing on these rough sketches of religion a hard and unmerited reprobation. Through all these divisions, all these conflicts, it will yet work out that luminous synthesis of truth.

"Science, again, must not be ignored. It also is a revelation, at once human and divine, and no less certain than the other. Some day will be realized the daring forecast of Joseph de Maistre: 'Religion and science, in virtue of their natural affinity, will meet in the brain of some one man of genius—perhaps of more than one—and the world will get what it needs and cries for; not a new religion, but the revelation of revelation.'"

#### THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE FUTURE.

Such a faith in which religion and science can lie down together, like the lion and the lamb in the prophecy, will have plenty to do in putting the world to rights. "The Christianity of the future will reconcile more and more, in human life, those elements which are all equally necessary, and which have hitherto been too much divided. It will reclass the links of close alliance between nature and grace, between labor and prayer, between action and contemplation; between the body, despised and accursed in the name of the soul, and the soul of which it bears the imprint and is the organ; between family life, depreciated as an ignoble and inferior state, and those highest aspirations of genius and sanctity which have sought to express themselves in an unnatural and irrelevant celibacy."

#### HIS LAST WORD.

Père Hyacinthe then sums up the last word of his last testament: "It is not to politics, and it is not to science, and certainly it is not to the interests of men or the utopias of dreamers that we must look for the salvation of France or of the world. Our salvation must come from Christianity alone. But to work this miracle, Christianity must regain its true character;

it must be the religion of the gospel, the religion of justice and of charity. It must tear itself free from the superstitions which degrade it, from the sects which rend it into fragments, from the clergies and the governments who enslave and exploit it.

"Moral and social renovation, by means of religious renovation, this is my last hope, my last word—*novissima verba!* France, the soul, and God—in these I sum up all that I have believed, all that I hope, all that has been the joy of my life and will give me strength to die."

#### A METHODIST TRIBUTE TO A JESUIT.

**D**R. BOWMAN STEPHENSON, ex-president of the Wesleyan Conference, contributes to the *Sunday Magazine* a glowing description of the Jesuit father, Père Jogues:

"There glowed in the breasts of the early Jesuits a sincere and absorbing passion for Christ, and for what they believed to be the salvation of souls. Without such a mainspring of action within a life like that of Isaac Jogues would have been impossible. But the Jesuit, amid the cruel and debased savages of the wilderness, living amongst them, trying to love them, eager to help and uplift them, willing to live for them or to die by their hands, is a heroic figure. To him we should no more refuse our tribute of admiration than to the Pottesons, and Moffatts, and Calverts of our Protestant legion of honor. We revolt against the Jesuit's methods; we abjure his superstitions; we marvel at and we condemn the elasticity of his conscience on ethical questions; but we admire his devotion, his courage, his endurance, his love for his religion and his Saviour, for the sake of which he 'counted not his life dear unto him.' A just judgment will confess that pure and lofty spirits have been found amidst abounding errors of creed and system; that the saints of God are not confined to one church, but may be discovered in all; and that in the long roll of Christian martyrs none more courageous, more unselfish, more heroic can be named than Isaac Jogues, the Jesuit."

#### HOW TO TEACH CIVIC DUTY.

**H**ON. JAMES BRYCE has an article in the *Forum* upon the duty of inculcating patriotism in schools.

The sober, quiet sense of what a man owes to the community in which he is born, and which he hopes to govern, has been found specially hard, says Mr. Bryce, to maintain in modern times and in large countries. It is comparatively easy in small republics or in cities, but with a vast population the individual is lost in the multitude. Then, again, the piping times of peace are not productive of such heroic incidents as times of war, and, in the third place, party spirit overlays, if it does not supersede, national spirit. But Mr. Bryce exhorts us to remember that civic virtue is not the less a virtue because she appears to-day in sober gray. How then can civic vir-

tue in sober gray, or otherwise, best be inculcated by schoolmasters? Mr. Bryce answers this question as follows:

#### METHODS.

"We must cultivate three habits. To strive to know what is best for one's country as a whole. To place one's country's interest, when one knows it, above party feeling or class feeling, or any other sectional passion or motive. To be willing to take trouble, personal and even tedious trouble, for the well-governing of every public community one belongs to, be it a township or parish, a ward or a city, or the nation as a whole. And the methods of forming these habits are two, methods which of course cannot in practice be distinguished but must go hand in hand—the giving of knowledge regarding the institutions of the country—knowledge sufficient to enable the young citizen to comprehend their working—elements which still dazzle imagination from the conflicts of fleets and armies of the past."

#### SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Bryce then condescends upon details, and makes some practical suggestions as to the way in which patriotism should be taught in schools. "The pupil should be made to begin from the policeman and the soldier whom he sees, from the workhouse and the school inspector, from the election of the town councillor and the member of the legislature which, if he be an American boy, he will see pretty often, and about which, if he be an English boy, he is likely to have heard some talk. The old maxim of Horace about eyes and ears ought never to be forgotten by the teacher either of geography or of history, or of elementary politics. An ounce of personal observation is worth a pound of facts gathered from books; but the observation profits little till the teacher has laid hold of it and made it the basis of his instruction. I must therefore qualify the warning against details by adding that wherever a detail in the system of government gives some foothold of actual personal knowledge to the pupil, that detail must be used by the teacher and made the starting-point from which general facts are to be illustrated and explained." Current history, or elementary politics, Mr. Bryce thinks, would be easier to teach than history in the usual sense of the term.

#### HISTORY AND POETRY.

So much for giving instruction. A much more important side is that of stimulating interest in public affairs and inspiring a sense of civic duty. "If well-written historical narratives, fresh, simple, dramatic, were put into the hands of boys from ten years onwards, given to them not as task books, but as books to read for their own pleasure, not only would a good deal of historical knowledge be acquired, but a taste would often be formed which would last on into manhood." After good historical reading comes poetry, but, unfortunately, comparatively little of our best poetry runs in the historical and patriotic channel.

## POOR LAW REFORM.

## A Hint from Denmark.

THE *Economic Journal* contains an account, by C. H. Leppington, of the conditions of State relief in Denmark, from which it would seem that only two years ago Denmark remodeled its system of poor law relief.

The new Poor Law act of April 9, 1891, came into operation in Denmark the following January. Its framers appear to have shared the view that the repugnance felt by the decent poor toward the workhouse, and their readiness to endure considerable privation rather than enter it, is reasonable, and entitled to consideration. It is therefore provided that only such persons as cannot be assisted in their own homes may be removed to a poorhouse. Even if they have to go in, they must not be compelled to herd with persons of bad character, but must be accommodated in separate establishments, or at least in separate wards. The same rule applies to children. To make such a separation easier, the act directs that a workhouse (Arbejdsanstalt), as distinguished from a poorhouse must be set up in every county.

## OTHER PROVISIONS.

The practice of refusing house accommodation to workpeople newly arrived in a neighborhood, lest they should obtain a settlement in a commune of which they are not natives, is indirectly prohibited by a clause which imposes on the authorities of such a commune the duty of providing new-comers with rooms at the ordinary rent of the locality, if they cannot otherwise obtain them. A member of a sick club who continues to be unable to work after his club allowance has ceased is to receive relief from his commune to the amount of his club allowance until he can return to his work, and this assistance is not to be counted as poor-law relief. Nor does the receipt of medical relief bring with it medical disqualification. And although relief given to any person for whom another is responsible (e. g., as parents for their children) is to be reckoned as relief given to the latter, this rule does not refer to the case of blind or deaf and dumb children, nor to the insane. By other acts passed within the past few years it has been provided that, when the authorities have made an order on the father of an illegitimate child to make the mother an allowance in respect of it, the mother can demand payment of the allowance from the guardians of the commune in which the man resides, who have, of course, their remedy against him. In 1889 there were 1,181 such cases. And the conditions imposed by the act of 1891 upon the nature of the relief to be granted to the better class of aged poor have been supplemented by another act, which prescribes that the communes are to receive a subsidy from the State toward the support of the poor of this class. This relief, too, which usually takes the form of money, is not to entail the disadvantages incident to ordinary poor-law relief, nor are the recipients regarded as paupers. The resulting effect of these two acts is to

create something very like a system of State pensions.

## THE ECONOMIC MAN.

IN the *International Journal of Ethics*, Professor William Smart, of St. Andrew's University, Glasgow, endeavors to fix the place of industry in the social organism. Mr. Smart contrasts the position of the capitalist and laborer from an ethical standpoint, and says:

"What man, then, simply as man, by his very constitution demands is, primarily, enough wealth to supply these purely physical wants, and enough labor to keep the whole organism working in perfect health. These, I say, are the indispensable requisites of every life, not only of the rich, but of the poorest. They are the minimum standard of the animal called man, which he needs to prevent him having actually a worse status in the world than the mere beasts of the field.

"To sum up. The error of us all hitherto has lain in looking at man's economic effort too exclusively as an end; in looking upon those who started in life with a competency as 'lucky souls,' who alone could afford to live the life they pleased; in thinking that we had no responsibility for the fact that the great majority start infinitely behind those few.

"The new economist must look at man primarily as a spiritual being, and must look at all men as spiritual beings. In considering the world of working persons, we must take what we may, without irreverence, conceive as the standpoint of the Almighty himself. To us all men must be equal in the one respect, that the end of their being is the same—that is, the realization of all the powers of spirit in a free life."

## THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of June 15 M. Charles Benoist has an article entitled "The Reichstag, the Emperor and the German Empire." His theme has evidently been suggested to him by the stormy discussion which took place in the German Parliament on May 6, and he begins his account of what is practically the conflict between an Emperor and his Parliament by carrying his readers back to the previous conflict of 1887. Six years ago last January the Iron Chancellor was in full power, acknowledging no one as master but old Emperor William, and against his military bill, which involved, it will be remembered, an increase of 50,000 men and a proportionate taxation, the Parliament "kicked like a young horse hoping to throw its heavy rider." As all the world knows, Bismarck got his way, and the horseman held tight on his plunging steed. But times are changed—the old king is dead, the one-time Iron Chancellor is in retreat, and a young man is now facing the people.

## TWO SOULS HAS GERMANY.

M. Benoist, it is curious to note, treats the question from a philosophical point of view, saying, *à propos*



of the present hour, that the appeal of William the Second to Germany is not an act of personal policy, and that the present crisis is not an accident, if, in the profound calm of the present moment, the word "crisis" may be allowed. Its true cause is a development of German nationality on the model of that of Prussia. "Germany," he continues shrewdly, "though outwardly unified, has, like Shakespeare's unhappy Hamlet, two souls," born of the marriage of the North and South; she exemplifies a psychological dualism, possessing the feudal military soul of Prussia, and the dreamy, poetic spirit of the land of the River Main. One soul is rude and imperious by nature, the other soft and musical; from thence arise two distinct tendencies, nay, even two distinct conceptions of the end of existence. "To be strong, feared, and the master of men," is the cry of the Prussian soul; to enjoy life is the sighing aspiration of the German. Prussia has at present got the upper hand, because the position of the Empire defined by artificial frontiers on every side is one of constant national peril. But if the more intellectual sympathies of Germany succeed in domineering Prussian prudence and Prussian arrogance, a disruption of the Empire might occur.

#### PROGRESS TOWARDS UNITY.

But in this M. Benoist does not at all believe. "However strong may be the antagonism of the two elements, there is something still stronger—the feeling for Germany. A milder and less burdened Germany is doubtless desired by many, but none desire to see it crumbling to nothing. A German Empire progressing towards unity is what exists; any other conception is pure fantasy. On so solid a base is the German Empire founded that not even a revolution could destroy it. Germany is already amalgamated, and an interior crisis is all that is needed to weld every part. To Germans the Imperial power is a creation of the modern world, fitted out with modern organs, breathing out a modern breath. It satisfies at once their patriotism and their philosophy. Do not let us be deceived by superficial aspects. Those who speak otherwise, and who dream of a realm undone, and brought back to be a chain of confederate states, understand neither Germany nor Prussia, neither the place of the Emperor in the Empire, nor that of the family of the Hohenzollerns in Prussia."

M. Benoist's article is interesting, as well as painstaking in its analysis of parties; but when he concludes by saying that united Germany is the achievement of Prussia, and Prussia of its victorious army, and the army of the royal house of Hohenzollern, which "sits upon the summits of the mountain, and governs from the plain of the sea," he seems perhaps to ignore that growth of the people silently spreading like the rising tide, of which none can forecast the result. Ararat was a high mountain, yet the waters covered the face thereof, and some change in the face of modern politics might sap with fatal swiftness any power whose one base is the drilled discipline of one or two millions of armed men.

#### WITH THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

"HOME AND COUNTRY" makes its first article an exceedingly timely and thorough informational one on the German Parliament. Robert Sigel, who writes it, reviews intelligently the historical events which brought Germany into existence and the Parliament into its present status, with its seven prominent parties.

#### A HARD WORKING BODY.

As to the *mores* of the Reichstag, Mr. Sigel says: "The work-day of the Parliament generally commences at ten o'clock with meetings of commissions; these are followed by sessions of the whole body, which last from four to five hours, and in the evening commissions meet again and factions gather together to discuss their plans. Not rarely the last group of conscientious members leaves the Reichstag, to the astonishment of passers-by, near upon midnight, and party leaders and prominent workers then look back upon a working day of fourteen hours.

"Thus it will be seen that the Leipziger-strasse, or Parliament street as it is called, is alive with members at almost all hours of the day. About the time that the Reichstag and both houses of the Landtag begin their sessions one can see almost all the political celebrities in a short time. Let him who is ignorant of the manners and customs of Germany remember that the deputies can generally be recognized on the street by the leather portfolios they carry, which contain the official documents; these are the only outward sign of their position. The portfolio is a guide to the length of its possessor's parliamentary career; the newness of this article indicates recent election to office, while the time-worn, inflated, almost ragged portfolio is a sure sign of a lengthy and honorable service."

But the house is rarely half full, and never full. On important debates only a few speakers get the floor during the long session, because the shortest speeches are apt to be over an hour long.

#### COMPARED WITH THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

"The visitor is astonished to see that everything is done in a much more unrestrained and much less ceremonious manner than might be imagined. Reflecting the national character, the German representative body is not patterned for theatrical 'pomp and circumstance.' When the president of the French Chamber steps from his residence in the Palace Bourbon into the senate he appears in faultless evening dress accompanied by gorgeously attired attendants and secretaries, the guard presents arms, and at the beat of the drum a half company, under the command of an officer, forms a guard of honor. Nothing of the kind is to be found in the German assembly. The president comes in a plain black frock coat, a servant opens the door, and there stands before you a very fine-looking man with the director of the Reichstag, Privy Councillor Knack, who generally appears at his side. The deputies are summoned from all parts of



the house by electric bells, and they put in an appearance in answer to this call, providing that the sitting be of particular importance.

"Before the president declares the session open one finds that the members of each faction gather into a group. There stands Freiherr von Stumm, the tyrannical, patriarchal king of Neunkirchen, next to the former party leader, Herr von Helldorff. The two Saxons, von Frege and Ackerman, are no doubt discussing one of the numerous motions anent commerce which the latter has made in the course of years, and the slim Herr von Kardorff, who as a student lost his nose in a duel and now wears one of silver in its place, is certainly expounding to his *vis-à-vis* the double standard and remonetization of silver—subjects that are his hobby. The rest of the chamber looks about the same as this group on the right, and even when the sitting has begun the picture changes but little. The person whom we see talking from the speaker's platform must then, of course, leave this place; for the rest, however, the deputies stand together in groups. Only a few sit in their places. One reads; another writes letters."

Mr. Sigel's article, written on the eve of the Army bill struggle, predicts with singular accuracy the probable outcome of the Emperor's fight for his pet measure. He thinks that the success will strengthen William greatly, but that it will be impossible to make a further increase in the army, owing to the democratic opposition. He is, unlike M. de Blowitz, fearful of a European war in the not distant future.

### THE GERMAN SOLDIER.

THE great contest over the German Emperor's army bill makes Mr. Poultney Bigelow's "Side Lights on the German Soldier," in the July *Harper's*, of some especial interest. He tells us but little of the common soldier, but chiefly of the extraordinary officer cult, numbering 30,000 members. What seems most curious to our democratic understanding in the internal government of this great body of intellectual, well-born men is the excessive paternalism.

#### THE TYRANNY OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICER.

"There is a tyranny among German officers which would strike us as outrageous—not tyranny over soldiers, but tyranny of superior officers over inferior ones. It can only be explained by the rules governing the admission of officers to the German army. In most countries, as with us, admission to the army is gained by passing stiff examinations and nothing more. In the German army, not only must a series of difficult examinations be passed, but the candidate for epaulets must at the same time be chosen into a regiment by the officers of that regiment. Thus a young man who may have shown his proficiency in military science may yet fail to become an officer if he is regarded as a disagreeable mess-fellow by every regiment in the army. Perhaps it is possible to plead that any man who cannot get an election to a single regiment had better remain out of the army, on the

presumption that if he is unpopular with those who have every opportunity of knowing about him, he would most likely be an unpopular officer with the men."

But this is not the worst. "When the German officer becomes a member of a regiment, almost all his actions are influenced by the opinion of his superior officers—even matrimony. No officer can marry without the consent of his colonel, and this consent can be obtained only after a careful inquiry into all the circumstances surrounding the proposed alliance. First, is the young lady suitable for association with the wives of the other officers? Secondly, will the bridegroom be able to live respectably and bring up his family? Thirdly, are his means or those of his wife invested in proper securities, so that he is not liable to be expelled by reason of bankruptcy? These precautions seem exceedingly paternal, but I am assured that they prevent a great deal of unhappiness, for a young officer is very apt to contract matrimony without reference to the future means of support; and, moreover, is apt to be more rash than he would be if he could see himself through the eyes of more experienced men."

When one considers the absurdly small pay of the German officers, it seems rather a problem as to whether it is worth while to go through so much to attain so little. But the extraordinary social advantages of the positions furnish the attraction. Every officer is supposed to marry well—from a financial point of view.

Duelling has almost ceased, owing to the extraordinary precautions by the official paternalism to prove in each case a final *causa belli*. If the council of senior officers has not decided that nothing can avert a duel, an officer disgraces himself by fighting one.

#### THE DAILY ROUTINE.

Mr. Bigelow tells us that the German officers are often at work at four o'clock in the morning drilling their men; "their afternoon is occupied with barrack work, reports, and a lot of odds and ends of routine work, which leaves them pretty well tired out when evening arrives. In France, Russia, Italy and Austria officers seem to have very much more time on their hands, to judge by the appearance of the streets alone. In England and America the officer may be regarded as having great difficulty in employing his time so as not to be bored, unless he is a singular character, regarded by his comrades as rather a 'dig,' or one riding a hobby. The German officer not only has an amount of daily routine work far in excess of what is customary in other armies, but he has to prepare for periodical examinations upon which his promotion depends."

But it is in the autumn, when the great manoeuvres are at hand, when his final test is at hand.

"These grand manoeuvres are always attended by the Emperor in person, who commands now on one side and now on the other, testing the efficiency of every branch of his service as thoroughly as is possible without the use of ball cartridge. When one bears in mind that a single army corps marching

along a single road occupies for its 30,000 men between thirty and forty miles, it is easy to see how much complication can be produced by attempting to bring those men rapidly to the front in line of battle, extending, perhaps, ten miles between the extremities of the two wings. Then, too, there are the difficulties in the way of bringing up to each company or battalion the ammunition and food supplies, quartering the men, providing them with water, and keeping them fit for the next day's hard work."

#### A VISIT TO PRINCE BISMARCK.

ONE of the best articles in this month's English magazines is Mr. Smalley's account of his visit to Prince Bismarck, which he contributes to the *Fortnightly Review*. It is a long article of twenty-seven pages, and every page is bright and readable. Mr. Smalley gives a charming picture of Prince Bismarck at home, surrounded by his dogs and his water-fowl, full of talk of things past, of things present, and of things to come. The Prince figures much more amiably in Mr. Smalley's pages than in his own speeches. Mr. Smalley found him resigned to ostracism, and almost benevolent to the Emperor.

"My time is over," he said, with a gesture which meant as much as the words. And still more expressively: "I shall not go into action again."

"Never once had he a harsh or even a hard word for the Emperor personally. What he said showed, or implied, an odd mixture of respect for the Emperor as Emperor, and of something that was not exactly respect for his abilities or character."

#### LENBACH'S PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCE.

Mr. Smalley tells the curious story as to how Lenbach, the great portrait painter, caught the expression which flames in his last picture of the Iron Chancellor. The last portrait he painted shows you such a Bismarck as you might fancy thundering at a stubborn majority in the Reichstag full of righteous anger and stern purpose, lightning in the eye, and the mouth hard as iron. Well, the history of that portrait is this: Prince Bismarck hates crows because they are the enemies of the singing birds he loves. He and Herr Lenbach were walking in the woods, when the Prince caught sight of one of these detested crows on the branch of a tree. It was his sudden glance of anger at the crow which the artist seized—one can imagine the look, fierce, and even deadly if a look could kill—and this it was which was put on paper when they got home, and the sketch became the portrait we see. It was no Socialist, nor Particularist, nor human Philistine of any species, which provoked this Olympian wrath which Lenbach has fixed for ever on the speaking canvas; only a crow, with no love for music or for musical birds.

#### THE PRINCE AS A TALKER.

Prince Bismarck seems to have an unbounded flow of talk. Mr. Smalley says: "The talk flowed on for another hour, the Prince choosing his own topics, dismissing one with a flashing sentence, enlarging

upon another, the face radiant at times, the eyes burning, and then the fire dying out only to flame up again; and sometimes the cold glitter of steel came into them, and then the words cut like steel."

His conversation ranged over many themes, upon some of which he spoke very characteristically, as for instance when he declared that the government made a mistake in treating the Socialists as a political party, to be seriously met and argued with instead of as robbers and thieves to be crushed. "I would never have allowed this," he exclaimed. "They are the rats of the country to be stamped out." The Prince omitted to say that his effort in that direction had not been crowned with such conspicuous success as to justify his successor in continuing the same line of tactics. He did not hesitate, however, to assert his utter dissent from the principles of modern democracy. "There has grown up of late," said Prince Bismarck, "a notion that the world can be governed from below. That cannot be."

#### HIS VIEWS OF ENGLAND.

Prince Bismarck did not seem to take much interest in England, whose politics seem to him both sterile and trivial.

"Prince Bismarck's views, so far as he expressed them, may be summed up in a sentence or two: 'If we have a controversy with England we pay attention to that and try to understand the English side of it as well as ours. Other international questions, European and not Anglo-German merely, do sometimes, though not very often, make us turn our eyes to England. Otherwise, what chiefly concerns us is the effort of certain parties or persons in Germany to make us copy English Parliamentary institutions.'

"This last was said with that gleam of humor which so often lighted up both his face and the subject he was discussing."

#### HIS OPINION OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Of Mr. Gladstone, Prince Bismarck appears to have spoken with scant respect, of which Mr. Smalley says: "Let us excuse Prince Bismarck so far as we can, and not forget that he has full faith in Mr. Gladstone as an orator.

"I quoted, while this topic was still being talked of, the remark of a Frenchman less well known than he deserves to be, M. Doudan, who said of Victor Hugo: 'A force de jouer avec les mots, il en est devenu l'esclave'; and this I applied to Mr. Gladstone. 'Yes,' answered Prince Bismarck, 'les mots se jouent de lui.' This was the only French phrase he allowed to pass his lips, and with this, too, came a humorous illuminative gleam into his eyes."

#### PARTIALITY FOR RUSSIA.

He spoke with sympathy of Russia: "His old partiality for that country came out in the remark that whatever might be Germany's troubles from Socialism they would never be aggravated from any Russian source. But his faith in the good faith of the Emperor of Russia was not to be shaken. The state of things in Russia seemed to him to forbid such a

supposition. 'The party of discontent, whether you call it Socialist, or Anarchist, or Nihilist, is much the same everywhere. If it is a danger to Germany, it is equally a danger to Russia—perhaps a much greater danger. The Czar is not the man to lend a hand to the enemies of order, of society.'

#### HIS VIEWS ON THE ARMY BILL.

Prince Bismarck expressed himself at length against increasing the number of men in the army. To increase the number of men would draw off a great many officers to train the new soldiers, which is weakening the army in its vitals. Non-commissioned officers cannot be created offhand. In a war you could not use more than a million troops in three or four battles fought at different points about the same time. As Germany has three million trained soldiers already, he does not see the use of adding eighty thousand more. What the army wants is not more troops, but more cannon, and so forth, and so forth.

One more extract, and we close our notice of this extremely interesting contribution to contemporary history.

#### ON PUBLIC OPINION.

They were discussing the position of the press in various countries, and Mr. Smalley appears to have raised the point as to whether or not public men should contradict statements in the newspapers:

"Renan, I said, laid it down as a rule, which he had adopted early in life on the counsel of Bertin, editor of the *Journal des Débats*, never to contradict anything. He did not contradict the current story that the Rothschilds had paid him a million francs for the 'Vie de Jésus,' nor even deny the authenticity of spurious writings published under his name.

"What is that," said the Prince, "but contempt for public opinion? A writer of books like Renan, a recluse, a man who holds aloof from the world, may be able to afford himself that luxury. A statesman, a politician cannot. Public opinion is one of the forces on which he relies. If it is corrupted, is he not to purify it? What becomes of his usefulness if he is discredited?"

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, in the *Asiatic Quarterly*, writes concerning England's safety in India. He says: "To place 100,000 men on the western borders of India is beyond the strength of Russia in this generation. No doubt, should cause of quarrel arise between us, she would endeavor to annoy and injure us in India as far as possible, but an invasion could have no hope of success.

"The quality of the Indian native troops is little known or appreciated in Europe. Some of the fighting races, who form the largest proportion of our army, are not inferior to any soldiers in the world, when well and sufficiently led by European officers. The Sikhs and Gurkhas are, I believe, superior to Russian troops of the line. They are much of the same quality as the Turks who held the Russians at bay in the last war, and who would have beaten them single-handed had they not been betrayed by their own generals. As to the native Indian irregular

cavalry, although it might be increased by twenty regiments with advantage, it is infinitely superior to the Cossack regiments of Russia. The conclusion of this brief article is, that during this generation Russia has nothing to gain and everything to lose by attacking us in India."

#### HOW A EUROPEAN WAR WAS AVERTED IN 1875.

IN the *Deutsche Revue* "Senex Diplomaticus" replies briefly to M. de Blowitz's sensational article on "The French Scare of 1875," published in *Harper's* for May.

To begin with, "Senex Diplomaticus" asserts that M. de Blowitz is absolutely wrong in his statement that Count von Moltke and Prince Bismarck were not of one mind with regard to the question of immediate war, and that Prince Bismarck was totally ignorant of the plan of the military party, and was only actually informed of it by M. de Radowitz, the French Ambassador at Berlin, and so was able to assure the Czar later on that he was quite innocent in the matter of the scare.

#### BISMARCK AND VON MOLTKE BOTH FOR WAR.

Count von Moltke and the Chancellor held different views about many things; but, says "Senex Diplomaticus," they were most certainly in accord on the question of a war with France in 1875. "It was, of course, easier for the Count than the Chancellor to decide in favor of war. France had recovered so quickly from the war of 1870-71 that the Count may naturally have thought it dangerous to let her complete her military reorganization in peace, in case she was also thirsting for revenge on Germany. The Chancellor, on the other hand, could not favor war, unless he had first invented a plausible pretext for it, and could then also convince the other nations of its plausibility, so that when war was declared France might find herself without allies. It was with the practical purpose of securing Russia's neutrality, and not on a kind of academic mission, as M. de Blowitz puts it, that M. de Radowitz was dispatched to St. Petersburg. Prince Bismarck's mistake lay in believing that Russia's consent was obtainable, seeing that she was interested rather in the annihilation of France, and he was further mistaken in still believing—M. de Radowitz's failure notwithstanding—that a case against France could be got up by revelations to the press.

"No one can ever be persuaded that for weeks the whole world, without any real cause, was quaking lest war should break out, and I remember at the same time that Lord Derby, on May 30, when rejecting the proposal because it was not in the interests of peace, declared that not only the press but persons of the highest authority and standing had said it was inevitable that Germany must prevent France from maintaining an army beyond a certain minimum strength. It is conceivable that this should have excited M. de Radowitz, and that he should have written to Paris in that strain, and it is also true that M.



de Radowitz made a remark casually about war being inevitable; but it is highly improbable that he should have supplied the Marquis de Gontaut-Biron with such data of Count von Moltke's intentions against France as M. de Blowitz reports.

"However, as soon as the Emperor William, who was at Wiesbaden, heard of the unrest, he put his foot down so firmly that the Chancellor saw the game was lost; but M. de Blowitz's idea of the warlike plans of Moltke being crossed and shattered by the bold but indirect tactics of Prince Bismarck, and of the eternal debt of gratitude which the French owe the Chancellor in consequence, is so grotesque that it could only have arisen in the imaginative brain of the Paris *Times* correspondent."

#### EMPERESS EUGENIE AND PROSPER MERIMEE.

##### Side Lights on the History of the Third Empire.

IN both the June numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Filon continues and concludes his interesting account of "Prosper Mérimée," which is chiefly attractive through the side light it throws on many hitherto little-known corners of modern history. Thus, the picture given of the Empress Eugénie is delightful, and was evidently written without any thought of publicity, for almost every day M. Mérimée wrote to his friend, Madame de Montijo, giving her news of her daughter, much as might any other old gentleman of a young bride who had always remained to him the little girl whom he had scolded and amused, and to whom he had taught her letters in the long ago; for it was he who actually first instilled into the Empress Eugénie the rudiments of the language of the people over whom she was later called to reign. "And now," he says, "I also have to call her Your Majesty!" "I cannot help telling you," he remarks in another of his letters, "how well and thoroughly she understands her duties." Once when he went in to see her during the short Regency which occurred while Napoleon III was contributing to the making of a free Italy, he found her learning the Constitution by heart. On another occasion, immediately after the Imperial couple had had a bomb thrown at them, Mérimée records that the Empress said to those who ran to her assistance: "Do not trouble about us; this is part of our work; rather look after the injured." And yet Mérimée was anything but a courtier, and did not hesitate to blame and criticise what he thought objectionable in the Imperial Court when writing to Madame de Montijo, and many times he refused official positions pressed upon him by the Empress because he wished to keep his entire liberty of thought and action.

##### MÉRIMÉE'S ENGLISH FRIENDS.

M. Filon touches, but with considerable discretion, on the Don Juanesque side of Mérimée's life and character, and it is easy to see that the great author's friendships were far more to him than his loves, although, like most men, he was not sorry to have it thought that he was much favored by the fair sex. He was one of the few Frenchmen who thoroughly appreciated and admired English women, and his

greatest delight was to come and occasionally spend a few weeks in London, where he was a welcome guest at Holland House, and where, among others, he could boast of the friendship of the beautiful Mrs. Senior, Carlyle's Lady Ashburton, and of Panizzi's, who had then made his home in England; indeed, most of the literary lights of the London world of that day were fond of Mérimée. In the August of 1865 we learn he spent three days with the Gladstones, and the Frenchman's criticism of the G.O.M. cannot but be read to-day with interest: "Mr. Gladstone seemed to me under some aspects to be a man of genius, under others a child;" then he continues, "there is something in him of the child, of the statesman and of the madman."

##### ON THE EVE OF SEDAN.

But when the Franco-German war broke out Mérimée's happy days were over. Long before 1870 he had seen the cloud coming on the horizon; his letters to Madame de Montijo became sad and discontented, and he complained that at the Tuileries everything seemed to him changed save the Empress. He observed that too many banquets took place; that there were too many Germans about; and too little dignity. "If you had a pack of hounds," he writes to his old friend, "would you care to see the dogs fighting among themselves instead of pursuing the game? If you discovered in the pack certain animals who had neither scent nor courage, would you keep them? If you sent away those who served you faithfully and replaced them by others that had bitten you, do you think it would encourage the best among them to serve you honestly?" A terrible comment on Napoleon III and his familiars!

As early as the year 1865 Mérimée had taken Bismarck's measure, for he was at Biarritz when the latter came there to see the Emperor; and years later, when he heard of the German candidature to the Spanish throne, he wrote to Panizzi: "If there is war it will be because M. de Bismarck has made up his mind to it."

##### AFTER THE CRASH.

Although his friends urged him to leave Paris after the battle of Weissenburg he would not do so. On August 9 of that year, although very ill, he managed to crawl to the Tuileries and saw the Empress. "She is as firm as a rock," he wrote to Panizzi, "although she is fully aware of the horror of her situation. She tells me that she never feels fatigue; if all the world had her courage the country would be saved." But on the last occasion that he saw his Imperial mistress he records that she said to him: "I hope that my son will have no ambition and that he will live happily in obscurity." On September 8 Mérimée was at last persuaded to leave Paris for Cannes, and from there he wrote with infinite difficulty, for he was even then dying, a pathetic letter to Panizzi begging him to seek out and care for the Empress, who had at last reached the hospitable shores of England, and so his life ended at its saddest, for Prosper Mérimée died on September 27, 1870, and is buried in the cemetery at Cannes, where his grave is unmarked by slab or cross.



## RUSSIA'S OFFICIAL DEFENDER ARRAIGNED.

THE *Century* lends its July pages to two papers called forth by Pierre Botkine's "official" defense of the Russian government published last month. These replies are by Joseph Jacobs, secretary of the London Russo-Jewish Committee, speaking specifically for the Russian Jews, and by George Kennan, speaking for the "People of Russia."

## The Status of Russian Jews.

Mr. Jacobs's characterization of the Botkine article is not wanting in force of epithet. He denies point blank most of the assertions of the Russian diplomat and says it is no wonder that the Czar's folks have hitherto refrained from making a defense of their proceedings, since any such must expose to such a degree the falsity and injustice of their position.

The main point of the discussion seems to be whether or not Jews are molested in Russia for being of the Jewish religion. Mr. Jacobs says:

"M. Botkine strikes the key-note of the official defense of Russian persecution with the statement that 'the Hebrew question in Russia is neither religious nor political; it is purely an economical and administrative question.' Political it certainly is not, though the fact that the Jews in Russia came to it as a 'heritage from Poland,' has not been without effect on their disabilities. But how can M. Botkine deny that these disabilities are religious ones, when by the mere process of conversion to the Orthodox Church they are each and every one of them removed? Is the law that allows a Jewish convert to desert his Jewish wife and marry again economic or administrative? Are the special taxes on religious ceremonies merely economic? The Moscow Synagogue, one of the handsomest buildings in the city, has been closed by order of the governor, and its gates sealed and barred. Can it be contended by M. Botkine that this intolerant act has any esoteric economic motive? If the restrictive enactments against the Jews were against their economic pursuits, why are they not directly applied to all who pursue them in an undesirable manner?"

The Jewish defender further asserts that all statistics show his people to be the most thrifty and law-abiding of the Czar's subjects, and the best educated; that they assimilate well with the peasants, and that there would be no trouble between the races unless it were fomented by the government officers. This is directly in the face of the official statements that the government has often to interfere in riots against the Hebrew population.

## George Kennan's Reply to M. Botkine.

Naturally, the avowed enemy of the Czar's system, Mr. George Kennan, is also aroused by the late "Voice for Russia," especially in consideration of the statements made concerning Mr. Julius Price's refutation of Mr. Kennan's description of the Russian penal system. Passing over the discussion, which seems somewhat irrelevant, of the fitness or unfitness of

friendly relations between the United States and Russia, we find Mr. Kennan defending his Siberian prison assertions from all sides. In the first place he quotes from Mr. Price's book to show that that gentleman did see prison barbarities quite as awful as Mr. Kennan ever described. "As a matter of fact," continues Mr. Kennan, "the members of the Fourth International Prison Congress had no opportunity—at least in an official capacity—to make any investigation whatever. They were directly warned, at the outset, by Mr. Gálkine Wráskoy, chief of the Russian prison administration, that 'if they attempted to broach the Siberian prison scandals in the international congress they would make a great mistake.' In view of this warning there was nothing for them to do but adhere, officially, to the programme that had been drawn up for them, and seek, privately, for more trustworthy information than that for which the programme provided. But they did not even do this. If the reports that reached me from St. Petersburg are to be believed, the congress devoted much more time to banquets, complimentary speeches and excursions than to the investigation of Russian prisons."

## THE MEDITERRANEAN AN ENGLISH LAKE.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of June 15 M. E. Plauchut writes from the French point of view, an alarmist article entitled "The English in Morocco." It is interesting to discover how the French regard England's practical possession of the Suez Canal, "by which the commercial interests of Spain, Holland, Italy and France might be," remarks the writer, "ruined by the turning of a key." M. Plauchut considers that Gibraltar, "an ancient Spanish fortress," being now "English for ever," and Malta and Cyprus having been taken from their legitimate possessors by force or coaxing, prove that his apprehensions are more than justified. His feelings are also hurt at seeing on British Admiralty charts the sea between the French and English coasts marked as the *English Channel*, and evidently feels that if the Anglo-Saxons acquire predominance in Morocco, and shake hands from some African promontory with their own Gibraltar, the blue Mediterranean which bathes the shores of French Provence will become an English lake. "Did not England bombard Alexandria," he asks, "and might she not quite as causelessly attack Tangiers?" When Spanish troops were marching on Tetuan in 1859 the English ambassador of Madrid is affirmed to have caused their recall by an effectual remonstrance, and demand for payment of an old debt. The Sultans of Morocco are the last remaining potentates, old style, existing on the north coast of Africa, and it is a sore regret with them that they can no longer be Corsairs in the Mediterranean waters.

## IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

M. Plauchut quotes a very characteristic letter written in 1684 by Muley Ishmael to Sir Cloudesley

Shovel (a British worthy whose monument may be seen in Westminster Abbey, clad in a peculiarly grotesque costume), in which Muley, who was very angry with James II, says: "I have written letters to the King of England which ought to satisfy him, but I have had, as yet, no answer; you have taken several of our vessels and have sunk others; you have cruised along our coasts, and that is not the way to establish a good peace, neither is it the way an honest man sets to work. Thank God you have left Tangiers, for it belongs to us. We are going to cultivate the surrounding country; it is the best of our territories. As for the slaves you have taken, you can do what you like with them; you are welcome to throw them into the sea, and whatever else pleases you. But be sure that as the English merchants have paid their debts I shall turn them all out." Sir Clondesley Shovel replies that as a Christian he did not think that he could throw the slaves into the sea, and he tries to obtain an exchange of English prisoners of war.

Finally, M. Plauchut gives a vivid picture of Moghreb, the ancient town, boasting of an immense seraglio that would have made Solomon's look small; the Jewish Ghetto, sordid in aspect, but full of wealth acquired by usury; the town which only wakes at night, when the narrow streets are filled with mystery and violence, and along which the inhabitants steal, torch in hand.

Except that the Christian captive no longer perishes of jail fever like the three unfortunate Capuchin fathers whom Cardinal Richelieu sent on an embassy with an escort of thirty men in the seventeenth century, Morocco is much what it was three hundred years ago. That it is not cleared out and brought into the light of Western civilization is, M. Plauchut exclaims, the fault of that greedy nation of shopkeepers, who are only waiting their opportunity to include this important African territory in their plan of universal domination by land and sea.

IN THE *New Review* Mr. Tim Healy discusses the tactics of the Opposition to Home Rule in a few pages which he entitles "A Defense." The House, says Mr. Healy, has become a paradise for any adroit Unionist seeking the road to fame. Mr. Healy caricatures Mr. Chamberlain's method of debate, and says that Mr. Chamberlain sits down with an expression of unalloyed satisfaction on his countenance, such as might become the faces of the just on the Judgment Day. Mr. Healy's object, of course, is to press for what he calls railroading the bill through the Commons. Mr. Healy concludes his article as follows: "So far from condemning all this waste of time, however, every judge of tactics must hold it perfectly warranted. It is at present the business of the Opposition to waste time. It is equally the business of the majority to prevent waste of time. A majority is a majority, a minority is a minority, and there are, it is understood, considerable limitations of power between one and the other.

### SOME SOCIALIST LEADERS.

THE following accounts of some of the leading European Socialists who were conspicuous on Labor Day will not be without interest. They are taken by the *London Quarterly Review* from M. de Wyzewa's book:

#### WILLIAM MORRIS, POET AND SOCIALIST.

Among the English Socialists, the best account is given of Mr. William Morris: "On the pavement, with his head uncovered, I saw a solid little man vociferating and gesticulating in the wildest way. He seemed to be a man of fifty, with a crimson countenance, from which there shone the light of two large steel-blue eyes. Incapable of standing still, he marched about incessantly. The abundance of his gestures shook his frame from top to toe; his black hair, like a mane, flowed to and fro, and all the time he brandished in the air, or ground between his teeth, a deeply colored little wooden pipe. With all the force of his strong lungs, and in the affected tone which Englishmen assume when speaking in the open air, this improvised apostle was demonstrating, not, as might have been expected, the advantage of coming to Christ and the inconveniences of damnation, but the necessity of a class struggle and the certainty of social revolution. 'O, Hamlet, what a falling off was there!' The energetic orator to whom we have been listening is the author of 'The Earthly Paradise,' and the self-rejected poet laureate to the English crown. Poet or no poet, the little man was causing an obstruction, and, refusing to desist, off he was marched to the station house, still vociferating and still brandishing his pipe. Mr. Morris shows no signs of recantation. His zeal in writing, lecturing, agitating, knows no bounds. No means are too laborious or humiliating for diffusing his ideas. Now you see him spending weeks together in the wilds of Scotland, stirring up the people to revolt against the owners of the soil; now you see him standing at the corners of the streets in London trying to convert the passers-by; now handing leaflets and prospectuses to the crowds of passengers at railway stations or inside the cars. In his home at Hammersmith he holds meetings for the workmen of the district."

#### A GERMAN SOCIALIST LOYOLA.

Of the German leaders, the most interesting account is of Von Vollmar. M. de Wyzewa says: "Vollmar—for the moment we may drop the 'Von'—is, as this prefix indicates, an aristocrat. He was born at Munich in 1850, and belongs to one of the oldest families in Bavaria. Until his fifteenth year he was in the hands of the Augsburg Benedictine Fathers, who gave him an education suited to his station. In 1865 he entered a cavalry regiment, and the year following went through the Austrian campaign. Not content with the life of an officer in time of peace, he gave up his commission and offered his sword to the Pope, who was at that time recruiting volunteers. It was not until 1870 that he rejoined the Bavarian army, to take part in the Franco-German war. While passing through the region of the Loire, at the head

of a telegraph corps, the young man was severely wounded. With indomitable energy, however, Vollmar set himself, through the long years of his convalescence, to complete his early education. There is not a science or an art he has not approached. There is not a language in Europe he cannot speak. The most important result of his studies, however, was his conversion from Catholicism to Socialism. When Vollmar left the military hospital he was an ardent follower of Marx.

#### THE FOUNDER OF LABOR DAY.

M. Guesde, the Frenchman, is the originator of the May-day labor demonstration. When M. de Wyzewa saw him first, about ten years ago, M. Guesde was addressing an audience in a small provincial theatre. "On entering, I saw upon the stage a great big devil, black-bearded, hairy, vociferating without modulation, grinding out his words with teeth and arms as if he were a mere machine. . . . No fine phrases, no high-sounding talk about ideal justice or the rights of labor, no appeal to sentiment; the only appeal was to the needs, the instincts, and the appetites of the audience."

More recently M. Wyzewa has had the opportunity of seeing the great agitator in his home in Paris. He is still in his prime, and his thick, black beard retains its raven gloss. In his own house you see him to advantage, and find out almost immediately the secret of his power. He is a "magnetic" man, and "one of the most extraordinary chamber orators of the time. He is not a man; he is a machine, an intellectual machine, an automatic dialectician, a sort of animated marionette wound up once for all." He is also one of the most disinterested of men. "He knows neither ambition nor jealousy, nor passion for gain. He is not even an *exalté*. And yet in spite of poverty and calumny and sickness and imprisonment, he has pursued his propaganda, and for twenty years has acted as a chief of French Collectivism."

#### THE EDITOR OF THE "REVUE SOCIALISTE."

M. Guesde is for revolution and violent overturn, but the other eminent Socialist leader in France, M. Malon, advocates more of the Fabian policy: "M. Malon, after many fluctuations, preaches patience, and, in place of revolution, advocates reform. He was born of peasant parents at Prétient in 1841. At first he was a shepherd, but he afterwards obtained employment in Paris as a dyer. There he studied science, got up strikes, and made his mark among the Socialists. His leisure was devoted to poetry. During the closing years of the Empire he became one of the chiefs of Socialism, took a prominent part in the agitations of the famous 'International,' was often sent to prison, became successively a deputy and a member of the Commune, and, on his banishment from Paris, spent some time with Bakounine in Switzerland and Italy. After the amnesty he returned to Paris, founded the *Revue Socialiste*, became the editor of more than one French newspaper, and constituted himself the historian, the expounder and the popularizer of Collectivism."

#### MR. MCCRACKAN ON THE SWISS REFERENDUM.

IN the July *Cosmopolitan* W. D. McCrackan, who has written so much of his Swiss investigations, describes the working of the Referendum in that dauntless little republic. The Referendum is a provision for laying certain laws before the whole body of people to be voted on, instead of allowing the same to be decided by the inscrutable methods of lobbies and political parties. All of the Cantons have adopted the Referendum, and Article 89 of the Swiss Federal Constitution says: "Federal laws shall be submitted for acceptance or rejection by the people if the demand is made by 30,000 voters or by eight Cantons." Here is a scene from the folk-moot to which this system leads.

#### THE FOLK-MOOT IN SESSION.

"In a meadow near Altdorf, Switzerland, some fifteen hundred voters are ranged around in a circle. Their chief magistrate stands in the center, delivering an opening speech. The clerk sits writing at a table, and the crier, with his beadles, resplendent in cocked hats and cloaks of crange and black, are installed upon a raised platform on one side. A fringe of women and children watch the proceedings from near by. The annual Landsgemeinde, or open-air assembly, of Canton Uri is in session.

"Suddenly the crowd rises, and, standing bare-headed, silently unites in prayer. During this solemn pause the surpassing grandeur of the surroundings imposes itself. It is May. The land is all aglow; fresh, sprouting, living. The noonday sun draws a warm smell of spring from the level stretches of the valley radiant in their first flowers. Fruit trees in blossom dapple the new grass that is soft as plush, vivid and juicy. The great fraternity of mountains look on, draped in firs up to the limit of the tree line, then carpeted with summer pastures that reach to melting snow patches and barren summits.

"While the people pray in silence cow bells tinkle on the common; a boy shouts from the slope, where his goats are nibbling in the bushes; the wayside inns are loud with harsh laughter, scraps of songs and clinking glasses.

"All at once the business of the meeting begins. Bills and reports are presented, discussed in the guttural native dialect and voted by a show of hands. Then comes the election of officers, each result being announced by the crier, who raises his hat and repeats a set formula. After the oath has been administered to the new magistrates some miscellaneous business is transacted, and the assembly adjourns till next May. The session has lasted perhaps four hours."

Mr. McCrackan heartily commends this referring of laws to the popular vote, notwithstanding the plea that the masses do not understand the intricacies of the questions involved. He affirms that the world is tired of political parties and their contentions.

"Some timid souls fear that the gates would be thrown open to transient or revolutionary measures. The experience of Switzerland proves that the Refer-



endum forbids the piling up of laws and acts as a drag on hasty legislation. Out of nineteen federal bills so far referred to the popular verdict, only six were accepted, while thirteen were rejected. Others urge that right of public meeting and the privilege of communicating directly with representatives ought to suffice. But these good people must be well aware that such methods are effective only when the representatives can be persuaded that they fail of reelection, unless they comply with the wishes expressed."

#### THE STORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF BRITAIN, B.C. 330.

MR. CLEMENT R. MARKHAM contributes to the *Geographical Magazine* an account of the Greek Pytheas, who, in the days of Alexander the Great, first discovered Britain.

##### A GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION.

The Government of the Greek colony of Massalia, the modern Marseilles, about the time of Alexander the Great and Aristotle, or 330 B.C., equipped a naval expedition to discover the unknown lands that lay in the unexplored North. Pytheas was a poor wise man, a great mathematician and astronomer. "His ship was a good sea boat, and well able to make a voyage into the northern ocean. She would be from 150 to 170 feet long—the beam of a merchant ship being a quarter and of a warship one-eighth the length—a depth of hold of 25 or 26 feet, and a draught of 10 to 12. Her tonnage would be 400 to 500, so that the ship of Pytheas was larger and more seaworthy than the crazy little 'Santa Maria' with which, eighteen hundred years afterward, Columbus discovered the New World.

"Pytheas, the first of the great explorers, like the illustrious Genoese of later times, prepared himself for his difficult task by long and patient study of the astronomical bearings of the question. Thus well provided with all the knowledge of his time, he raised his anchor and commenced his coasting voyage towards the Sacred Promontory, the western limit of the known world. The Grecian ships were supposed to make an average of about 500 *stadia*, or 50 miles, in a day's sail, the *stadium* being the unit of measurement for all geographical distances. Coasting along near the shore, the ship of Pytheas skirted the Spanish and French coasts, and then the explorer left the north coast of Gaul, and shaped a direct course for a part of Britain which he called Cantion (Kent), the Cantium of Caesar. This must have been the route, because he reported that the coast of Gaul, where he left it, was some days' sail from Cantion.

##### THE DISCOVERY OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

"The Cantion of Pytheas was doubtless the modern Kent, although it may be intended to include additional territory to the north. Here he stopped; and we are told that he not only landed, but traveled over a part of Britain on foot. He probably went westward to collect information respecting the tin trade,

which in those days would have entailed a very difficult and perilous journey.

"Britain, in the third century before Christ, was almost in a state of nature. The valleys were covered with primeval forests, their lower parts were occupied by vast swamps, and it was only on the downs and hill ranges that there were *Gwents*, or open clearings. Still the Celtic tribes had been in possession for several centuries, and had made some advances in civilization.

"Several pieces of information respecting the natives of Britain, related by Pytheas, have been preserved. In consequence of the rain and absence of sun the former did not use threshing-floors, but threshed their corn in large barns. They stored the ears of corn in pits underground, and the part that had been longest in store was brought out daily and prepared for food. They made a fermented liquor from barley, which they used instead of wine; it was called *curmi*. As Columbus was the discoverer of tobacco, so his great predecessor, Pytheas, discovered beer. Pytheas also says that the Britons made another drink from honey. Their houses were of wood and thatch, and he mentions the war-chariots, but adds that the chiefs were generally at peace with each other.

"When Pytheas returned to his ship, in some haven of Cantion, he proceeded northwards along the coast of Britain until he reached a point at the northern end of Britain, where the length of the longest day was eighteen hours. The corresponding latitude is 57° 58' 41" N., which is that of Tarbett Ness, in Ross-shire. As he advanced to the Pole, he found that the cultivated grains and fruits, and almost all domesticated animals, gradually disappeared. The people in the far north were reduced to live on millet, herbs and roots. The intrepid explorer still pushed onwards to discover the northernmost point of the British Isles. Coasting along the shores of Caithness and the Orkney Islands, he finally arrived at a land where the length of the longest day was nineteen hours. This was in latitude 60° 51' 54" N.

##### NEAR THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

"Pytheas received information of an Arctic land called 'Thule,' at a distance of six days' sail, and near the frozen ocean. Even as we have it, the account is a good description of a dense fog at the edge of the pack, amongst sludge ice, which 'can neither be traveled over nor sailed through.' He might have seen such ice occasionally, at no great distance from the Shetlands.

"Pytheas was thus not only the discoverer of Britain, but the first explorer who received information respecting the Arctic Regions. He was, as Professor Rhys has truly said, 'one of the most intrepid explorers the world has seen.' If, as we may infer from their approximate accuracy, the five observations for the length of the longest days were taken by the explorer himself, the voyage must have occupied about six years. Sailing southward from Orcas, Pytheas returned to Cantion, and continued the long voyage onward to Massalia."



## OUR FLOATING HOTELS.

MR. W. J. GORDON, in the *Leisure Hour*, gives an account of the victualing of the passenger steamers, from which we make the following extracts :

"The 'Majestic,' out of an average crew of 322, has 114 stewards and cooks; the 'Campania' out of 415 has 159, consisting of one chief steward, 105 stewards, 8 stewardesses and 45 cooks, bakers, etc., and these are at work early and late, cleaning, cooking and serving, and being the busiest people in the ship. In these post-biscuit days the hot rolls and bread require the bakers to be afoot at four in the morning, and it is seven at night before the last baker's work is done. The cooks have to be up at half-past five. In the new Cunarders, for instance, the kitchen—without the bakery—is from twenty-five to thirty feet square, and, besides an immense grill and other apparatus, contains a cooking range twenty-five feet long, on which 170 stewpans can be worked side by side at the same time.

## FOOD AND DRINK.

"In that department the bills of quantities run large, for in a year the provisioning of only one boat will, as a fair average, include five hundred sheep, two hundred lambs, three hundred oxen, three thousand fowls, as many ducks and miscellaneous poultry, besides several thousand head of game and other sundries. Add to these a hundred thousand eggs, ten tons of ham and bacon, five tons of fish, two tons of cheese, one thousand tins of sardines, one hundred tons of potatoes, five thousand loaves and fifty tons of flour and biscuits, five tons of jam and marmalade, three tons of oatmeal, two tons each of rice and pease, pearl barley, plums and currants, and twelve tons of sugar, with a ton of tea and three tons of coffee, and you have what may be called the backbone of the daily fare. With it, considering all things, the drink bill will favorably compare, as it averages out per vessel per year at about fifty thousand bottles of beer, twenty thousand mineral waters, three thousand bottles of spirits and five thousand bottles of wine.

"And that reminds us that we have only mentioned the necessities, and said nothing of the luxuries, which we ought not entirely to omit. Let it be added, then, that each passenger averages three oranges, almost as many apples, and half as many lemons a day; and that the ice cream supplied averages a pint a head a week; and that on an Atlantic trip, taken at a venture, the fruit bill included one hundred and sixty melons, one hundred pineapples, ten crates of peaches, ten bunches of bananas, one hundred quarts each of gooseberries, huckleberries and currants, two hundred and fifty quarts each of raspberries, strawberries and cherries, and seventy-five pounds of grapes.

"The breakages are simply appalling. During one week, not so very long ago, the steward's returns on one well-known liner showed an average breakage list of 900 plates, 280 cups, 438 saucers, 1,213 tumblers, 200 wine glasses, 27 decanters, and 63 water bottles, all

of which had, of course, to be made good on arrival in port."

## ON THE EDGE OF THE FUTURE.

IN the *Engineering Review* for June, Professor Thurston, writing on "Progress in Steam Engineering," thus describes the problems which still await solution at the hands of the engineer :

## WORK FOR THE ENGINEER.

"The problems remaining to be solved are such as these : Securing fuel of minimum volume and weight with maximum heat-producing power; making boilers safe for still higher pressures; extending still more widely the range of thermodynamic transformation of the thermal into dynamic energy; reducing still further, and greatly, the wastes of the engine, especially its internal heat-wastes, and concentrating the mighty power of steam into even less compass and weight. Liquid fuels give about twice as much power as the coals, per pound and per cubic foot; boilers composed of many small chambers give greater safety, both from explosion and in case of explosion at high pressure; increased pressures, with further multiplication of engine cylinders, promise further economy, and superheating the steam, should this ever be found permanently and safely practicable, gives perhaps even greater promise in this direction; the better kinds of iron and especially of construction steels, the new alloys constantly coming into sight, and the more skillful use of materials by the designer, are conspiring to give further concentration of power, both in weight and space; and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the immediate future holds out promise of continued, perhaps of still accelerated, advances in all these directions.

## WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

"For the moment, at least, the advances of the century have brought us to the construction of steam engines light enough to compete successfully with the motive organs of the birds; others economical enough to give us a horse-power for an hour with every twenty ounces of fuel burned in their boilers, and to carry a ton a mile, at sea, on the expenditure of a half ounce of coal; quick enough in their rotation to accompany the spinning armature of the dynamo-electric machine and to drive their dispersing energy over miles of wire, to give light or power to distant buildings or to cars loaded with a hundred passengers. The culmination of human ingenuity and skill seem to be presented in the new ocean steamers.

"Should this progress culminate in the discovery of methods of direct conversion of the energy of chemical forces into mechanical power without those enormous thermodynamic losses now apparently absolutely inevitable between our coal beds and our various machinery, our own times will very probably stand to those of future ages as, in respect to intellectual development, the days of the ancient Greeks stand to later times."

## JACK TAR'S LIFE.

W. CLARK RUSSELL tells in the July *Scribner's* of the life of the merchant sailor. He says that instead of the merchant sailor's decline or extinction, he is actually becoming more prosperous and numerous in England, notwithstanding the encroachments of the steamship.

## LIFE ON A SAILING SHIP.

"More is wanted in a seaman than the artfullest acquaintance with the mechanism of his ship. He needs a spirit that is in perfect sympathy with the whole bounding fabric. It is this spirit which in its perfection makes the exquisite helmsman, who feels the life of the vessel in a single spoke of her wheel as the uttermost link of the spider's delicate principality of silk trembles its sensibility to the insect's fore-claw resting on a single thread. So with heaving the lead or the log; with innumerable details of daily routine, the *swigging off* on a rope, the pillowing of the midship slack of a sail into the grace of a frigate-like bunt, the jockeying of a yardarm for reefing or sending down canvas; in such things will show that sympathetic spirit which, in a seaman, must inform and make the soul of his mechanic knowledge, or he is no true sailor.

"When once the ship is out of soundings and the anchors stowed, the discipline of the sea-life is as monotonously recurrent as the pulse of the ocean swell. Decks are washed down at daybreak; the hands go to breakfast at half-past seven; throughout the forenoon watch there are fifty jobs for the mate and the boatswain to put the men to. I should need every page of this magazine to catalogue the needs of a sailing ship, even in these days of machinery and wire rope, when much of the old serving, parceling, tarring, setting up, and the like, is at an end. There are sails to be mended. The men are kept at work aloft, on the forecabin, in the waist. There is always some thing to be done; a sailor is never allowed to be idle."

## THE SHIP'S BILL OF FARE.

The most trenchant criticism Mr. Russell has to make on the sailor's *regimen* is in the matter of the ship's bill-of-fare. He ought to know, as he fell in love with the sea, according to his own account, at 13, and lived on the ocean wave for the succeeding eight years.

"This food-question is not understood ashore, because the ship owners hold up their dietary scales and the public read the list and think there is plenty, and that Jack should be satisfied. I have known what it is to work when half-starved—to toil like a very demon for life almost, famine-stricken—but through no fault of the captain's. We were off the Horn, ice all about us, a mountainous sea rolling, the galley fire washed out, six hours of daylight in the twenty-four, and sails to be bent, canvas to be reefed, all aloft to be snugged by a slender ship's company frozen to the marrow throughout an eternity of howling icy blackness—an Antarctic darkness visible by the ghastly glare of the frothing head of the surge.

All hands of us worked through such nights with nothing more to eat and drink than a bit of ship's biscuit (which I, as a boy, would overlay with moist sugar), and a pannikin of putrid water. Even a sailor cannot toil cheerfully on an empty stomach. I have known a watch fling their allowance of meat overboard as regularly as pork day came round; yet they had to slave like horses all the same on the worse than lenten fare of mouldy ship's bread and greasy tepid water, gravelly with a sort of shot, called pease soup."

Mr. Russell has also a word to say against the foreign membership of the British merchant marine. The outsiders, especially the Dutch sailors, will work for a mere pittance, and many competent Jack tars find themselves unable to obtain a berth at all.

"The seaman's parliamentary representative recently stated in the House of Commons that the British Mercantile Marine was composed of 150,000 men, of which 27,000 were foreigners, exclusive of between 20,000 and 30,000 Chinamen and Lascars, reducing the total of the British-born to 100,000 seamen."

## THE TRUTH OF HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION.

DR. ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON tells, in the July *Century*, under the title "Mental Medicine," of the success which has been attained in curing disease by means of "suggestion," or simply making the patient believe he is well, generally taking him in a hypnotic state. He calls to mind the various historic cures due to the faith principle.

## THE "SUGGESTION" CURE AN OLD THING.

"By suggestion we are enabled to explain many so-called miracles, none of which are more wonderful than those which occur at Lourdes, where even now extensive pilgrimages are made. French literature is full of instances of really astonishing cures made at this famous place, and M. Henri Lasserre has collected a large number of such cases, some of which are simply marvelous. Long-standing paralyses and contractures, and disturbances of vision innumerable, were promptly relieved by the use of water from the famous springs. Lasserre speaks of the case of Mlle. Marie Moreau, a young girl of sixteen, who suffered from that form of blindness called amaurosis, the sight of one eye being wholly gone. After nine days of prayer, a bandage dipped in the water of Lourdes was applied to her eyes, and in the morning she arose completely cured. So wide-spread is the belief in the wonderful powers of this water that it is no uncommon thing to find devout Catholics sending for it even from America. One invalid who came under my notice, and who suffered from an incurable nervous disease for many years, would never take an ordinary dose of medicine without diluting it with water from this source, for which she regularly sent."

## A MODERN INSTANCE.

"I can recall a rather amusing experiment which attended the introduction of the phonograph, by which I was able, after many unsuccessful efforts, to correct the delusions of a religious lunatic and to

make him eat. This man was an Irishman of a low order of intelligence, who had persistently refused food for several days, and who could not be persuaded to eat or drink until he was brought into a room where a phonograph was concealed. A carefully worded command suited to the case, which had been recorded upon the wax cylinder of the phonograph before his visit, was rolled forth in loud and oracular tones, he being unaware of its source. The effect was immediate, and for a time encouraging."

Diseases of motility lend themselves readily to suggestion cures, such as writer's cramp, and insomnia and various morbid diseases can invariably be cured.

#### HOW FOLKS ARE HYPNOTIZED.

Dr. Hamilton describes a curious instrument devised by Luys, called the *fascinateur*, having six revolving mirrors whose rhythmical effect causes sleep, and generally trance:

"The original mode of Braid, and that often resorted to to-day, is to make the subject look at a bright ball or other object held slightly in front and above the eyes in such a way as to cause a straining of vision. A year or more ago, believing that the same effect could be obtained by other means, I devised a pair of spectacles containing prisms with an extreme angle through which the subject looked at a bright light. In this way certain muscles of the eyeballs were brought into violent effort, and when expectant attention was stimulated by verbal suggestion, the patient very often became unconscious."

It has been determined that it is impossible to entirely destroy the moral sense by inducing the trance state which sets at rest many horrible speculations concerning the possibilities of a widespread hypnotic science. Dr. Hamilton says that nearly every one can be hypnotized: "Hulst, an American physician, shares the views of James and others in regard to the large number of people susceptible to hypnotic influence; and Fetterstrand, in over three thousand cases, failed in only ninety-seven, while Fovel enunciates the doctrine that every sound individual is hypnotizable."

This writer, while confessing the probability of much deception in the sensational reports of the cures, especially by the enthusiastic French hypnotists, thinks that there is great good to be derived from the method, and impresses the need of a dignified and scientific study of "psychopathy."

"THE Paper Currencies of New France" are discussed in the *Journal of Political Economy* by Professor R. M. Breckenridge, of the University of Chicago, in an extensive paper, which he has divided into the following subheads: 1. The period preceding the card money, from the earliest settlement to 1685. 2. The early use of the paper expedient, 1685-1719. 3. Employment of card money as colonial currency under royal authority and restriction, 1720-1749. 4. Era of territorial aggression, foreign war and recourse to unauthorized issues of a new type, 1750-1760. 5. Period of enforced liquidation, 1760-1766.

#### THE CLIFF-DWELLERS OF NEW YORK.

EVERETT N. BLANKE chronicles in the July *Cosmopolitan* the rise of the great apartment houses of New York City into a leading factor of household economy:

"The Stuyvesant was built in 1870, and to-day New York City contains about 700 apartment houses, all of subsequent construction, and nearly all of them being equipped with electrical and steam appliances, requiring the outlay of so much capital and attention as are rarely found even in the private dwellings of millionaires. First in importance is the passenger elevator, which renders the tenth or fifteenth story of a fire-proof building as desirable for habitation as any story nearer the ground. In Europe, Paris and London not excepted, the steam elevator is uncommon, and as a result the upper stories of an apartment house not supplied with this substitute for stairways diminish in rental value as the top of the building is approached. The apartment house in Paris, therefore, differs from that in New York in the peculiarity of giving shelter to representatives of every grade of society, the weightier and wealthier members of each community, making as it were, the foundation of the social structure, while those of diminishing responsibility and resources climb laboriously toward the roof. The elevator, being democratic, has done much to do away with an aristocracy of wealth in the American apartment house, by performing, unwittingly, for tenants the duties of a board of equalization, both in the matter of rent and of self-respect."

#### THE APARTMENT HOUSE AND THE HOTEL.

The apartment houses Mr. Blanke compares with the hotel proper to the eminent disadvantage of the latter. He shows that the former gives a home with quiet and reserve without the temptation to children and menfolks. In apartments the housewife "is a queen, as truly as Victoria in Windsor Castle, with this improvement over isolated housekeeping, that all the responsibility for protection, heating, lighting and attendance is assumed by the general management. Only the lighter duties of personal service need be performed by her maids. The elevator conductors are always on watch at the entrance to her home. She has her own kitchen, reception room and private hall. Her house is absolutely safe from fire and robbery. The safety from unwelcome intrusion is a peculiarity of the apartment house that has recently acquired increased value in the estimation of men who, on account of their financial or political influence, are being constantly sought after. The narrow escape of Mr. Russell Sage from death at the hands of a bomb thrower has had the immediate and universal effect of increasing the natural shyness of rich men. Mr. Gould, the Vanderbilt and the Rockefeller brothers, and other millionaires, employ special policemen in front of their residences, while Mr. Henry Villard, John W. Mackay, Jr., and other cliff-dwellers, live at an elevation as safe from invasion as the eyrie of the American eagle.



"There is more available floor space in an ordinary apartment containing from seven to ten rooms, all on one level, than in a four-story house with a frontage of thirty feet, in which the space taken up by storage and attic room and stairways is wasted. If the resident wants to own his house, he can sometimes purchase his apartment instead of paying rent therefor."

The *Cosmopolitan* gives novel and highly attractive illustrations of some of the apartment-house abnormalities of sixteen or more stories.

#### THE ATTACK ON POLAR SECRETS.

"**M**CCLURE'S MAGAZINE" cools off the mid-summer number with a group of three articles telling of "The Race to the North Pole." Hugh Robert Mill describes the general aims of the Arctic explorers and the specific expeditions of Nansen and Jackson. The former's ship, the "Fram" or "Forward," is an interesting piece of naval architecture.

##### NANSEN'S ARCTIC SHIP.

"She is built of wood, but is of a strength never hitherto aimed at. The frame timbers, Nansen modestly says, may be said to be well-seasoned, for though cut from the gnarled oaks of Italy they have been



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

stored in a Norwegian dockyard during the whole lifetime of the explorer. These timbers—the ribs of the ship—are a foot thick, and are placed only two inches apart, the intervening spaces being filled with a special composition, so that even the skeleton of the ship would be water-tight should the planks be stripped off. Inside, the walls are lined with pitch-pine planks alternately four inches and eight inches

thick, with supports to resist pressure in every direction. Outside, there is a three-inch skin of oak, carefully calked and made water-tight, then covered by another skin of oak four inches thick, which in turn is incased in a still thicker layer of the hard and slippery greenheart. Bow and stern are heavily plated with iron to cut through thin ice. Finally, to render her fit for living in during the coldest weather the water-tight compartment set apart for this purpose (one of three) is lined, walls and ceiling, with layers of non-conducting material. Tarred canvas, cork, wood, several inches of felt inclosed by painted canvas, and finally a wooden wainscot, promise to effectually keep out the cold. In the roof, a layer of two inches of reindeer's hair has also been introduced.

"The form of the vessel is as original as her material. She measures one hundred and twenty-eight feet in extreme length, thirty-six in beam, and is seventeen feet deep. With a full cargo she will draw fifteen feet, and have a freeboard of little more than three feet. She is pointed fore and aft, the stern being so formed that the propeller and rudder are deeply immersed to escape floating ice, and both these vital fittings are placed in wells, through which they may be brought on board in case of need, or readily replaced if damaged. The hull is rounded, so that even the keel does not project materially. The form is designed so that when the ice begins to press, it will not crush but lift the ship, as one might lift an egg from a table by sliding two hands under it."

She is provisioned for five years, carries no alcoholic drinks, and is manned by eleven stanch sailors.

##### What Lieutenant Peary Hopes to Do.

Cleveland Moffett tells of the third expedition which has just started out under Lieutenant Peary. That bold officer expects to attain the highest north, and to spend a whole winter in latitudes never before attempted by a white man. "In addition to this, the main object of the expedition is to make a complete map of the land lying to the north of Greenland, or, rather, the Archipelago, for it is believed that this region is occupied by an extensive group of islands. Unfortunately there is reason for thinking that the lofty ice-cap which will allow the explorers to reach the northernmost point of Greenland by sledging over the inland ice does not continue in the same way over the islands to the north of Greenland. Both Lieutenant Peary in his observations on the east, and Lieutenant Lockwood on the west, remarked that the land stretching away to the north was in many places bare of ice and snow, and rugged in its character. One reason for this absence of an inland ice-cap here is the fact that these islands to the north lie low in the ocean compared with mountainous Greenland. Hence, in the summer, which is the only season when an advance would be possible, the ice and snow melt to a great extent and leave the land bare. Now, in case Lieutenant Peary finds that there is no continuous ice on this northern land, he will skirt around the shore on the ice of the open sea, for this is present winter and summer alike."

Lieut. Peary has made a new departure in Polar exploration methods by taking with him some hardy pack-horses, the burros of Colorado, to aid the dog teams. Queerly enough, it has been found possible to fit snow shoes to the feet of these horses, so that they



LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. PEARY.

can keep up with the dogs. Peary's men, too, are a picked band of ten, selected for their endurance and loyalty.

#### The Search for the North Magnetic Pole.

Colonel W. H. Gilder tells of the importance of the expedition which is about to be made to the North Magnetic Pole. The party will take observations of the three elements which define the magnetic force at any place, the declination, the dip and the intensity, and these measurements will be immediately valuable in correcting compass errors. Col. Gilder thus describes the personnel of the party:

"Besides the two observers of terrestrial magnetism to be supplied by the Coast Survey, there will be a physician fitted by education and habits of study to take charge of some scientific portion of the work, in which he will be specially instructed by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey or his assistant. There will also be three sailors selected from the whaling fleet, who will have charge of the three whale boats belonging to the outfit, and act as assistants to the several observers. The writer of this article, by reason of his experience in Arctic travel, will have charge of the expedition in all except the scientific work, the reports on which will be turned over directly to the officers of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for reduction and discussion upon the return of the party from the field."

THE saving that is affected in money and time by the railway is well illustrated in a fact mentioned by a writer, Mr. Walker, in the *Sunday at Home*, as to the relative cost of going to Jaffa from Jerusalem by road or by railway. If you go by road it takes you twelve hours, and costs you \$10; if you go by rail, first class, you go in three hours, and it costs \$2.50.

#### JULIAN RALPH ON CHICAGO WOMEN.

MR. JULIAN RALPH writes in *Harper's* on "Chicago's Gentle Side," in an article which might figure as an apotheosis of the women of the Windy City. He gives them credit for furnishing the quality of which Chicago is most in need—repose. He finds them counteracting gently, modestly, with culture, the "hustling" propensities of the men folks. "They appear not to hear the bells. The lines of the masculine straining are not furrowed in their faces. They remain composed and unmoved. They might be the very same women we see in Havana or Brooklyn, so perfectly undisturbed and at ease are they.

#### CHICAGO SOCIETY.

"There is no gainsaying the fact that, in the main, Chicago society is crude; but I am not describing the body of its people; it is rather that reservoir from which are to spring the refinement and graces of the finished city that is here to be considered. If it is true that hospitality is a relic of barbarism, it still must be said that it flourishes in Chicago, which is almost as open-armed as one of our Southern cities. As far as the men are concerned, the hospitality is Russian; indeed, I was again and again reminded of what I have read of the peculiarities of the Russians in what I saw of the pleasures of the younger generation of wealthy men in Chicago. They attend to business with all their hearts by day, and to fun with all their might after dark. They are mainly college men and fellows of big physique, and if ever there were hearty, kindly, jolly, frank fellows in the world, these are the ones. They eat and drink like Russians, and from their fondness for surrounding themselves with bright and elegant women, I gather that they love like Russians. In like manner do they spend their money. In New York heavy drinking in the clubs is going out of fashion, and there is less and less high play at cards; but in Chicago, as in St. Petersburg, the wine flows freely, the stakes are high. Though the pressure is thus greater than with us in New York, I saw no such effects of the use of stimulants as would follow Chicago freedom were it indulged in the metropolis."

#### THE DEMOCRACY OF MEN AND WOMEN.

But any criticism that lies in this paragraph Mr. Ralph hastens to deny the universality of; and he finds especially admirable the easy and frank way in which the men mingle with the women. He finds there a peculiar freedom between the sexes after a dinner or on a route—"camaraderie and perfect accord between the men and the women." As cases in point, Mr. Ralph tells of occasions on which, after a dinner, the ladies have remained at the table with the smokers, sipping their mint and telling their stories with the best of the sex which was once called the stronger.

In the more serious work of life Mr. Ralph has far more to place to the credit of the Chicago women, and the long list of philanthropic and reforming enterprises to which they are nobly devoting themselves makes a substantial article.

## WOMEN DOCTORS OF ENGLAND.

IN the *Medical Magazine* for June 15 Dr. Jex Blake, surveying the successful campaign which she so largely helped in winning for medical women in England, says that the battle is now almost over. Medical women need some endowments—for the men monopolize the money, as usual; but that will come in good time.

"At the beginning of 1893 the number of women who had entered their names in the 'British Medical Register' amounted to 158, of whom nine have died since registration. About fifty are in practice in India and other parts of the East, chiefly as medical missionaries; some of the younger women (perhaps twenty) are still engaged in study at various schools and hospitals, chiefly on the Continent; and the remainder are in practice in various parts of Great Britain, more than half of these having settled in London. The number of posts thrown open to medical women increases every day, and the demand for their services in various directions is still considerably in excess of the supply."

## HOW MEN MAKE WOMEN UNWOMANLY.

MRS. FAWCETT, writing in the *Humanitarian* for July upon "Politics in the Home," turns the tables upon those adversaries of woman's emancipation who maintain that voting once in six years in an election would destroy the womanliness of the woman, by calling attention to the way in which that fell result is brought about by those who repudiate with scorn any sympathy with woman's rights. She says: "Let me give an example from the present attitude of many women of fashion to field sports, to show how much the true womanliness of woman is marred by their too much deferring to the masculine taste for these things instead of being swayed by their own feminine instincts. What can be more repulsive to the mercy, pity, peace and love of true womanhood than to take part in the slaughter of gentle and beautiful creatures, or to stand by as spectators and take pleasure in seeing other people slaughtering them? Yet in the society of many country houses the whole interest and occupation of the men is entirely concentrated in killing deer, or game, or fish; they occupy themselves with it all day, and talk about it all night; the women in the same society have not the courage to resist the force of the stream of public opinion, as it were, on these subjects. A lady in such a house who dared to say she didn't care how many stags had been shot, and would have preferred it if none had been shot at all, would be looked upon not merely as eccentric but extremely disagreeable. She would have to endure a good deal of mild martyrdom. Accordingly, we find in too many instances that the women yield their womanly instinct of preservation to the manly instinct of destruction; they go in parties to places where they can see the deer drive, or the partridges and pheasants shot. Most horrible of all, they go, or used to go, in troops to Hurlingham to see tame pigeons shot as they were

let out of a trap. This is the sort of unwomanliness which the present system produces. Let us all work with a will for the strengthening of everything that will make such conduct disreputable, that will lift up and sustain the true womanliness that loves to soothe and heal, not to destroy."

## PRINCESS MAY.

A BRIGHTLY written and appreciative character sketch of the Princess May, from the pen of Miss Fredericks, appears in the *Young Woman* for July.

## HER CHILDHOOD.

Miss Fredericks says: "Of the early childhood of golden-haired Princess May nothing is known to the outside world. But those who knew the Duchess of Teck in her girlish days often noticed how her bright, cheery manner, her kindly, sympathetic disposition, and of her personal appearance, the clear rosy complexion and the abundance of fair silky hair, had descended upon the child. A friend of the Duchess of Teck's youthful days has often told me how they used to beguile the long winter evenings at the Castle of Mecklenburg Strelitz with merry games and gambols. Princess Mary, then a very lovely girl, was fondest of the games which involved much noise and rushing about; and sometimes, in a wild, mad chase through the long corridors, she would suddenly come to a standstill when the silver arrow around which was coiled her magnificent mass of fair hair had slipped out and she would stand enveloped in what looked like a long cloak of waving gold.

## HER INDUSTRY.

"Princess May is far too active to waste even an hour of her day. Indeed, it happens very often that, when visitors call at White Lodge, she rises quietly during a pause in her animated chat with her own or her parents' friends, and says smilingly, 'You will pardon me, I know, if I get my knitting and do some work while we talk. There is really so much to do, it seems quite wrong to be idle.' And she comes back with a thick half-finished stocking, or some piece of plain needle-work, and stitches while talking—stitches that some shivering creature may be less miserable in cold and wintry days. And often, when alone with the friends of her home circle, a sigh would force its way across her lips, and she would say, with a look at the heaps of needlework before her, 'Oh, if I had only half of the time given to me as a present, in addition to my own time, which so many girls waste doing nothing at all!'

## HER EDUCATION.

"For Princess May is distinctly a clever girl, from the intellectual point of view. She plays the harp and the pianoforte, and plays them well; for she has had a very thorough musical education. Signor Foli, her singing master, has trained her voice, which, though not powerful, is very sweet and sympathetic; and her German and French are as fluent as her native tongue. Not long ago, Princess



May attended a course of lectures on Elizabethan literature, delivered by Mr. Churton Collins, at Richmond, in connection with the University Extension movement, thereby ranging herself with the Extension students, and by so doing, helping on one of the best educational movements of the time. In this simple, practical way she prepared herself unconsciously not only for the prominent position which the future has in store for her, but also, by constant acts of unselfishness for the stern school of discipline through which she was destined to pass so soon.

## HER BEAUTY.

"If you have never seen Princess May you can hardly form an idea of how very attractive she is. Hers is not one of the faces to which either photographer or artist can do justice, unless, indeed, he be Mr. G. F. Watts, the patriarch master painter, who succeeds in causing the soul to shine through the face where no one else can 'catch' the gleams of inward light. The expression in her blue eyes—blue as cornflowers—changes so rapidly, is one moment so gay and roguish, the next so grave and thoughtful, and again so composed and calmly intelligent, that the photographer may well despair when he compares even the best of his productions with the original. Apart from her unusually expressive face, Princess May is a girl of the true English type, with a fair complexion, a healthy glow in her cheeks, a tall, pretty figure, and light and graceful movements. She is also truly English in her fondness for all kinds of outdoor exercises. She rides and drives well; and, thanks to her three brothers, all of whom are equally devoted to 'May,' though, with characteristic brotherliness, they disguise this fact occasionally a little, she is not easily beaten at tennis."

## LAST YEAR.

After the death of the Duke of York's eldest brother, to whom the Princess May was first engaged to be married, Miss Fredericks says: "For many months, though she was busier than ever with her labors of love, no ray of sunlight seemed to be able to pierce the gloom that had fallen upon the life of Princess May. All her endeavors were to help others, to make the lives of others brighter; but her own burden—so those around her saw with aching hearts—her own burden was, and remained, very heavy. Only once or twice she lost her perfect self-control. It was when, by chance, she read of the heartless suggestions made by one section of the public press, that the Duke of York should forthwith do his duty to her, and to the nation, by marrying her. 'It is too cruel—too cruel!' she said, with burning tears. 'Why may not I have the privilege of privacy at such a time as this, which every other girl in private life may have?'"

In the *Asiatic Quarterly*, Professor Sayce publishes a paper discussing "Where is Mount Sinai?" He thinks we cannot locate the mountain peak of Sinai. Of one thing, he says, we may be certain, and that is, it was not the mountain now called by that name.

## JAY GOULD.

"**W**AS Jay Gould Misjudged?" is the interesting title of an article by Mr. Frank Allaben in the *National Magazine*. Mr. Allaben declares that he was, and defends the life and actions of the great financier in very vigorous language.

Mr. Allaben's paper is at once biographical and critical, and contains numerous statements from data hitherto unpublished, which reflect a most favorable light upon Mr. Gould. A history of Mr. Gould's entire life is given, and many characteristics of his boyhood, drawn from letters which the writer has obtained from Mr. Gould's school friends and teachers, are related.

Mr. Allaben traces Mr. Gould's origin back to "one of the most eminent and notable families of New England," and asserts that he was also directly descended from the family of Aaron Burr. Full particulars are given concerning the tannery affair of Gouldsboro, which seem to justify Mr. Gould's line of procedure at that time. Mr. Allaben criticises severely Mr. Murat Halstead's book, "Life of Jay Gould." Referring to Mr. Halstead's treatment of this business disturbance, which at first seemed to reflect upon Mr. Gould, Mr. Allaben says:

"This romancer tells us that the trouble originated in 'daring ventures and schemes' of speculation on Gould's part, which 'attracted universal attention.' If true, why did Lee omit all hint of such conduct in his statements, both before the tannery men and in the *Wilkesbarre Union*?"

Of Gould's participation in the panic of 1869 (Black Friday), Mr. Allaben says:

"Mr. G. P. Morosini, who knew more concerning his financial affairs than any other human being, thus effectually disposes of this slander: 'He was not responsible for it. A man would hardly precipitate a panic and lose his own money, would he? The panic of 1873 left Mr. Gould comparatively a poor man. He had more reason to regret the disaster than almost any one else concerned. I doubt if any man parted with more cash and securities than did Mr. Gould by reason of that catastrophe.'"

"An incident very different from this occurred in 1882, when the stability of the market was threatened by the persistent rumor that Mr. Gould was financially embarrassed. In this crisis Mr. Gould brought several gentlemen into his office, two of whom were Cyrus W. Field and Russell Sage, and laid before their astonished gaze \$53,000,000 in gilt-edge securities. It is needless to say that the danger passed."

Quoting Mr. John T. Terry with reference to the case of Mr. Cyrus W. Field and the Manhattan Railway, Mr. Allaben tells us that:

"Mr. Gould was applied to for aid, and he generously loaned \$1,000,000 of bonds, taking therefor no security whatever. This not being sufficient, he purchased most reluctantly and at much personal inconvenience \$5,000,000 of the stock of the Manhattan Elevated road at 120. A few days later he stated to me that he feared this was not sufficient to afford all

relief needed, and he thought he would be obliged to take the remaining \$2,800,000, which he did take at the same price and distributed all or the greater portion of it among his friends."

Of Mr. Gould's charities we learn that "When a new gift was made Morosini would ask, 'What is this, Mr. Gould? Is it a loan?' 'Yes,' would be the reply, 'one I shall not see again.' During the last year Mr. Morosini kept the books (1885), these 'loans,' recorded under 'Beneficence,' amounted to \$165,000. At the time of the devastation of Memphis by yellow fever, in 1879, Mr. Gould had several generous sums transmitted to the sufferers. 'I will give five thousand to the help of the people at once, and as much more when it is wanted, if you will fix it so that my name shall not appear in the transaction,' was his direction to Gen. Eckert."

### A CHAMPION FOR SLANG.

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS has, in the July *Harper's*, one of the most charming of his essays, on "The Function of Slang." He classifies slang into four kinds; two unworthy ones, consisting of survivals of the old "thieves' Latin"—the original slang—and the silly catchwords of the day, of which "where did you get that hat?" is such a brilliant example; and two more honorable classes, consisting of the revival of nearly obsolete words and phrases, and the other "of new words and phrases, often vigorous and expressive, but not yet set down in the literary lexicon, and still on probation. In these two classes we find a justification for the existence of slang, for it is the function of slang to be a feeder of the vocabulary. Words get threadbare and dried up; they come to be like evaporated fruit, juiceless and tasteless. Now, it is the duty of slang to provide substitutes for the good words and true which are worn out by hard service. And a many of the recruits slang has enlisted are worthy of enrollment among the regulars. When a blinded conservative is called a 'mossback,' who is so dull as not to perceive the poetry of the word? When an actor tells us how the traveling company in which he was engaged got 'stranded,' who does not recognize the force and the felicity of the expression? And when we hear a man declare that he would to-day be rich if only his foresight had been equal to his 'hind-sight,' who is not aware of the value of the phrase?"

### THE BEAUTIES OF WESTERN SLANG.

Mr. Matthews tells us that the greater frankness and independence of law and order makes the West a far better source of bold new coinages of words than the East; that hence American slang is better than English, and that of the Western States far superior to the feeble "Well, I should smile" and "working the growler" of New York, which have distant and tenuous metaphors behind them.

"But when we find a Western writer describing the effects of tangle-foot whisky, the adjective explains itself, and is justified at once. And we discover im-

mediately the daringly condensed metaphor in the sign, 'Don't monkey with the buzz-saw;' the picturesque of the word buzz-saw and its fitness for service are visible at a glance. So we understand the phrase readily and appreciate its force when we read the story of 'Buck Fanshaw's funeral,' and are told 'that he never went back on his mother,' or when we hear the defender of 'Banty Tim' declare that

'Ef one of you teches the boy  
He'll wrestle his hash to-night in hell,  
Or my name's not Tilman Joy.'

To 'wrestle one's hash' is not an elegant expression, one must admit, and it is not likely to be adopted into the literary language; but it is forcible, at least, and not stupid. To 'go back on,' however, bids fair to take its place in our speech as a phrase at once useful and vigorous.

"From the wide and wind-swept plains of the West came 'blizzard,' and although it has been suggested that the word is a survival from some local British dialect, the West still deserves the credit of having rescued it from desuetude. From the logging camps of the Northwest came 'boom,' an old word again, but with a new meaning, which the language promptly accepted. From still further west came the use of 'sand,' to indicate staying power—backbone—what New England knows as 'grit,' and old England as 'pluck' (a far less expressive word). From the Southwest came 'cinch,' from the tightening of the girths of the packmules, and so by extension indicating a grasp of anything so firm that it cannot get away."

### OUR WORD CURRENCY IS NOT DEBASED.

So far from deprecating the existence of slang, Prof. Matthews sees in the more vigorous and less silly specimens a reservoir of strength for the language to draw on. "Not only is there little danger to the language to be feared from those alleged corruptions, and from these doubtful locutions of evanescent popularity, but real harm is done by the purists themselves who do not understand every modification of our language, and who seek to check the development of idiom and to limit the liberty which enables our speech freely to provide for its own needs as these are revealed by time. It is these half-educated censors, prompt to protest against whatever is novel to them, and swift to set up the standard of a narrow personal experience, who try to curb the development of a language. It cannot be declared too often and too emphatically how fortunate it is that the care of our language and the control of its development is not in the hands even of the most competent scholars. In language, as in politics, the people at large are in the long run better judges of their own needs than any specialist can be."

But we are warned that this does not excuse slovenliness in speech. "A man should choose his words at least as carefully as he chooses his clothes; a hint of the dandy even is unobjectionable, if it be but a hint."

## SOME POPULAR PRESENT-DAY AUTHORS.

Thomas Hardy.

THE *Century* publishes an excellent engraving of Alexander's portrait of Thomas Hardy to accompany a sketch of the novelist by Harriet Waters Preston. She asserts that Hardy has only lately—since the publication of "Far From the Madding Crowd"—attained any wide popularity, and that he is even yet practically unknown as to his most wonderful qualities—"the creative imagination, and the power of picturesque expression, by virtue of which he is really very great indeed, and worthy to rank with the few consummate masters of English prose romance."

The writer finds the germ of Mr. Hardy's theory of the novel in a sentence spoken by one of his West Country clowns: "If the story tellers could ha' got decency and good morals from true stories, who'd ha' troubled to invent parables." As to the much discussed "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," this critic admires the course of the novelist through the heroine's early fall and dreary penance up to the second catastrophe. "To call Tess pure after this is a ferocious sarcasm. The first stain had been effaced by a purgatory of suffering, the second is indelible. The ghastly incidents crowded in the last pages of



THOMAS HARDY.

the book avail nothing. The murder and the scaffold are mere vulgar horrors, gratuitously insulting to the already outraged feelings of the deeply disappointed reader. They exceed the proper limit of tragedy, exciting neither pity nor terror, but simply repugnance. No writer of our own gloomy time—I say it regretfully and even resentfully—has grasped for one moment, only to wantonly fling away, a more sublime

opportunity than Mr. Hardy in 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.'

Robert Louis Stevenson.

The character sketch in the *Young Man* for July is Rev. W. J. Dawson's study of Robert Louis Steven-



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

son. Mr. Dawson, speaking of Stevenson's early days, says: "From earliest boyhood he admits the tendency to write, but with him it was never a casual indulgence, nor was the achievement of his style a fortunate discovery. In those old Edinburgh student days which he has so perfectly depicted, he was to the academic eye a mere idler, attending as few classes as he possibly could, and wholly without thirst for academic honor. When he presented himself for a certificate in the engineering class, Professor Fleming Jenkin, whose life he was afterwards to write, said: 'It is quite useless for you to come, Mr. Stevenson. There may be doubtful cases; there is no doubt about yours. You have simply not attended my class.'"

Speaking of one great element of his charm, Mr. Dawson says: "Mr. Stevenson has three great interests in life; the first is himself, the second his fellow-man, and the third, nature. In his power of minute self-revelation he resembles Montaigne. His candor is perfect, and whatever he writes he unconsciously succeeds in projecting some lovable, or at least fascinating, image of himself across the page.

## I. Zangwill.

Mr. Zangwill, in the same magazine, tells the story of his first book. The humor is rather forced, but the tale is not without interest. Mr. Zangwill began to write stories when he was ten, and when he was in his teens gained a prize for a tale which appeared in *Society*. He stands aghast at the quantity of rubbish he turned out in his seventeenth and eighteenth



years, in the scanty leisure of a harassed pupil-teacher at an elementary school, working hard in the evenings for a degree at the London University to boot. His first serious effort was a story, "The Premier and the Painter;" but his first literary success was "The Chil-



I. ZANGWILL.

dren of the Ghetto." After it appeared all seems to have gone smoothly. He thus sums up his own experience by way of advising literary aspirants: "But the best I can find is this: That if you are blessed with some talent, a great deal of industry, and an amount of conceit mighty enough to enable you to disregard superiors, equals and critics, as well as the fancied demands of the public, it is possible, without friends or introductions, or bothering celebrities to read your manuscripts, or cultivating the camp of the log-rollers, to attain, by dint of slaving day and night for years during the flower of your youth, to a fame infinitely less widespread than a prize fighter's, and a pecuniary position which you might with far less trouble have been born to."

#### Alphonse Daudet.

There is a bright and readable account of M. and Madame Alphonse Daudet, by Miss Belloc, in the *Idler*. It is part sketch, part interview, and gives a very pleasant picture of the great French novelist and his wife.

"One of the most charming characteristics of Alphonse Daudet is his love for, and pride in, his wife. He says: 'All that is best in my literary work is owing to her influence and suggestion. There are whole realms of human nature which we men cannot explore. We have not eyes to see nor hearts to understand certain subtle things which a woman perceives

at once; yes, women have a mission to fulfill in the literature of to-day.'

"His handwriting is clear, and somewhat feminine in form, and he always uses a steel pen. Till his health broke down he wrote every word of his manuscripts himself, but of late he has been obliged to dictate to his wife and two secretaries; rewriting, however, much of his work in the margin of the manuscript, and also adding to and polishing each chapter in proof.

"Daudet's novels are really human documents, for from early youth he has put down from day to day, almost from hour to hour, all that he has seen, heard and done. He calls his note-books 'my memory.' When about to start a new novel he draws out a general plan, then he copies out all the incidents from his note-books which he thinks will be of value to him for the story. The next step is to make out a rough list of chapters, and then, with infinite care and constant corrections, he begins writing out the book, submitting each page to his wife's criticism, and discussing with her the working out of every incident and the arrangement of every episode.

"His own favorite dramatist and writer is Shakespeare, whom, however, he only knows by translation, and Hamlet and Desdemona are his favorite hero and



ALPHONSE DAUDET.

heroine in the fiction of the world, although he considered Balzac his literary master."

How Daudet began life as a poet, then blossomed into a dramatist, and afterward served four years as one of the Duc de Morny's secretaries—for all this

and much besides of interest and instruction we must refer the reader to the article. Speaking of the war year, 1870-71, Daudet told Miss Belloc: "That terrible year taught me many things. It was then for the first time that I learned to appreciate our workpeople, *le peuple*. Had it not been for what I then went through one whole side of good human nature would have been shut to me. The Paris *ouvrier* is a splendid fellow, and among my best friends I reckon some of those who fought by my side in 1870."

T. W. Higginson.

In the *Literary North-West* Mrs. Mary J. Reid has an article upon "Thomas Wentworth Higginson," illustrated by his portrait and an autograph. Miss Reed says: "Physically, our author is tall and broad shouldered, carrying all of his six feet in his erect



THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

and soldierly bearing. His eyes are blue, his complexion is ruddy and healthful, and his hair is brown, flecked with gray. His voice is clear and well-modulated, his manner genial, and he possesses much social tact. In a mixed company Higginson soon gets the ear of the room, and knows how to adapt himself to the capacities and idiosyncrasies of others. On the platform he is a ready yet finished speaker, realizing one's ideal of oratory more nearly than any other living American. As he always begins his speeches in a conversational tone, a novice might be disappointed in him, not understanding the art that conceals art. As a presiding officer he is unequalled, having a profound knowledge of parliamentary rules and an infinite amount of tact. Being quick at repartee, his admirers claim that he is one of the best after-dinner speakers at the East, his only rival in that respect being Hon. Chauncey Depew. In politics he is a 'Mugwump.'

Hamlin Garland.

Mr. Hamlin Garland is discussed in the opening article of the *Literary Northwest*, by Mrs. Mary J. Reid, and a good half-tone portrait of the young novelist forms the frontispiece of the magazine. Mrs. Reid sketches the life of Garland, tells us of his likes and dislikes, and quotes copiously from his sayings. Among the latter this paragraph represents well his theory of fiction:

"What are you going to write of California?' was the question that was asked of me many times during my trip to the coast last winter. 'Nothing,' I replied. 'At least, nothing in the way of a novel. I could only treat the outside; you must deal with this life. No outsider can do it for you.' This is a settled conviction with me. Each locality must produce its own literary record, each special phase of life utter its own voice. There is no other way for a true local expression to embody itself. . . . But the question is forced on the young writer, even when he is well disposed toward dealing with indigenous material, 'Will it pay?' 'Is there a market for me?' Let me answer by pointing out that almost every novelist who has risen out of the mass of story writers in America represents some special local life or some special social phase. Cable stands for the Creole South; Miss Murfree speaks for the mountaineer life in Tennessee; Joel Harris represents the new study of the negro; Miss Wilkins voices the thought of certain old New England towns; Mr. Howells represents truthful treatment of the cities of Boston and New York; Joseph Kirkland has dealt with early Illinois life in 'Zury'; Harold Frederic has written two powerful stories of interior New York life, and so on through a list of equally brave and equally fine artists."

#### POLITICIANS AND THEIR CARICATURISTS.

IN the *Strand* there is an illustrated interview with Mr. Furniss, in which the caricaturist of *London Punch* gossips pleasantly as to his experiences. He says Mr. Morley is the most difficult of all statesmen to caricature; he will look a boy, a young man, and an old man, all in the course of an hour. Mr. Asquith is also difficult, and Sir Richard Temple the easiest. Mr. Gladstone, however, is the most wonderful man for the caricaturist, and one of the finest: "I have sat and watched the rose in his coat droop and fade, his hair become disheveled with excitement, and his tie get round to the back of his neck."

The interviewer at this point asked Mr. Furniss what the wives of his subjects thought of him. He replied: "Oh! I get most abusive letters from both sides. Wives of members write and ask me not to caricature their husbands. One lady wrote to me the other day, and said if I would persist in caricaturing her husband, would I put him in a more fashionable coat? This particular member is noted for the old-fashioned cut of the coats he wears."

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have reviewed in the department "Leading Articles of the Month," "The Future of Presbyterianism in the United States," by the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D.D.; "How Distrust Stops Trade," by Edward Atkinson; "Silver Legislation and Its Results," by the Hon. E. O. Leech, and "Should the Chinese be Excluded?" by Col. Ingersoll and Hon. T. J. Geary.

#### IRELAND'S INDUSTRIES.

Countess Isabel of Aberdeen contributes a paper in which she sets forth the progress of her native land as represented by the Irish exhibit at the World's Fair. We learn much from her article of the lace, knitting and shirt-making industries of Ireland. These industries are carried on for the most part by the peasants in the wilds of Ireland and are confronted by many difficulties, the chief of which are distance from the market and want of knowledge on the part of the workers of the coming needs of the world of fashion in London, Paris and New York. A pleasing tribute is paid to the American people for their assistance in furthering Irish interests.

#### FAST RAILWAY TRAVEL.

Mr. H. G. Prout, editor of the *Railway Gazette*, describes a recent twenty-four hour trip made between New York and Chicago over the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads as compared with the discomforts of a similar but far slower journey in past years. Mr. Prout speculates as to the probabilities of other railroads eventually offering the same facilities in swiftness and comfort, concluding that the running of trains at this speed is purely a matter of expediency and that it can be easily accomplished.

#### INTERNATIONAL YACHTING IN 1893.

Mr. Geo. A. Stewart, designer of the "Pilgrim," predicts that the sailing yacht will continue to increase in popular favor. His article is devoted largely to a comparison of American and English methods in yacht building and racing. There are a number of lessons, he says, to be proved from the big sloop race of 1893.

"In the case of the two Herreshoff cup defenders we have the experiment of sail plans which are enormous compared with that of the 'Volunteer.' The two Boston boats will show the possibilities of the fin-keel type—the form which gives the maximum of sail-carrying power to the minimum of displacement. The Paine boat will work out the problem in conjunction with a big sail plan and a centreboard, with moderate draft of fin, while the Stewart-Binney craft clings more closely to the original idea of the fin, namely, deep draught of fin-plate and moderately small sail plan."

#### WHAT TRUSTS ARE.

Mr. Albion W. Tourgee offers, in his paper on the "Anti-Trust Campaign," no suggestions as to the probable abolition of the trust system, contenting himself with a review of the existing industrial conditions. He defines the term "trust" as including all combinations of capital intended to take advantage of the necessity of the many for the benefit of the few, and declares that the whole object of a trust is to prevent competition and thereby enhance the profits of the parties interested in it. "That

these parties, having taken the pains and being at the expense of destroying their competitors, should voluntarily reduce their own profits is a condition at war with the very principle upon which the trust is based; the principle of 'get all you can and hold all you get.'"

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia College, gives an account of the strained relations existing between the sister kingdoms of Norway and Sweden brought about, in his opinion, chiefly by the latter-named country's grasping propensity. Norway's principal grievance lies in the refusal on the part of Sweden to concede to her the right of a separate consular service, the Norwegians thereby being deprived of their originality among other countries.

The Duke of Veragua sketches the hardships of Columbus in obtaining his just due from the sovereigns of Spain, and outlines briefly the history of his descendants. In conclusion, he thanks the American people in grateful terms for the kind hospitality extended to him.

#### THE FORUM.

IN the preceding department will be found extensive reviews of "What Are a Christian Preacher's Functions?" by Dr. Lyman Abbott and "The Teaching of Civic Duty" by Right Hon. James Bryce.

#### THE G. A. R.

Col. C. McK. Leoser traces the history of the Grand Army of the Republic from its inception in 1866 down to the last encampment, September, 1892. The idea of a national organization of the Grand Army seems to have originated with Dr. B. F. Stephenson, the surgeon, and Rev. William J. Rutledge, the chaplain, of the 14th Illinois Infantry. On April 6, 1866, Dr. Stephenson organized the first post in the Grand Army of the Republic and a constitution was adopted on May 9, which was substantially the same as that now in force. It was not until 1881, when General Wagner took his seat as Commander-in-Chief, that the Grand Army began to exert any considerable influence in national affairs. Through General Wagner's personal efforts the strength of the order was increased by more than 15,000 members. The present membership of the Grand Army is 407,781, the names of over 300,000 persons having been added to the roll since the installment of General Wagner.

Mr. John J. Finn, Commander of the Noah L. Farnham Post, makes public the text of the documents in the recent controversy between the Farnham Post and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Finn presents these documents to show that the post's withdrawal from the Grand Army was dictated absolutely by its refusal to surrender its right to free speech in condemnation of the pension abuses, and that an irrelevant technicality has been sedulously put forward to destroy the true reason before the public. It would seem that the circular letters were sent out by the Farnham Post to other posts in ignorance of the rule adopted by the National Encampment of July, 1884, requiring that petitions and resolutions by posts in regard to pension legislation be forwarded to National headquarters through Department headquarters.



## THE ARMY AS A TRAINING SCHOOL.

Mr. Edmund Hudson suggests that the conversion of our army into a great national military training school would, by doing away with the present costly and laborious recruiting service, effect a saving of more than \$1,000,000 a year. He contends that the army should be reorganized so as to limit the service to three years, the soldiers returning to their homes after that period, and thus forming a national reserve to be called upon in case of war.

## FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

Mr. A. M. Palmer, writing on the subject "Why Theatrical Managers Reject Plays," estimates that during his theatrical management of twenty-two years no less than ten thousand manuscripts have been read in his office, coming from all parts of the country and from all classes of men and women. In reply to the question as to whether we shall ever develop a sufficient number of playwrights capable of supplying the American stage, he says: "A few years ago I feared we should not do this, in our generation at least, but, in our country, progress is extraordinarily rapid, and the last two or three years have developed some facts in connection with this matter as surprising as they are gratifying to me. Several of our young dramatists who were, five years ago, floundering in the experimental stage and doing work which, while it promised something, actually performed little, have, since that time, brought forth some good plays with characters in them genuinely American, moved by American motives, using decent American language and living in a true American atmosphere. These plays are as yet few in number, but they reveal talent in the writers, and also, what is still more valuable to the cause of American playwrights, they reveal the existence of good dramatic types and of strong dramatic conditions in our own home circles. The prominent evil tendency of the American writer has been to look for his types among his countrymen of the baser sort, who never by any possibility pronounce English words properly and who seem to take the greatest pains to speak slang and utter vulgarisms and to act as if good manners were a reproach instead of an accomplishment."

## AN ACTOR'S MEMORY OF BOOTH.

Mr. John Malone, formerly a member of Mr. Edwin Booth's company, relates a number of interesting reminiscences of the great actor and recalls many of his kindly and agreeable personal traits. Mr. Malone tells us that Mr. Booth's close regard of details in perfecting the costumes and general thoroughness of his troupe were remarkable, as was his quickness to grasp new ideas. He says further that his unselfishness, kindness, patience and dread of anything like self-praise were unequalled upon the stage.

## AMERICAN STAINED GLASS.

Mr. Lewis C. Tiffany gives a brief history of the development in the art of staining glass, and asserts that the process and achievements in that line are decidedly superior to those of Europe, despite the fact that the art is in its infancy in this country: "To every careful observer it is evident that the glazier's art has come to stay, that its lines of development among us are legitimate, artistic and full of promise, that if, in the past, the greatest triumphs of the art were called forth by architecture and the faith which made that architecture possible, the same conditions are being rapidly evolved to-day. But in addition to this there are greater numbers of people nowadays who love art for art's sake, and it is my belief that this motive is greater and will bring forth better results than have ever been obtained by that which inspired the artists of the Middle Ages."

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere Mr. Smalley's interesting paper on "A Visit to Prince Bismarck."

## THE EVOLUTION OF OUR RACE.

Mr. Frederic Harrison reviews Dr. Pearson's "National Life and Character." As might be expected, he differs from Dr. Pearson: "Where we differ is this. Dr. Pearson assumes that *civilization will remain as it is*—and accept the inevitable. I believe that Humanity will rise to the occasion, and will make successful efforts to triumph over the dangers which beset it."

Mr. Harrison accepts without demur Dr. Pearson's estimate as to the fate of white men outside the temperate zone. He says: "I have long been satisfied, from the convergence of independent witnesses, that the white man never can form the permanent and efficient population of any but the temperate lands; that in many of the vast areas which he has overrun in his greediness he will have most miserably to die down. But this prospect, though sad, does not overwhelm me as much as it may dishearten the wilder partisans of Greater Britain. The wages of sin is death; and the wages of national buccaneering is disaster in the end. Why should we wish to see the white man settled in any but in the temperate zones, where he best thrives?"

## THE SQUALID VILLAGE OF LONDON.

Mr. Grant Allen having been scolded for speaking of London as "a squalid village," retorts by printing several pages of elaborate sarcasm in the form of an apology to London for suggesting that it was less beautiful than Venice, less artistic than Florence and less majestic than Rome. He attributes what he calls the exceptional and extraordinary development of artistic taste in London to two causes: "1, the great fire; 2, the abundance of suitable building material in the aptly-chosen form of brick and stucco; 3, the enlightened and expansive spirit of the corporation of the City of London, which has watched with fostering care the development of the suburbs and so insured the general acceptance of a comprehensive system, whereby the map of the town as a whole, instead of being disfigured by broad open spaces or large and unpicturesque thoroughfares, has been closely modeled upon the picturesque pattern of the Cretan labyrinth, so as to present at last an agreeable variety of underlying ground-plan, counter-balance and heightened by a charming uniformity of detail and a universal fidelity to the Ascalonian stucco style of architecture."

## THE RECENT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Professor Thorpe, one of the party of astronomers who went to Africa to photograph the sun from the West Coast during the recent eclipse, gives a rather pleasantly written narrative of his adventures. In the four minutes during which the eclipse lasted, Sergeant Kearney secured ten out of twelve corona pictures that he had been instructed to make. Mr. Fowler obtained thirty photographs, while Mr. Gray and Professor Thorpe made twenty photometric measurements of the light from different parts of the corona. The best results, however, appear to have been obtained by Professor Schaeberle, at the Lick Observatory, who obtained fifty photographs, one of which shows the image of the sun four inches in diameter, the corona covering a plate eighteen by twenty-two inches.

## WOMEN TRADE UNIONISTS.

Miss E. March Phillippo writes on the subject "Women Trade Unionists" from knowledge acquired by personal experience; for she went down to Lancashire and lived

for weeks with the operatives when the cotton strike was at its highest. The strongest impression she bore away was of the force and color given to the lives of both men and women by their trade unions. Miss Philipps gives many illustrations of the extent to which competition of unorganized women's labor is dragging down the rate of wages to starving point, and she deploras the apathy which leads so many female workers to remain outside the fold of trade unions. This apathy she attributes first, to the fear of employers; second, to the home employment; and third, to the character of the employed. Miss Philipps says that more often than not women workers are timid, indifferent, frivolous and excitable; and, for a new Sunday hat, or a walk with Tom or Dick, would sacrifice the best interests of all the women in the world without a pang. Miss Philipps hopes most from the influence of male trade unionists on women. As for dressmakers, it is hopeless doing any good for them excepting by an efficient staff of female inspectors.

#### THE NEW REVIEW.

WE have reviewed in the preceding department the sketch of Princess May, and M. Zola's "Life and Labor."

##### A PLEA FOR CARLYLE'S HOUSE.

Mr. Strachey's "Reminiscences of Carlyle, with Some Unpublished Letters," does not add very much to our knowledge of the veteran. It concludes, however, with a practical suggestion which many people will be very glad to see carried out: "In countries whose wealth is not that of Peru, the liberality of individuals, or of municipalities, or of the State, has permitted the purchase and maintenance for the public credit and advantage of the houses and relics of some of the heroes of the nation. Cologne, Dresden, Weimar, Marbach, Salzburg, have thus paid respect to the *manes* of Beethoven, Körner, Goethe, Schiller, Mozart. Is it hoping beyond hope to wish that, by a similar application of "the cash nexus," rich England and America might do like honor to the memory of Thomas Carlyle, so that the sanctuary in which he wrote, smoking his long clay and patting at intervals Nero or Tib, may no longer be described in the daily press as the haunt of astral spirits and of starving cats and dogs?"

##### THE POISON OF THE FUTURE.

Dr. Sprigge discusses the question whether or not the poisoners of the future will be able to poison by the communication of germs of disease. His conclusion is reassuring: "We need not fear any general employment of bacteriology by the criminal. First, only a very small number of people would be able to commit murder by germ inoculation. This means in itself that the crimes must remain few, unless some enterprising pathologist of modern days should emulate Ruggieri and prepare to sell deadly cultivations wholesale. Second, only a very small number of germs could be so utilized. The poisoner of the future will not be a very dreadful person, at any rate will not be a more dreadful person than the poisoner of the present; unless we credit in the future all the scientific acumen to the villain, and none to those engaged upon the side of justice."

##### CANADIAN WOMEN.

Lady Jephson, writing upon "Canadian Society, Past and Present," pays a high tribute to the moral character of Canadian society. She says: "Certainly no more modest and pure-minded women are to be found anywhere than in Canada, and this in spite of more latitude given as regards the intercourse of men and women.

With none of the prudery which exists in France and Italy, there is an absolute propriety, and divorces and undignified conduct in married life are almost unknown. Before marriage the Canadian girl is allowed her fling, and she dances, skates, flirts, and enjoys life to the full.

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for July contains no article of especial prominence.

##### "THE NEW SOUTH SEA BUBBLE."

The Hon. John Fortescue discusses under this head the financial crisis in Australia. Mr. Fortescue has long been a pessimist of the pessimists in this matter, and may be regarded as a kind of twin to Mr. Wilson of the *Investors' Review*. The following passages give Mr. Fortescue's conclusions: "The London pauper government, having neither bullion nor gold, of course promises to redeem everything and 'guarantees' everything. Never was there a more hopeless welter—result of ignorance, incompetence and worse. It is the story of Argentina slightly altered—*moratorium*, *Cedulas* (*alias Treasury notes*) and all. Such is the pass at which the Australians have arrived. I have dealt mainly with Victoria and New South Wales; but Queensland (which has a paper currency scheme also) is no better, and South Australia alone seems to be in a more or less sound condition. Who is responsible for this collapse? First and foremost, the various Colonial governments. . . . Victoria and New South Wales must, in my belief, fall back on the British lender once more, or make default. Will the British lender support them? If he does, he will do well to stipulate that he shall have a voice in administering the estate which has so often been flaunted before him as his security. Otherwise he will simply throw good money after bad.

##### THE PAN-BRITANNIC GATHERING.

Mr. Astley Cooper writes cheerily concerning the progress that has been made in carrying out his proposed "Pan-Britannic Gathering" with its scholarships, athletic competitions, etc. A strong representative committee has been formed in Great Britain and the Colonies in support of the athletic organization. This scheme has found friends among many public men. Interest has already been quickened in many games by the mere proposal, which, if it was carried out on the scale and with the magnificence which he has in his mind's eye, Mr. Cooper thinks would be an agent and incentive to friendliness and manliness for many generations to come. In the course of his article Mr. Cooper discusses the possibility of finding a name that would be a substitute for the cumbrous English-speaking man. He favors above all "Anglians," but the Irish, Welsh and Scotch would alike object to either Anglian or Angle; so far "English-speaking race" holds the field.

##### COOKERY AS A BUSINESS.

Mary Harrison renews her plea for the establishment of Cookery Schools. She maintains that no one ought to consider that they can even do plain cookery until they have had three years' definite and systematic instruction. Teachers should be thoroughly trained French and English cooks, and the increase in the wages of the trained cook would be saved in the avoidance of waste in the kitchen caused by bad cooking and spoiled food.

##### OTHER ARTICLES.

Esmé Stuart describes a strange affinity and resemblance between Charles Baudelaire and Edgar Allan Poe.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey briefly applies the principles laid down in Captain Mahan's book upon "Sea Power in History" to Great Britain as a sea power. Mrs. King describes some of the eccentricities of "Mediæval Medicines." Mrs. Ward translates Professor Harnack's examination into the origin of the Apostles' creed. Professor Goldwin Smith writes a survey of the position in the United States.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

DR. E. J. DILLON, who is now showing himself to be one of the most versatile of modern journalists, publishes a new translation of the original poem of Job, from which he has removed the prose prologue and epilogue, and cast out all the eliminations, including the speeches of Elihu, which have been introduced in later years. Dr. Dillon says: "Competent critics are at one in affirming that the poem of Job is one of the noblest creations of mature and conscious art, not the sweet babbling of simple nature, recorded when the human race was young; that it belongs to the golden age of Hebrew literature, which coincides with the latter half of the eighth century, B.C., and was written by a Jew, who, in order to deaden the force of the shock which his bold views, and still bolder language, were calculated to inflict upon his co-religionists, selected his hero outside the people of Israel."

Dr. Dillon holds that his translation is the restoration of the poem of Job to its primitive form. His article is based upon the results of the studies of his friend, Professor Bickell. As Dr. Dillon incidentally remarks that the teaching of the old book is distinctly hostile to the doctrine of the future existence, it is likely to provoke some controversy.

## THE RÔLE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL IN ENGLAND.

Writing upon the 500th Anniversary of the Founding of Winchester College, Mr. A. F. Leach calls attention to the influences which public schools have had in the course of political evolution. It is, thanks to them, that our progress has been by reform and not by revolution. He says: "Wykeham's foundation has been successful enough in its primary object of turning out scholars to be bishops and chancellors. But its crowning glory is that it was the model for Eton and for Westminster, and in later days for Rugby and Harrow, and the rest. Winchester, Eton, Westminster, as being the earliest, have also had the greatest effect upon the politicians and politics of England. Their democratization of the aristocracy and aristocratization of the middle class, mingled together from all parts of England and meeting as equals in the most impressionable years of life, have had, we may conceive, no little influence in making progress smooth and continuous instead of catastrophic."

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review*, if it were not for Mrs. W. K. Clifford's "A Grey Romance," would hardly be up to the mark. Mr. Hodgson's modern conversation is very like Mr. Hodgson, and when that is said, all is said. "One who knows" takes up the cudgels for the British Post Office, and attacks Mr. Henniker Heaton in an article which Mr. Heaton will have, no doubt, a great deal of pleasure in answering. It is a great thing to get your adversary to condescend to reply in print. Mr. Bompas presents what may be regarded as the popular Q.C.'s case for believing in Christianity. The Hon. Lionel A. Tolle-

mache relates some reminiscences of Sir R. Owen. Mr. Mallock, in his paper on the "Future Income of Labor," gives us another installment of his book; the gist of his observations is that the proper way to benefit the laborer is not to seek to reorganize and revolutionize society, but to start from the basis of national stability.

## THE CENTURY.

WE have quoted in another department from George Jacobs' and George Kennan's articles on Russian despotism, from Harriet Waters Preston's sketch of Thomas Hardy's work, and from Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton's paper on "Mental Medicine."

Edmund Gosse pays a fervid tribute to the memory of Sarah Siddons, whose portrait serves as frontispiece.

"By means of her beauty, her intimidating dignity, and her apparently superhuman personal distinction, she reduced the audience to an awe-struck reverence, and then, by a series of exquisite intuitive actions, revealed the human weakness beneath the godlike external splendor.

"Every one knows the stories of the effect she produced. Her audiences lost all command over themselves, and sobbed, moaned, and even howled with emotion. She could sometimes scarcely be heard, so loud were the lamentations of the pit.

"Young ladies used suddenly to shriek, going off as though they had been stuffed with detonating powder; men were carried out, gibbering, in hysterics. Fashionable doctors attended in the theatre with the expectation of being amply occupied throughout the close of the performance. Mme. de Staël has given a celebrated description of Mrs. Siddons's frenzied laugh in the last act of 'The Fatal Marriage,' a sound which was always the signal for general swooning and moaning."

In the "Leaves from the Autobiography of Salvini," the great actor tells of his meeting and conversation with Victor Emanuel, who seems to have admired him hugely. It is interesting to see from the actor's point of view a great success such as Salvini here describes in his presentation of "Otello" to a Neapolitan audience.

"It is very seldom that I have attained satisfaction with myself in that rôle; I may say that in the thousands of times that I have played it I can count on the fingers of one hand those when I have said to myself, 'I can do no better,' and one of those times was when I gave it at the Teatro dei Fiorentini. It seemed that evening as if an electric current connected the artist with the public. Every sensation of mine was transfused into the audience; it responded instantaneously to my sentiment, and manifested its perception of my meanings by a low murmuring, by a sustained tremor. There was no occasion for reflection, nor did the people seek to discuss me; all were at once in unison and concord. Actor, Moor, and audience felt the same impulse, were moved as one soul. I cannot describe the cries of enthusiasm which issued from the throats of those thousands of persons in exaltation, or the delirious demonstrations which accompanied those scenes of love, jealousy and fury; and when the shocking catastrophe came, when the Moor, recognizing that he has been deceived, cuts short his days, so as not to survive the anguish of having slain the guiltless *Desdemona*, a chill ran through every vein, and, as if the audience had been stricken dumb, ten seconds went by in absolute silence. Then came a tempest of cries and plaudits, and countless summonses before the curtain."



## HARPER'S.

WE have reviewed elsewhere Julian Ralph's article on the Chicago Women, Brander Matthews' on "The Functions of Slang," and Poultney Bigelow's on the German Soldier.

Of the "Three Great English Race Meetings" which Mr. Richard Harding Davis describes, that hilarious gathering of sixty thousand rowdies at the glorious Derby is far more entertaining in description, as we should fancy it would be in actuality, than the gentlemanly, or rather ladylike gathering at Ascot, or the fluvian pleasures of Henley regatta. Mr. Davis estimates the Derby horde as containing forty thousand costermongers and twenty thousand American real-estate agents or their equivalents. His description of the wily fakirs' mulcting of this latter class through a fancied mistake that they were "real lords" is inimitable.

Colonel T. A. Dodge, who is nowadays, in literature at least, our American authority on horseback riding, tells in this number about the Algerian horses and their riders. In the light of our recent "long distance rides" in Europe and America, it is interesting to hear what he has to say about the speed and endurance of the oriental horses. "If one were to believe the Arab when he is boasting about his pet's ability to go, one would set the average Arabian down as equal to a trifle more than a Baldwin locomotive. Great tests of distance and speed have to be called out by trying circumstances, and they are rarely needed among a people to whom time is nothing. I have found no record of great work by horses. About 80 miles a day is quoted as very great going. This distance is in truth excellent, but has been much exceeded at home. One cannot well measure the ground covered by the horses on the desert for lack of statistics.

"The best performance of which I have heard in the Orient is 1,500 kilometres, say 950 miles, in 45 days—28 days' actual traveling—on one horse, or 33 miles a day. This was done by an old schoolmate of mine, now a pacha of high degree, so that I can vouch for the fact. But the feat was performed, not by an Arabian, but a Kurd horse, bred by an Arabian sire on a Persian dam. And this was a single rider. Many of our cavalry regiments have equaled this speed. Single riders or groups of half a dozen have beaten it far and away."

## SCRIBNER'S.

IN the July *Scribner's* Oscar Craig writes the last article in the series on "The Poor in Great Cities," a paper which he calls "The Prevention of Pauperism." Mr. Craig sees the solution of this question in organized charity, and reviews the work of the more important New York institutions. He is outspoken in his exposure of the dangers of out-door relief pauperizing its beneficiaries and in the tendency of asylum inmates to become "institutionized." His conclusion, after a survey of the field, is that "whatever protects the poor from pauperism also protects the producer from poverty, and vice versa. Therefore, the State, if justified in interfering for the good of any one of these three classes, may justly intervene at either end of the series." Hence Mr. Craig considers the passing of strict factory laws and legislation affecting tenement-house reform as highly legitimate and valuable.

W. K. Brooks has a readable paper which he calls "Aspects of Nature in the West Indies," and which gives him opportunity to talk of the Jamaican crabs that climb walls and infest the houses, of the rats that have learned to take to the trees to escape the mongoos, a weasel-like

animal that has been imported from India to act the part of our grimalkins, of that rat catcher himself, and in the flora, the giant silk-cotton tree, which is the pride of West Indian forests.

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

ONE examines the *Cosmopolitan* for July with an especial interest to see if the reduction of 50 per cent. in its price, which has created quite a breeze in the magazine world, means contraction and lowering of quality. But on the contrary it is one of the best numbers Mr. Walker has ever published. The magazine retains its original size, and there are two very promising departments added; a literary one of very short groups of reviews to be presided over by Andrew Lang, Francisque Sarcey, Thos. A. Janvier, Prof. Boyesen and Agnes Repplier; and a scientific department in which noted men of science give in brief paragraphs the descriptions of the new inventions and discoveries which make the "Progress of Science."

We have reviewed elsewhere Everett N. Blanke's article on "The Cliff Dwellers of New York," and W. D. McCrackan's on "The Swiss Referendum." Mr. Charles DeKay takes the measure of our artistic achievements and tendencies, and finds that we have reached "A Turning Point in the Arts" leading to national independence—which does not necessarily mean isolation from European standards. Robert B. Stanton tells how he and two companions surveyed the Grand Canon of the Colorado through the aid of a camera—a feat attended with hairbreadth escapes and hardships which made even the transcendent scenery of the Canon and the magnificent outcome of the engineering work seem dear.

## M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

WE have reviewed in another department the series of articles on Arctic explorations of the day by Hugh Robert Mill, Cleveland Moffet and W. H. Gilder.

*McClure's* keeps up the good work begun in the initial number last month and strengthens the impression that it is to pose permanently as one of the most readable magazines in the world. The interview of the month is with Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and when one adds that the interviewer is Dr. Edward Everett Hale it is not necessary to state that the article is a capital feature. Most of the talk turns on Emerson and Dr. Holmes' work on him. Dr. Hale tells of a society consisting of the Autocrat and himself for the study of coincidences—a society, delightful to relate, *sans* entrance fees, *sans* constitution, *sans* assessment, *sans* members, and promises that the world will have one day the most thrilling story on record from Dr. Holmes as an outcome of their investigations. Raymond Blathwayt tells us in his "Wild Beasts" interview that the great trainers accomplish their wonderful feats of taming lions and tigers through "kindness and coolness and firmness," which is pleasantly contrary to the general impression. The excellent "Human Documents" series of *McClure's* shows us this month the portraits of Edward Everett Hale, M. de Blowitz, Vierge and Thomas A. Edison, and the Holmes interview is especially rich in late and striking portraits.

## ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN one of her pleasant papers on Russian life Miss Isabel Hapgood exhausts the possibilities of passports. She mildly indorses the complaints of Mr. Bigelow and others on the score of official espionage in the land of the Czar; but the passport is the key to the situation. "If his pass-



port is in order, the traveler need never entertain the slightest apprehension for a single moment, despite sensational tales to the contrary, and it will serve as a safeguard. If, for any good reason, his passport cannot be put in order, the traveler will do well to keep out of Russia or any other country which requires such documents."

Miss Edith Thomas is probably the only writer who could touch with just that requisite delicate appreciation the things she talks of in her little essay written from "The Heart of the Summer." Quince blossoms, maple seedlings, dewberry, humming bird, thrush, firefly and leaning pines are the sylvan characters she brings to us.

A new novel by Charles Egbert Craddock, "His Vanished Star," begins in the well-known atmosphere of "we-uns" and "you-uns."

#### THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN "Holland House" Eugene L. Didier takes us back, in a delightful sketch, nearly three hundred years to the foundation of this noble mansion in 1607, of which the writer does not hesitate to say "that there never was another private residence in England, or anywhere else, around which clustered so many interesting associations, literary, political, social, historical."

The original mansion was erected by Sir Walter Cape during the early years of the reign of James I. This gentleman was afterwards raised to the peerage as Earl of Holland.

Mr. Didier tells us that "in the beautiful groves surrounding Holland House Cromwell meditated his daring schemes of ambition which culminated in the execution of a King and the elevation of a commoner to supreme power. In its noble library Addison wrote some of those exquisite specimens of English composition which will outlive the palaces of English kings. In its stately drawing room have gathered more wits and beauties, more poets and philosophers, soldiers and statesmen; artists and men-of-letters, more gifted men and accomplished women than in any other salon, in any country, before or since. Here Chesterfield displayed that courtly ease and grace that have made his name synonymous with politeness all the world over. Here Sheridan, the 'player's son,' fascinated princes and nobles by his wit. Here Charles James Fox sought repose in the home of his happy youth, after his triumphs in the Senate, and here the youthful Byron—shy, reserved and haughty—came with his first poetical laurels, proud in the consciousness of newly discovered genius."

Mr. Didier brings to light an interesting letter by Lord Macaulay descriptive of a visit to Holland House and its distinguished guests.

#### MINERAL EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR.

Mr. L. Macmillan's article, "Gold, Diamonds, Silver, etc., at the World's Fair," opens with a detailed description of the Mines and Mining Building, which is "700 feet long by 350 feet wide, and contains, with the gallery, 350,000 square feet of floor space."

Mr. Macmillan says that "nearly two score foreign countries and all but eight of the States and Territories of the Union have contributed to the Mines and Mining display."

Of the foreign nations England has the place of honor, but neither that country nor France, which has also a prominent place, has merited this distinction. Brazil and Mexico also, from which countries much has been expected, have proved rather backward and disappointing as regards their exhibits.

Of the States, Mr. Didier says, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, California, Idaho and Wyoming are rapidly becoming the real center of attraction in the building.

President D. H. Wheeler, of Allegheny College presents, in an interesting paper, his views of the qualifications and characteristics of the "Preacher, Teacher, College Professor and President" and their probable future.

#### CASSIER'S.

IN the elaborate series of papers on the "Life and Inventions of Edison," Mr. and Miss Dickson tell this month, in detail, of the search for the fibre which was to solve the problem of the electric lamp. The discouraging trials and patient search through the wild regions of South Africa read like a romance, and the text is embellished with extraordinarily fine photos of the natives and native scenes in the country which finally gave this small but all-important fibre to civilization.

Mr. G. Lodian writes again on "Fast Trains of England and America," and, after considering the many special examples of speedy train service in each country, comes to the conclusion that "the running time between various terminals both in England and America, whether the distance be long or short, does not much exceed fifty miles per hour. At the same time it has been demonstrated that a speed of sixty to sixty-five miles is made by many roads daily for part of a run, and as high as 80 to 100 miles for a short stretch on a particularly good piece of roadbed has been accomplished by different types of locomotives. The superiority of any particular type among those illustrated is hard to determine, although for many reasons the locomotives of the '800' class, hauling the Empire State Express on the New York Central road, are capable of pulling a train faster for a long distance than any others now in use.

"There is no doubt that as regards first-class express trains those in the United States lead in point of speed over long distances, exceeding, say 200 miles. For shorter runs, however, in the neighborhood of 100 miles, the English regular trains still hold the supremacy."

#### THE ALTRUISTIC REVIEW.

THIS new monthly hails from Chicago, and after apologizing modestly for being "another magazine" it tells us that it will keep as strictly as possible to the mission indicated by its title. It will attempt to "organize the good impulses of the world." To that end it promises each month some article on a prominent phase of the world's advancement, a biographical sketch of a great man whose life has made for altruism, and a gleanings of the other periodicals for work which the *Altruistic Review* can commend. It prints letters breathing good will from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Stead, and others.

#### HOME AND COUNTRY.

WE have reviewed at length Robert Sigel's article on the German parliament and its leaders. A pretty subject is discussed by Thos. C. Hilton in his paper on "Bird Racing in America." These birds were used for serious purposes, especially in the Franco-German War. There were 25,000 of the birds in use at the French garrisons alone. Their speed is, at long distances, "including stops," practically that of an ocean racer, the best having records of 500 miles per day. *Home and Country* honors the month of patriotism with an article discussing "The Songs of Freedom," by Dr. J. J. Law; with a Fourth of July story by Leon Mead and a long poem by Hezekiah Butterworth.

## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

**B**OTH the June numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* contain much interesting matter.

## "A DISCIPLE OF M. ZOLA."

In the number for June 1, M. J. Moog, under the title, "A Disciple of M. Zola," gives an exhaustive and highly entertaining account of J. H. Rosny, the author of "Nell Horn," and one of the most brilliant writers of the new French school of fiction. Although a disciple of the great realist, M. Rosny was one of those who signed a protest against his master's "La Terre," and his latest work has become more ideal than realistic, for in it he attempts an ambitious reconstruction of prehistoric times, in which his hero, Vamareh, fights Homeric battles with huge mammoths, the denizens of forests, now known as extinct monsters. M. Moog concludes his interesting literary appreciation of Rosny's work by pointing out that that author has a great future before him if he does not fall under the temptation of being willfully obscure and tortuous in expression and language.

## "THEIR ONLY MODERN POET."

M. Jeannine describes at length another writer and his work: Gerhart Hauptmann, the author of "The Weavers." Hauptmann, according to M. Jeannine, is Germany's great coming dramatist. Born just thirty years ago in Silesia, his childhood was spent in a manufacturing centre, and close to a great world of mines and miners. He began life by wishing to be an artist, and worked hard at sculpture for some years, but finally abandoned the studio for the study. His first play, "Before the Dawn," was acted only three years ago in Berlin, at the German Independent Theatre; this drama, which was strongly socialistic and realistic in tone, was much discussed, and shortly after the best Berlin theatre accepted from him a play entitled "The Isolated;" but it is as the author of "The Weavers" that his name finally became widely known all over Europe, for the German government forbade its production on the boards of a State theatre, as its performance might have led to public disturbances. As was but natural, this action on the part of the authorities made Hauptmann at once an apostle and martyr in the eyes of the Socialist party. Everything that he now chooses to write will be acted at once, always supposing that the censor does not place an interdiction upon it. He is now working on an historical drama from which great things are expected. "Hauptmann's great merit," says the writer, "is one rare in Germany, namely, that of having the power to create living personalities who speak in a natural manner according to their character and their conditions. . . . We shall be curious to see if in France people will appreciate as he deserves the writer whom the Germans do not hesitate to proclaim their only modern poet."

## A PICTURE OF DANTE.

M. Durand Fardel attempts to give a vivid picture of Dante as he was, rather than as the ideal author of the "Divine Comedy," but he does not succeed in presenting a very pleasant picture of his hero, who, he says, if we are to believe Boccaccio, possessed "a long face, an aquiline nose, eyes rather large than small, strong jaws, with under lip always thrust out, a brown complexion, while his beard and hair were black and woolly." "Dante," continues his latter day apologist, "was, according to his own confession, of an amorous complexion; this destroys the picture of the sombre personage from

whom, as he walked down the street, the women are said to have edged away, saying one to another, 'Here is he who returneth from the Inferno.'"

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

**W**ITH the exception of the interesting articles on "Prosper Mérimée," "The German Empire," and "The English in Morocco," all noticed elsewhere, the two June numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* have but few articles worthy of special mention.

## A DUTCH STATESMAN.

In the number for June 1, M. E. Michel draws a curious picture of Constantin Huygens, a Dutch statesman of the seventeenth century, who seems to have been a man of whom Holland may well be proud, for besides being an active patron of both letters and art, he played a certain part in the diplomatic history of his country. He was twenty-four when his father, one of the best known citizens of the Hague, made interest with the English ambassador, Dudley Carleton, in order that his son might visit England under the best conditions. Among the other places he visited in Great Britain were the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and after having thoroughly learned English he returned to Holland, visiting later Italy, Germany, and once again England, where he went as secretary to the Dutch ambassador, Van Aerssen; this time he became so popular at Court that King James actually knighted him. After his father's death, Huygens returned to Holland and settled down, marrying his own first cousin, to whom he had been long devoted and to whom he had actually written English verse. The couple were blessed with five children, when suddenly the wife died and he became as excellent a widower as he had been a good husband, for he always refused to marry again and died still mourning for his wife at the ripe old age of ninety-one.

## BOOKS OF CIVILITY.

M. Bonnaffe, in his studies on the Renaissance, describes the old "Books of Civility," or as we should call them, "Manuals of Etiquette," and in this article those interested in mediæval social customs and usages will find numberless quaint and instructive details of how our well-bred ancestors behaved.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

As always, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* makes a great feature of personal memoirs. Thus we have, in addition to Prosper Mérimée, extracts from the journal kept by François Ogier during the Munster Congress, a most curious manuscript recently discovered in the French National Library by M. Boppe, and some extracts from the Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier, which will soon be published by the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier.

The *Revue* of June 15 contains a history of chess and famous chess players, which cannot fail to be interesting to those who are proficient or wish to become proficient in the game, by M. Binet, who, it seems, has taken the trouble to obtain a kind of consensus of opinion on certain disputed points from the most noted players of the world.

In the same number the Vicomte de Vogüé describes in a few pages, written in exquisite French, and full of picturesque descriptions, a journey he took to Ravenna in May, which makes the reader long to see the somewhat forgotten town where, as he says, the shadow of a great man still lingers, for it was here that Dante composed his "Paradiso," in a street which is still called Via Beatrice Alighiera.

# THE NEW BOOKS.

## RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### HISTORICAL AND LITERARY BIOGRAPHY.

William George Ward and the Catholic Revival. By Wilfrid Ward. Octavo, pp. 514. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

William George Ward was in himself so strong a personality and in his career so intimately connected with eminent men and with certain great intellectual and religious questions of our day, that his son's second volume is both a biography and a history. In this volume the whole Catholic life of Mr. Ward is related, from his entrance to that communion in 1845 to his death in 1882, with great clearness and detail, and with abundant grasp of the special problems with which the thinker was concerned. Within this period of nearly forty years Mr. Ward was a theological professor, editor of the *Dublin Review*, member of the Metaphysical Society and a continually energetic and stalwart defender of historical Catholicism against ultra-liberal tendencies within the church itself and against the agnosticism of Huxley, John Stuart Mill and others. The phrase which the author includes in his title—"The Catholic Revival"—is sufficient to show the particular epoch in religious history which Mr. Ward's life serves well to elucidate. Confronted with the dilemma of the nineteenth century—free thought ending in agnosticism, or the authority of revealed religion kept pure within the mother church, Mr. Ward chose, like Newman, Manning and others, the latter refuge. Within these pages are two estimates of the thinker by his friends Baron von Hügel and Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, considerable extracts from the correspondence between him and Cardinal Newman (with *fac-simile* of the manuscript of each), and of the discussions between Mr. Ward and John Stuart Mill, and a portrait from a bust by Mario Raggi.

W. E. Gladstone: England's Great Commoner. By Walter Jerrold. 12mo, pp. 160. New York: Flemming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

A rapid reader can finish Mr. Jerrold's sketch in three hours or thereabouts. He will then have had a brief glimpse of Gladstone's Eton and Oxford life, a survey of the chief events in his career as statesman from 1840 to 1883, a glance at his life at home and among his friends, and a short consideration of his place "As Orator and Man of Letters." Mr. Jerrold's modest purpose to show "what man he was; to bring out that integrity of character, that strict honesty of purpose which has animated him in all his actions," is well fulfilled. The essay is well proportioned and written in a bright, perfectly clear style. Of the numerous illustrations, several have been previously employed in connection with an American magazine article. The cover is one of the most striking and successful that has appeared in many a day.

Thomas Jefferson. By James Schouler, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Dr. Schouler is particularly well qualified to write of Jefferson by his thorough mastery of the period in which the chief labors of the great Virginian were performed. This little volume, belonging to the "Makers of America" series, pretends to be nothing more than a sketch, and the author has relied largely upon his "History of the United States," but the sketch is quite sufficient for a worthy presentation of Jefferson's influential work as revolutionist, diplomat, legislator, Governor, President, "founder of a university," etc. The personality of our third President, as Dr. Schouler pictures it in clear and taking English is a rich one. Respect if we must, in its main tendencies, for "if Jefferson was wrong, America is wrong; if America is right, Jefferson was right." The portrait used as frontispiece gives us a strong and expressive face, that of a man worthy to be called in the best sense a "creative force."

Lorenzo de' Medici: An Historical Portrait. By Edith Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The spirit of Miss Carpenter's portrayal of the great Florentine is literary rather than historical, though that does not imply that she has written in a partial way. In a style

very often worthy to be called brilliant she pictures the personality of Lorenzo as lover, poet, friend and statesman. Not only the man appears, but the magnificence, the spiritual crudeness, the intellectual energy of the fifteenth century in Italy. Miss Carpenter considers Lorenzo de' Medici as "the typical Italian of the early Renaissance."

The Story of My Life, from Childhood to Manhood. By Georg Ebers. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

The author of "Homo Sum," "Uarda," "An Egyptian Princess" and the other well-known historical romances, is now a man of fifty-five years. He has led the quiet life of a cultivated German following an academic and literary career. In "The Story of My Life" (dedicated to his three sons), which the experienced translator, Miss Mary J. Safford, has rendered in excellent English, Professor Ebers relates the events of the first twenty-five or thirty years of his existence. The good-humored personal note is very prominent, but Ebers met during that period with many eminent men, and the value of the light this book casts on the literary, social, educational and political life of Germany from 1840 to 1860 is considerable. The novelist was for some time a pupil in Froebel's celebrated school at Keilhau, and he treats of his experiences there at some length. An attractive portrait is given as frontispiece. The sensational or especially stirring element in the book is almost nil, but it is richly entertaining in a wholesome and satisfactory way.

The Poet and the Man: Recollections and Appreciations of James Russell Lowell. By Francis H. Underwood, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 138. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.

While the public is awaiting the life of Lowell which Prof. George E. Woodberry is preparing for the "American Men of Letters" series, it cannot do better than to read Dr. Underwood's very brief and simple "Memoir." This is an expansion of the article which the author contributed to the *Contemporary Review* in 1891. The rich personality of Lowell as poet and man is here presented in a living and happy way, by one who draws his impressions from long-continued personal intercourse. Mr. Underwood appends a chronological list of Lowell's works and inserts a *fac-simile* of a manuscript draft of two stanzas of "The Oriole's Nest" (1859). One of the two excellent portraits shows the poet's face as it appeared in later middle life; the other was taken at the age of three score and ten.

Bernardin de St. Pierre. By Arvède Barine. Translated by J. E. Gordon. 12mo, pp. 225. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

To the average American reader Saint-Pierre is a rather vague figure, known mainly or solely as the author of "Paul and Virginia." His popular reputation will doubtless continue to rest on the merits of that charming and sentimental 18th century idyl. But as author of the now generally neglected "Etudes de la Nature," as a disciple of Rousseau and a preacher of the "return to Nature," he cannot be neglected by any serious student of modern literature. His personality and sufferings make him a man of great and abiding human interest, quite aside from his literary career, even after we have dispelled the halos by which erring sympathy has somewhat obscured his real nature. Three men contribute to make this most recent number of the "Great French Writers" series a very entertaining volume. Arvède Barine is the original French author, Mr. J. E. Gordon the translator, and a preface is written by Augustin Birrell.

The Best Letters of William Cowper. Edited by Anna B. McMahan. 12mo, pp. 302. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

As was the case with the volume mainly composed of Heine's family letters which we noticed a number of months ago, the reading of these selected letters of Cowper will probably give one a somewhat truer and more cheerful view of the author than is traditionally accepted. Miss McMahan has written an understanding introduction and chosen one hundred and eleven of the poet's epistles, dating mainly from the



period between 1780 and 1793. At the latter date, Cowper was a man something over sixty years of age, but it is to be remembered that he was almost an old man before he entered, in any true sense, upon his poetical career. This book is the seventh number of Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co.'s series of "Laurel-Crowned Letters."

#### HISTORY, POLITICS AND TRAVEL.

**The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians.** By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Part I. Octavo, pp. 608. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

Mme. Ragozin as she comes to the task of translating from the French so able and extended a work as Leroy-Beaulieu's upon the "Empire of the Tsars and the Russians," has two great advantages. She is herself a Russian, and she has had a twenty years' residence in America. In a certain sense she is editor as well as translator of the original volumes, having somewhat condensed them, and having added some valuable notes. This first installment (Part I) treats of "The Country and its Inhabitants" in that broad and philosophical spirit which searches for the subtle effects of climate and topography upon physique, customs, morals and the national life in general. Leroy-Beaulieu's fundamental placing of the Russian people (the various race elements of which he discusses historically and in detail) is this: geographically, that people is located neither in Asia nor in Europe, but has a position of its own; chronologically, the Russians are still dominated by mediæval ideas, and are several centuries behind the progressive movements of Western Europe. The scope of Part I embraces, besides the subjects mentioned, a study of the social stratifications in the Empire, of "the Peasantry and the Emancipation," and of the systems of land tenure. This volume of between five and six hundred pages is written with that regard for good style in language, so characteristic of the French genius, which Mme. Ragozin has well succeeded in transferring to English. There are four maps to elucidate the text, three of them ethnographical.

**History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy.** By Edward A. Freeman. Octavo, pp. 740. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.75.

Early in the Sixties Mr. Freeman planned an extensive "History of Federal Government," but he soon abandoned the subject for other fields and gave to the public but one volume upon this particular study. This appeared in 1863, and can be considered a complete work in itself, best described in Professor Freeman's own words as "an essay on federalism and a history of its Greek form." After the historian's death an additional chapter was found, treating of the imperfect forms of federalism in ancient Italy and in the famous "Lombard League" of mediæval times. This chapter has been incorporated in the present volume, together with a fragment on the German Confederacy. In an appendix the editor, Mr. J. B. Bury, of Dublin University, has given notes which bring the history of Greek federalism up to date; the table of contents is very full, and a very complete index has been prepared by Mrs. A. J. Evans. Chapter two would in itself make a small volume, and in it Professor Freeman gave his views of the "Characteristics of Federal Government as Compared with other Political Systems," not without reference, as might be expected, to the United States and to her crucial condition at the period when the chapter was first published (1863.) In other chapters also the author writes in that spirit of broad, comparative historical study, of which he was so able and insistent an exponent. He purposed that this book should reach the ordinary serious student of the subject as well as the most critical scholar.

**Arrian's Anabasis of Alexander and Indica.** Translated by Edward James Chinnock, M.A., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 472. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Rev. Edward James Chinnock, LL.D., has translated for Bohn's Classical Library two works of a Greek historian of the second century A.D. Arrian's "Anabasis" and "Indica" are really a complete account, based upon earlier works, of the military career of Alexander the Great, the "Indica" being especially devoted to a description of the geography of India and its natural history and customs in the time of the Conqueror. The translator has employed clear and simple English, and has in numerous foot notes made reference to classical and Old Testament authorities upon points connected with the events and geography of the Greek writer's account. An excellent portrait of Alexander the Great from a bust in the British Museum is given; there are three maps, and diagrams of the great, world-famous battles of Arbela, Issus, and the Granicus.

**The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus.** By Washington Irving. 12mo, pp. 426. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

A year or so after Washington Irving had given the world his "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus" he published a condensation of the same work. Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have very opportunely issued a new edition of the abridgment, have given it an attractive form, and illustrated it with reproductions of a large number of curious old pictures from the early books concerning the New World. Of course, the fact that the work is from the pen of the first great American author adds much to our interest in this story of the great discoverer.

**A History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.** By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. New Edition. Five vols. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$5.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have issued a five-volume "Cabinet Edition" of Lecky's "A History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century." This edition of a standard work recommends itself in print, binding and convenient size as suitable for the library or the desk. The general index is found in the last volume, but the table of contents in each is very complete.

**Scotland's Free Church.** By George Buchanan Ryley and John M. McCandlish, F.R.S.E. Octavo, pp. 400: New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$2.50.

As frontispiece to this sketch we find a striking portrait of the venerable Doctor Chalmers, and there are a dozen other full page or lesser illustrations, some of them picturing aspects of life in the church. Mr. George Buchanan Ryley tells in simple and plain language the story of "The Rule of the Monastery," "The Rule of the Palace" and "The Rule of Presbyters," and the separation from the "Establishment" in 1843. It is presumably in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that separation that this volume has been prepared. In the last sixty pages John M. McCandlish, a financial officer of the Free Church, continues its story, and summarizes statistically its progress in all organized directions since 1843. Messrs. Randolph & Co. have imported only 300 copies of this book from the English publishers.

**History of the Jews.** By Prof. H. Graetz. Vol. II. Octavo, pp. 665. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America. \$3.

If one desires to study the history of the Jewish people under the direction of a scholar and pleasant writer, who is in sympathy with his subject because he is himself a Jew, he should resort to the volumes of Graetz. The second of the five volumes of the English translation published by "The Jewish Publication Society of America," covers the period from about 135 B. C. to the fall of the Roman Empire. The thirty or forty pages devoted to the life and historical position of Jesus are of course of special interest to many readers.

#### ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY AND CIVICS.

**The Repudiation of State Debts.** By William A. Scott, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

This "Study in the Financial History" of twelve of the States of the Union, is the second number in the "Library of Economics and Politics," edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely. After discussing the "Constitutional and Legal Aspects of Repudiation," Dr. Scott follows its history in the separate States where it has occurred, and closes with chapters upon the causes and the remedies of this dishonest policy. In several appendices he gives, with other valuable matter, extracts from State legislation upon the subject. Practical financiers, as well as students of our American State (immoralities, and of the money relations of government in general, will find this systematic and accurately reliable work an assistance.

**Instead of a Book, by a Man Too Busy to Write One: A Fragmentary Exposition of Philosophical Anarchism.** Culled from the Writings of Benj. R. Tucker. 12mo, pp. 522. New York: Benj. R. Tucker. \$1; paper, 50 cents.

Mr. Benjamin R. Tucker gives to his volume a sub-title—"A Fragmentary Exposition of Philosophical Anarchism," which is rather more illuminative than the principal heading.

As editor of *Liberty* for something more than a decade, Mr. Tucker has stood as exponent of anarchism as a reasoned theory, and of the practical effort to att in it as a social goal. The contents of this book are taken from the pages of his journal, and, except an opening article of some length upon "State Socialism and Anarchism: How Far They Agree and Wherein They Differ," are largely short extracts, many of them of controversial nature, grouped under the topics: "The Individual, Society and the State," "Money and Interest," "Land and Rent," "Socialism," "Communism," "Methods" and "Miscellaneous." The inconvenience of the somewhat chaotic arrangement of the matter is lessened by a well-prepared index. Readers who have a practical rather than a theoretical or scientific interest in anarchism will find in these disjointed fragments enough to inform them just what this social ideal is at present in America. They will find a considerable number of objections against that ideal proposed, and an answer to them attempted. A large number of important current questions in ethics and economics are touched upon. A portrait of the author is given.

**The Light of the Ages, Recently written by Ancient Immortals, and the Deathblow to Poverty,** by the Modern Antediluvian. 12mo, pp. 304. Quincy, Ill.: Published by Merrick & Orchardson.

Mr. Orchardson states that he was born "in the year 1836, in the city of Edinburgh." After having traveled over a considerable part of the world, and attained to a goodly degree of practical wisdom, he now writes in Quincy, Ill., a book devoted to good-natured complaints against the existing order in church and state, and presenting in a fragmentary way his economic ideals and ideas, which tend toward socialism. Mr. Orchardson's work is not divided into chapters, and he has introduced a good deal of irrelevant matter concerning his private history and experience in occultism, etc.; but as a paragraph writer he is generally fluent with his English, pointed, clear, frequently witty, and he has a fresh, interesting way of stating his beliefs. His book is a quaint production, but it cannot be dismissed as being merely that.

**A League of Justice: or, Is It Right to Rob Robbers?** By Morrison I. Swift. Paper, pp. 90. Boston: The Commonwealth Society. 50 cents.

Mr. Swift comes, under a very slight veil of fiction, breathing forth slaughter against the capitalist and the present system of education, journalism, law, theology and religion. His "league of justice" is a gradually spreading secret society systematically organized to rob robbers. In Mr. Swift's estimation "any man who takes and uses for himself more than is necessary for his life and health and development (for those of people dependent on him) . . . while others lack what is necessary for the life, health and development, is a robber." The language of this little pamphlet is excellent, and the plea a striking one at least, with some suggestions worth pondering.

**The New Era; or, the Coming Kingdom.** By Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D. 12mo, pp. 394. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 75 cents.

Dr. Strong's new work, conceived in the same spirit and following out more fully somewhat the same lines as those of "Our Country," is one of the most important books for the religious man and the American patriot that has found its way to the press in a number of years. The *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* cordially commends it to the study of every unselfish and serious lover of his kind, and may very probably find occasion to give a more extended account of it in a later number.

**The Hallowed Day.** Fletcher Prize Essay, Dartmouth College, 1892. By Rev. Geo. Guirey, 12mo, pp. 291. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.25.

It may appear to some readers a matter of regret that by the conditions of the prize which this essay won (the Fletcher prize of Dartmouth College) the writer was under the necessity of assuming the "perpetual obligation of the Lord's Day." We would seem to need a discussion of the vexed subject of Sunday observance starting without limitation, whatever results might be reached in its progress. Mr. Guirey's object has been to "emphasize the social, civil and moral relations of the Lord's Day to the questions and issues of these times," and his clear and systematic treatment has a considerable secular, and a large religious value.

**Municipal Ownership: Its Fallacy.** With Legal and Editorial Opinions. Tables and Cost of Lights, as Furnished by Private Companies and Municipal Plants. By M. J. Francisco. Paper, 8vo, pp. 104. Rutland, Vt.: Published by the author.

## BIBLICAL CRITICISM, RELIGION AND ETHICS.

**The Bible: Its Origin, Growth and Character and Its Place Among the Sacred Books of the World.** By Jabez Thomas Sunderland. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The spirit of Mr. Sunderland's work may be best indicated to some readers by stating that he dedicated his pages to a group of eminent foreign scholars to whose name he adds that of Prof. Crawford H. Toy, of Harvard. The author believes thoroughly in the methods and aims of the "Higher Criticism" and he is not fearful of its results. He considers the Bible as one of the great "sacred books" of the world, to be compared with the Koran, the Vedas, etc., though intrinsically nobler; he treats of its "origin, its authorship, its growth, its reliability, its real character," the canon, the texts of both Testaments, etc., all in an intelligently fair and convincing way, and finds the Book to be permanently valuable to the spiritual life of man. If the Sunday and secular schools of the country used Mr. Sunderland's treatise as a text-book the influence upon the rising generation would be most salutary.

**The Gospel and Its Earliest Interpretations.** By Orello Cone, D.D. Octavo, pp. 418. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Dr. Cone's mature and masterly scholarship and his able handling of the materials of scholarship appear in this work, as in his earlier, highly-commended "Gospel Criticism and Historical Christianity." His examination of the original teaching of Jesus and the later interpretations of it—the "Jewish-Christian," the "Pauline," the "Deutero-Pauline," the "Johannine," the "Anti-Gnostic" and the "Jewish-Christian Apocalyptic"—some of which amounted to a transformation and obscured for future ages the simplicity of the gospel, is reverent, but it is perfectly free and it is searching. The student of these subjects can be unhesitatingly recommended to the guidance of Dr. Cone.

**What Is Inspiration?** By John De Witt, D.D. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.

For many years Dr. De Witt has in public capacities been a diligent student and expositor of the Bible. He intends his essay now published to have a direct and timely bearing upon the current discussions regarding "inspiration." He treats the question in a scholarly way, admits the errors of the Bible, is in sympathy with the "Higher Criticism," evolution, progressive revelation. His definition of inspiration is in accord with these views, and to a very conservative orthodox reader will probably seem somewhat attenuated. He writes in a very stimulating and earnest spirit.

**Revelation by Character.** Illustrated from Old Testament Lives. By Robert Tuck, B.A. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$2.

"If we could apprehend the characters of the men of the Old Testament aright, we should find that they carried to us revelations in what they were." In the spirit of this quotation from his preface, Mr. Robert Tuck presents a series of twenty-four studies, simple and wholesome, of the Bible heroes in whose personality some distinct and great moral principle was emphasized. He selects "Righteous Abel," "Spiritual Abraham," "Bargaining Jacob," "Energetic Caleb," "Wily Joab," etc. The lessons thus deduced he applies to ordinary everyday life.

**Natural Selection and Spiritual Freedom.** By Joseph John Murphy. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

Twenty years ago Mr. Murphy published "The Scientific Bases of Faith," with the aim of showing how the doctrine of evolution in its entirety gave support to theistic and Christian faith. The same general line of thought prevails in these new pages. Mr. Murphy has convictions of the reality of knowledge (as against a Kantian skepticism), of free will, and of the "larger hope" for human sinners. Of these and like subjects he writes intelligently and strongly.

**Meditations and Devotions of the Late Cardinal Newman.** 12mo, pp. 439. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

For many years Cardinal Newman had in mind the preparation of a "Year-Book of Devotion" for reading and meditation, according to the seasons and feasts of the year. The contents of this volume are fragmentary remains in the spirit of that idea, which he never carried out. To the Catholic reader they will of course be peculiarly acceptable; but to all

they give a deeper insight into Newman's devout and sensitive nature, and his thoughts upon the great Church doctrines, especially as related to his own needs and aspirations.

**The Final Passover :** Vol. III. *The Divine Exodus.* By Rev. R. M. Benson, M.A. Part II. 12mo, pp. 464. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Of Volume Three in his series of "Meditations upon the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ," the Rev. R. M. Benson has made two parts, separately bound. We noticed "Part One" in our June number. "Part Two" consists of forty meditations with accompanying devotions, and follows the harmonized Gospel narrative from the examination before Pilate to the Sabbath following the crucifixion. The tone throughout these pages is that of spiritual renunciation and longing, growing out of brief exegetical comment.

**Milk and Meat.** Twenty-four Sermons. By A. C. Dixon. 12mo, pp. 275. New York : The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.25.

Rev. A. C. Dixon is Pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. His two dozen sermons are strong and stimulating, and of evangelistic tendency. Mr. Dixon's style is popular without being in the least irreverent, and he illustrates his subjects by Biblical reference and by a choice of apt incidents from every corner of life. With portrait.

**Paradise Restored and Improved.** By S. B. Merrell. 12mo, pp. 109. Des Moines, Iowa : Patterson, Vance & Co.

The Rev. S. B. Merrell is apparently an evangelist of that branch of the Methodist Church which believes and emphasizes the doctrine of sanctification, or "holiness." His "Paradise Restored and Improved" consists of two volumes of religious miscellanies, original and selected, bound in one, and has met with some favor from those who sympathize with his particular religious views.

**A Rather Fast Young Man.** A Brief Biographical Sketch. By James Logan Gordon. 16mo, pp. 32. Boston : James H. Earle.

A brief, pungent study of the career of the "Prodigal Son," by the General Secretary of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

**Negative Beneficence and Positive Beneficence.** By Herbert Spencer. 12mo, pp. 221. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

With the previously published "Justice," these two parts upon "Negative Beneficence and Positive Beneficence," make up Volume Two of Spencer's "Principles of Ethics," which is itself a portion of his system of "Synthetic Philosophy." This last issued section discusses the ethics of individual life, and a student of Spencer need not be told that the treatment is fresh, original and exceedingly stimulating. The topics selected are of very wide and timely interest, even the giving of "tips" the philosopher thinks it worth while to condemn: "marital beneficence" and "relief of the poor," are suggestively elucidated. The conclusion of the whole matter regarding the ethics of the human life is thus summed up in the closing paragraph: "Hereafter the highest ambition of the beneficent will be to have a share—even though an utterly inappreciable and unknown share—in the making of man."

**Evolution and Ethics.** By Thomas H. Huxley, F.R.S. The Romanes Lecture, 1893. Paper, 8vo, pp. 57. New York : Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

This address of Professor Huxley's, a very recent one, reaches the conclusion, after a brief examination of the presence or lack of evolutionary ideas in several ancient systems of ethics, "that the ethical progress of society depends not on imitating the cosmic process, still less in running away from it, but in combating it." The lecture is, of course, a solid one, but it is eminently readable also.

**Tasks by Twilight.** By Abbot Kinney. 12mo, pp. 211. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Mr. Abbot Kinney is author of "The Conquest of Death." His "Tasks by Twilight" discusses in a somewhat inconsecutive way "Education," "Education of Girls," "Thoughts" and "Diet." He finds a considerable number of flaws in our educational system, and tends to a reverence for the "self-made man." His opinions are sensible and not startling, though colored considerably by his thesis that the goal of life and the true immortality are to be found in the possession of children.

## BELLES-LETTRES, POETRY AND HYMNS.

**Spanish Literature :** An Elementary Handbook. By H. Butler Clarke, M.A. 12mo, pp. 300. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.60.

As a teacher of Spanish in Oxford University, Mr. Taylor has had many inquiries regarding the literature of that language. So far as we know the sketch he has written is the only brief and yet comprehensive survey of the subject available in English. Comparatively speaking Spanish literature is a thing of the past, and Mr. Taylor gives most of his pages to the classic period, though he touches briefly upon contemporary production. The selections introduced are translated or paraphrased in English. His book shows the spirit of a faithful and enthusiastic scholar.

**The Maxims and Reflections of Goethe.** Translated by Bailey Saunders. 12mo, pp. 223. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Goethe is probably the wisest man the world has yet seen in an eminent position who possessed in its fullness the calm and beauty of the Greek genius and at the same time mastered the modern scientific spirit. The maxims of this volume were, mainly, the utterances of his ripe old age, and though arranged in detached paragraphs from their very nature, they have beneath them the unity of a great mind and soul. Mr. Saunders states that the collection "is the first attempt that has yet been made to present the greater part of these incomparable sayings in English." The stimulus to translate them came from Professor Harnack, and those grouped beneath the heading "Science" were selected by Professor Huxley. It is a book worthy to be made an inseparable companion.

**Essays from Reviews.** By George Stewart. Paper, 32mo, pp. 121. Quebec : Dawson & Co.

A pleasant little paper-covered volume called "Essays from Reviews" contains sketches "dealing with the lives and careers of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Whittier," intended as introductions to the writings of those poets. They are from the pen of George Stewart, LL.D., etc., a Canadian writer, and appeared originally in "The Scottish Review" or in "The Arena." The book is a worthy contribution to the biographical side of American literature.

**Later Canadian Poets.** Edited by J. E. Wetherell, B.A. 12mo, pp. 196. Toronto : The Copp, Clark Co.

This is an exceedingly interesting little anthology, both because its contents are excellent in thought and music, and because it is indicative of present tendencies among the younger Canadian poets. They seem to us to sound a tone of sincerity, genuine and believing, which is lacking too often among the versifiers of our day. The selections are well-chosen and represent the best work of George Frederick Cameron, William Wilfred Campbell, Bliss Carman, Archibald Lampman, Charles George Douglas Roberts, Duncan Campbell Scott and Frederick George Scott. A supplement adds sixteen poems by women writers. There are eight portraits.

**Bits of Blue.** By Wesley Bissonnette. 12mo, pp. 101. Chicago : Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$1.

We suppose Mr. Bissonnette enrolls himself as a disciple of the "Symbolists." His poetry is unassailable in musical quality and technical excellence, but it is so obscure, so involved, so strained in its phraseology and so excessively alliterative that the student of *bizarre* tendencies in verse will probably delight in it more than the lover of poetry. Mr. Bissonnette's ability is evident, but in many of these stanzas he seems to have enslaved it to a theory.

**Hymns and Metrical Psalms.** By Thomas MacKellar, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 262. Philadelphia : Porter & Coates.

This third edition of Dr. MacKellar's "Hymns and Metrical Psalms" is revised, and enlarged by the addition of eighteen new hymns and versions of the 10th, 86th, 92d, 93d and 100th Psalms. There is a portrait of the author, and an index of first lines. In nearly all of these metrical pieces, which are written in the spirit of orthodox Christianity, Mr. MacKellar reveals a truly religious nature and experience, wedded to a genuine lyrical faculty, and the result is a body of sensible and singable hymns.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIC RESEARCH.

**The Law of Psychic Phenomena.** By Thomson Jay Hudson. 12mo, pp. 409. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Hudson's purpose in writing this book has been "to assist in bringing Psychology within the domain of the exact



sciences." The phenomena of which he makes an investigation are those sometimes called abnormal, *i. e.*, hypnotism in all its forms, spiritism, ghosts, and the like. The author has himself experimented considerably in some of these fields, especially that of "mental therapeutics," in which he has a most firm faith. In this connection he has stated his views regarding the healing miracles of Christ, arguing that the Christian religion is the only one which rests upon a strictly scientific basis, and that because its founder revealed an understanding of laws not generally known in his time he must have had a direct vision of truth; hence his teachings in regard to immortality are also to be trusted. As to the manifestations of "spiritism," Mr. Hudson refers them to no supernatural source, but to the operation of what he has called the "subjective mind." The thesis which this book is intended to prove, and in the support of which a large body of scientific evidence is massed, is that each human person has two minds (or a dual mind); the one "objective" and subservient to reason, the other "subjective," obedient to "suggestion" and giving rise to the phenomena of telepathy, mediumship, etc. The author's presentation is clear and candid, though not in every instance scientifically rigid. It seems likely that his work will be of value even to the technical psychologist.

**Spiritualism Examined and Refuted.** By John H. Dadmun. Octavo, pp. 468. Philadelphia. Published by the Author. \$1.50.

"Thirty-five years of investigation, including eight of mediumship," have convinced the Rev. John H. Dadmun that the phenomena of spiritualism, the actuality of which he does not question, are due to the operations of evil superhuman agencies. He considers spiritualism to be a pernicious force in modern society, hostile to all religion, and he defends this view by Biblical argument and by an array of documentary evidence which shows a great expenditure of energy. Mr. Dadmun's book begins with the beginning of American spiritualism and he has quotations from papers all the way down to the present year. His style is somewhat prolix, but lucid, and those interested in the religious aspects of his subject will very probably find his work satisfactory.

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

**The Life of a Butterfly.** A Chapter of Natural History for the General Reader. By Samuel H. Scudder. 12mo, pp. 186. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

**Brief Guide to the Commoner Butterflies of the Northern United States and Canada.** By Samuel Hubbard Scudder. 12mo, pp. 217. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Scudder is a well-known enthusiast and authority upon the delicate winged creatures of which he writes. Both of these blue-clad books with a butterfly in gold on the cover, are calculated to be very attractive to lovers of entomology. In the first, the author has chosen what is popularly known as "the milkweed butterfly," and in giving a fascinating account of its typical life from the egg to perfected form has taught us a good deal about the ups and downs of existence in the case of all members of this class of insects. The chapters upon butterfly migration and upon "scent-scales" will furnish particularly fresh and interesting knowledge to most uninitiated readers. Four plates are appended, illustrating the anatomy and history of the chosen species. The second book is a guide to something less than a hundred of the common butterflies of Canada and the Northern States east of the Missouri. Three keys—based on the caterpillar, chrysalis and butterfly stages—are given to aid the student in classification, and there is very much additional matter, introductory to a study of the insects and suggestive of methods of breeding and mounting them, etc.

**A History of Crustacea. Recent Malacostraca.** By Rev. Thomas R. R. Stebbing, M.A. 12mo, pp. 483. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

In his preface Mr. Stebbing writes: "The ambition of this volume is that it shall be one to which beginners in the subject will naturally have recourse and one which experienced observers may willingly keep at hand for refreshment of the memory or ready reference." After some fifty pages of introduction to Crustacea in general, the author confines himself to the sub-class "Malacostraca." The text is well-written and quite fully illustrated. Its scientific merit may be deduced from the fact that the book has a place in the "International Scientific Series," which, by the way, reaches in Mr. Stebbing's treatise its seventy-first number.

**The Shrubs of Northeastern America.** By Charles S. Newhall. Octavo, pp. 259. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Mr. Newhall has previously published "The Trees of Northeastern America" and he proposes to issue soon a volume

upon "The Vines of Northeastern America." His book just out describes in accurate botanical language some hundreds of duly classified shrubs found native in Canada and the United States east of the Mississippi and north of the latitude of Southern Pennsylvania, together with some of the more important ones introduced from other regions. Here and there a brief note of literary or medical interest is added, and the author has compiled a list of "shrubs worthy of cultivation." It will be very easy for a novice to identify any unknown specimen by means of the numerous illustrative figures and the three keys to the species, based respectively upon the flower, the leaf and the fruit. Paper, print and binding are excellent.

**Hand-Book of Greek and Latin Palaeography.** By Edward Maunde Thompson. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. Thompson, as principal librarian of the British Museum, has, of course, very exceptional advantages for preparing his book, which, like Mr. Stebbing's zoological volume, belongs to the "International Scientific Series." The author considers his work an "introduction to the study of the subject, indicating the different branches into which it is divided and suggesting lines to be followed." It is abundantly illustrated with reproductions of ancient styles of Greek and Latin writing. Probably all teachers of the classics, as well as specialists in palaeography, will find something of value in this systematic treatise upon a rather unusual and difficult study.

**Practical Designing. A Hand-Book on the Preparation of Working Drawings.** Edited by Gleeson White. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

"The object of this book is to supplement the ordinary course of design taught in our Schools of Art, by explaining from the manufacturer's point of view the limitations and requirements imposed by the material." The editor, Mr. Gleeson White, thus introduces us to a series of articles, very practical in bearing, by eminent authorities in their several lines, upon "Carpet Designing," "Woven Fabrics," "Pottery," "Tiles," "Metal Work," "Stained Glass," "Drawing for Reproduction" (by the editor), "Book Binding," "Printed Fabrics," "Floor Cloths," and "Wall Papers." There is a considerable wealth of illustration adapted to the practical purpose of the book, which is itself an excellent example of good work in one of the arts discussed in its pages.

#### DESCRIPTION AND ARCHITECTURE.

**Princeton Sketches: The Story of Nassau Hall.** By Geo. R. Wallace. Octavo, pp. 215. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

"The College of New Jersey" is one of the oldest educational institutions in America, dating back to about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mr. George R. Wallace, a Princeton alumnus of 1891, has told us something of the history of his alma mater, and of the eminent men who as teachers or students have lived within her halls. But his principal aim is to give the reader some idea of the astonishingly rapid development of the University in recent years, of the "Princeton Idea," and of the particular flavor of collegiate life due to Princeton traditions and prospects. Mr. Wallace seriously opposes the somewhat current opinion that his alma mater is unduly conservative. The book is tastily bound, and contains a large number of illustrations of college buildings and grounds. These "sketches" were published last year in the "University Magazine."

**The Book of the Fair.** By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Part I. Imperial folio, pp. 40. Chicago: The Bancroft Co. \$1.

Such a summary of modern civilization as the Columbian Exposition is worthy of some permanent and adequate record. The Bancroft Company, of the Auditorium Building, Chicago, propose to prepare this record in the shape of "The Book of the Fair," to consist of twenty-five parts of about forty imperial folio pages each, issued at the rate of two parts per month. The text of this work will be written by Hubert Howe Bancroft, the eminent historian of our Pacific Coast regions, and the illustrations will be of a high order and very abundant. Part One has already been issued and forms a well proportioned introduction to the numbers soon to follow. In it Mr. Bancroft reviews the principal World's Fairs of the past in various parts of the earth, and outlines the history and present condition of the marvelous city in which this year's fair has the good fortune to be located. This undertaking of the Bancroft Company is on a scale commensurate with the Exposition itself, and bids fair, judging for this first installment, to be as successful.

Picturesque Chicago, and Guide to the World's Fair. Issued by the *Religious Herald*. Octavo, pp. 333. Hartford: *The Religious Herald*.

The *Religious Herald*, of Hartford, presents this light running account of Chicago and the Columbian Exposition to its subscribers as a souvenir of its jubilee year. About half the text is given to the city and half to the Fair, but nearly all of the numerous illustrations are of the buildings, parks, monuments, etc., of Chicago itself.

Sound Sense in Suburban Architecture. By Frank T. Lent. Octavo, pp. 98. Cranford, N. J.: Published by the author.

Mr. Frank T. Lent, an architect of twelve years' experience, has published a work of practical bearing, relating to most questions connected with the erection of a suburban residence. He discusses styles of architecture, separate rooms, drainage, water supply and heat, and in detail the various "specifications" of the building process. His bits of advice are reliable and suggestive, and he has enforced them by a number of diagrams and other illustrations of his own.

#### FICTION.

The Waverly Novels. International Limited Edition. With Introductory Essays and Notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. III, IV, "Guy Mannering;" Vols. V, VI, "The Antiquary;" Vols. VII, VIII, "Rob Roy." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50 each volume.

Recent additions to the masterly "International Limited" edition of the Waverly novels presented to the public by Estes & Lauriat are "Guy Mannering," "The Antiquary" and "Rob Roy," each in two volumes. Mr. Andrew Lang's editorial introductions and notes need, of course, no comment, but it is worth while to call particular attention to the very rich illustrations which accompany the text. The publishers have incurred an almost fabulous expense in this matter: they have given the readers of Scott for the first time in the history of the Waverly novels a truly adequate and successful pictorial accompaniment to the romances, the result of special studies and the most careful execution by eminent artists. Each of these six volumes has from five to seven illustrations, among the most striking of which are: "Dandie Dimmont at Home," drawn by Steel Gourlay, etched by H. Macbeth Raeburn, and "On the Solway Frith," original etching by F. S. Walker, in "Guy Mannering;" "The Rescue of Sir Arthur and Miss Wardour," painted by Sam. Bough, R.S.A., etched by C. de Billy, and "The Funeral of the Countess," drawn by A. H. Tourrier, etched by V. Pocillon, in "The Antiquary;" "Loch Lomond," original etching by Charles Laurie, and "Die Vernon and Frank in the Library," original etching by R. W. Macbeth, A.R.A., in "Rob Roy."

Counterparts; or, The Cross of Love. By Elizabeth Sheppard. Two vols., pp. 371-380. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50.

With a certain enthusiastic though perhaps somewhat limited circle of readers (embracing, of course, many music lovers), "Charles Auchester" is considered one of the classic English novels of our century. Miss Sheppard's "Counterparts" appeared in 1854, and has the same general atmosphere as her earlier work. Mr. George P. Upton, in a brief introduction to this two-volume edition, says: "Counterparts" may be best characterized as a romance of temperaments. . . . The problems involved [are] animal magnetism, metempsychosis, views of marriage, . . . medicine and hygiene, the counterparts of physical nature, mental influences, the occult sciences of this world and speculations on the future life." The volumes make a handsome appearance, and each has as a frontispiece a portrait of one of the principal characters of the novel.

Phineas Finn, the Irish Member. By Anthony Trollope. Three vols., 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.75.

Two months ago we noticed Dodd, Mead & Co.'s new, attractive edition, in three volumes, of Trollope's "Can You Forgive Her?" In the same excellent style have now appeared three volumes of "Phineas Finn, the Irish Member," that novel in which we have such a vivid and masterly picture of Parliamentary proceeding, English political life in general, fashionable society life in London, and of human effort and love, interesting the world over. Each volume contains a well-selected and well executed frontispiece by C. R. Grant.

Pietro Ghisleri. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 429. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Mr. Crawford's new story is a picture of high society life in contemporary Italy, and a drama in which several very distinct, very human persons suffer, hate, plot, fight duels, love and marry. Ghisleri himself, the principal, though by no means the only important character, is at first presented as a cynical, rather mysterious, silent man of the world (a Roman), who supposes that he has left behind him the years in which a pure and passionate love is possible. The novelist has proved to us, without didacticism, that this supposition was false; Ghisleri makes a "stepping stone" of his "dead self," and is a nobler man when we leave him than when he was first introduced to us. Mr. Crawford has woven into the story a passage or two of verse.

A Conflict of Evidence. By Rodrigues Ottolengui. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

It is now known that "Rodrigues Ottolengui" is not a *nom de plume*, but the real name of a certain New York dentist. His second detective story has a very involved murder mystery, which is finally solved by the untiring effort and cleverness of Detective Barnes, who figured also in "An Artist in Crime." A good deal that is sensational happens to Mr. Ottolengui's people, but his recital has considerably more than a merely sensational effect on the reader.

A Catastrophe in Bohemia, and Other Stories. By Henry S. Brooks. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1; paper, 50 cents.

The "other stories" of the title are eleven in number. They are, with one or two exceptions, tales of the stirring and interesting, frequently romantic, Spanish-American life of Lower California, California itself and Mexico. The volume, therefore, has something like an artistic unity; each story in itself is well told and whether it be humorous or tragic it is worth reading. Mr. Brooks has given most of this fiction to the public previously, in the columns of various western periodicals. "A Catastrophe in Bohemia" occurs in London, by means of an old French fencing master and his beautiful daughter.

Mrs. Falchion. A Novel. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: The Home Publishing Co.

In the first part of this story the happenings are mainly upon shipboard and Mr. Parker has used a good deal of local color here, as well as in the latter half of the book, in which the scene is laid on the Pacific coast of British America. The general tone of the novel is romantic and tragic, though it ends happily. Mrs. Falchion is a cold, selfish, but redeemable woman, won back to a love of the husband whom she had spurned.

Bethia Wray's New Name. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 405. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Miss Douglas's new novel has something of the flavor of certain of Louisa M. Alcott's stories. If we say this is a story for the young, and of religious tendency that does not mean that it is in any sense "pious" or that older people will not enjoy it. It is a fresh, clean, dispassionate but entertaining account of a New England girl, not too good to live, not too bad to see and perform unpleasant duty, and wise enough to fall in love with a man who loved her and had a right to do so. Several of the characters besides that of the heroine are very attractive (artistically) and well drawn.

All Along the River. By M. E. Braddon. 12mo, pp. 363. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

The theme of "All Along the River" is the "necessity of fate," if we can so translate the Greek word which strikes the keynote to Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris." Given a plain English army officer in India, forty-five years old, an attractive young wife remaining at home in Cornwall, a selfish and unscrupulous nobleman, not much above thirty, whose estate is in the neighborhood—two must sin, and all three must suffer. As a contrast to this rather dismal *q. e. d.*, Miss Braddon introduces a man and a woman who are blessed with a happy and safe love. In picturing the environment of nature about her characters, whether in Cornwall or later on in Italy, the author seems very successful, and the story, as a whole, is strongly written.

One of Earth's Daughters. By Ellen Roberts. 12mo, pp. 316. Boston: The Arena Publishing Co. \$1.

"One of Earth's Daughters" is a peculiar, restless, ambitious young married woman, who leaves her narrow New England country home to seek a wider experience in the great

world of Boston and other cities. Her actions are not always highly commendable, but they are natural and never so very culpable that we lose interest or sympathy with her. She leaves her third husband after discovering his infidelity, and dies not very long afterward, attended by an older, unmarried woman who had long been her best friend. The story is certainly an original one, and the author's style is perfectly clear and simple.

**Foes in Ambush.** By Capt. Charles King. 12mo, pp. 263. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

To the long line of his army stories Captain King adds this one, which relates the lively adventures of some of the members of "Troop C." The hero fights Mexican cut-throats and Apaches in Arizona, falls in love with a young woman whom he helps to rescue, and has some experience in Chicago during the famous strikes of '77. There is nothing dull in the book, but a rapid, stirring movement obtains from beginning to end.

**Strange Sights Abroad; or, Adventures in European Waters.** By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 305. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

To countless American boys during the past few decades the name "Oliver Optic" has been a magic phrase, summoning up no end of marvelous and entrancing adventures. "Strange Sights Abroad" carries its readers to the Azores, Madeira, Morocco, etc., and is the fourth volume of the series, by Mr. Adams, called "All-Over-the-World." There are eight full-page illustrations, and a very attractive cover.

**Mrs. Clift-Crosby's Niece.** By Ella Childs Hurlbut. 12mo, pp. 178. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

Mrs. Hurlbut has given us an interesting picture of contemporary, fashionable New York society and has told the story of the crossed love of a wayward but very attractive and very real girl. The conception and the style of the author are genuinely artistic.

**Summer Clouds and Other Stories.** By Eden Phillpotts. 12mo, pp. 92. New York: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

This second number of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' "Breezy Library" contains a portrait of Mr. Phillpotts and six full-page illustrations, one colored. The literary matter consists of an amusing story of a hoey moon quarrel and its solution, a pathetic story of a foundling adopted by an old bachelor comedy actor, and a reflective poem of sentiment. "A Dead Rose," in all of which Mr. Phillpotts is bright and readable.

**Asleep and Awake.** By Raymond Russell. 12mo, pp. 199. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$1.

A sketch rather than a novel. With some stylistic power and imagination the author relates how a young girl "awoke" from the ignorance of inexperience in a country village to a knowledge of crime, pain, cruelty and despair in wicked Chicago. She is unable to stand the strain when she discovers the real baseness of the man whom she loved, who had appeared as a sort of ideal to her innocent nature, and who had been the means of her "awakening." She therefore goes mad and dies.

#### EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

**Harvard Studies in Classical Philology.** Edited by a Committee of the Classical Instructors of Harvard University. Vol. IV. Octavo, pp. 218. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

The longest of these "studies" are a discussion of the ancient wind-instruments to which both Greeks and Romans gave a generic term—in Latin, "tibia," by Albert A. Howard; one on the "Rope Pulling" of the Greeks and the "Mann Consertio" of the Romans, by Prof. Frederic D. Allen, and "Herondæa," by John C. Wright. Dr. John C. Rolfe contributes a discussion of the authorship of the Greek tragedy "Rhesus"; Prof. Greenough writes upon "Accentual Rhythm in Latin," and there are brief studies of certain language elements of Plautus, Terence and Ovid. Two plates are employed to illustrate Mr. Howard's article.

**A Practical Course in English Composition.** By Alphonso G. Newcomer. 12mo, pp. 259. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Newcomer, who is Assistant Professor of English in the Leland Stanford Junior University, has fought shy of making his pleasant little book a dry, technically scientific treatise. It is fresh, sound and practical, and intended for use by high schools and academies, or even colleges, as supplementary

mentary to more rigid work in rhetoric and grammar. He gives topics, models and suggestions for composition work under such headings as "Narration," "Description," "Debate," "Oratory," "News," "Book Reviews," "The Short Story," and others, in a sensible proportion.

**School Needlework.** By Olive C. Hapgood. 12mo, pp. 162. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

Miss Hapgood is teacher of sewing in the Boston public schools and her book is the outgrowth of practical experience. In it she gives girl pupils detailed and systematic directions for the various processes connected with "Plain Sewing," "Ornamental Stitches" and "Drafting, Cutting and Making Garments." The text is simply but thoroughly illustrated.

**Gods and Heroes: or, The Kingdom of Jupiter.** By R. E. Francillon. 12mo, pp. 304. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

The author has told with most delightful clearness and simplicity the never-old stories of classic mythology which have had largest place in literature and art. Practically, the whole field is covered in outline, and the tales are so woven together as to make a connected account, from "Saturn," "The Gods and the Giants," to the labors of Hercules and "The Apple of Discord." Children will find the pages really those of a story book, and yet will lay the basis for a later more serious study of the Greek and Roman myths.

**French Songs and Games.** By Alice Werner Steinbrecher. Octavo, pp. 21. New York: William Beverley Harrison. 50 cents.

For a number of years Miss Steinbrecher has used the devices which she now gives to the public. They aim at making the acquisition of French an easy and natural process for little children. Upon separate sheets are printed the words and music of a number of French songs adapted for use in connection with simple child games. There are also quite a number of games briefly described without accompanying music. These sheets might be used at home as well as in the schoolroom.

**Historie d'un Paysan.** Par Erckmann-Chatrian. Edited, with notes, by W. S. Lyon, M.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 95. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

This number contains the paragraphed text of the "Historie d'un Paysan" and 35 pages of fine-print annotation by W. S. Lyon, M.A.

#### REFERENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**The "Blue Book" of Amateur Photographers.** British Societies, 1893. 12mo, pp. 486. Beach Bluffs, Mass. Walter Sprang. \$1.25.

The body of this work shows great energy and patience on the part of the compiler. It consists of a list of English towns in which there are photographic societies, a list of honorary secretaries, of the members of each society alphabetically arranged, of the members of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science," and a short list of amateur photographic societies in the British colonies, with names of members and officers. A little useful tabular matter is added, and the editor has introduced two pleasant colotype illustrations from his own negatives. This "Blue Book" is well printed and well bound. Mr. Sprang will soon have ready for publication an American edition, which will include statistics of the Canadian societies as well as those of the United States. The growth of amateur photography within the past few years has been something astonishing.

**Mineral Springs and Health Resorts of California.** By Winslow Anderson. Octavo, pp. 414. San Francisco: The Bancroft Company.

Mr. Winslow Anderson, M.D., etc., is a prominent man in the medical circles of California. His volume upon the mineral springs and health resorts of California is an essay which took the prize of the Medical Society of that State in 1890. It contains much descriptive material, scientific analyses of the principal mineral waters, not only of California, but of the world, and other allied matter. It has abundant illustration of natural scenery.

**The Genie of Oleum: The Legend of Petroleum.** By Emma W. Thompson. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 50 cents.

This is an interesting illustrated booklet, in which the author personifies the oil-spirit of the Pennsylvania oil region, telling of its destructive power and of its usefulness to man.



# CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

### American Amateur Photographer.—New York. June.

A Camera Trip in Great Britain. Catharine Weed Barnes.  
A New Telephotographic Lens.  
Through Spain and Portugal. Charles Simpson.  
Photographic Exhibits at the World's Fair. C. H. Gould.

### American Anthropologist.—Washington.

Last Town Election in Pompeii. James C. Welling.  
Are the Maya Hieroglyphs Phonetic? Cyrus Thomas.  
The Columbian Historical Exposition in Madrid. W. Hough.  
Mythic Stories of the Yuchi Indians. A. S. Gatschet.  
Recent Archaeologic Find in Arizona. James Mooney.  
A Central American Ceremony. J. W. Fewkes.  
Evolution of the Art of Working in Stone. J. D. McGuire.  
Prehistoric Irrigation in Arizona. F. W. Hodge.

### Antiquary.—London.

The Proposed Demolition of a Part of Sheriff-Hutton Castle.  
Researches in Crete. Prof. F. Halbherr.  
Notes on Archaeology in Ilkley Museum. Roach Le Schonix.  
Gainsborough During the Great Civil War, 1642-1648. Edward Peacock.

### The Arena.—Boston.

Our Foreign Policy. W. D. McCrackan.  
Bimetallism Parity. C. Vincent.  
Reason at the World's Congress of Religions. T. E. Allen.  
Woman Wage-Earners. Helen Campbell.  
Innocence at the Price of Ignorance.  
The Money Question. C. J. Buell.  
Christ and the Liquor Problem. George G. Brown.  
Realistic Trend of Modern German Literature. Emil Blum.  
The Bacon-Shakespeare Case: The Verdict.  
The Confessions of a Suicide. Coulson Kernahan.

### The Art Amateur.—New York.

The Salon of the Champ de Mars.  
The World's Fair.  
Modeling in Porcelain Clay.  
Hints on Firing China.  
Lessons on Trees.  
The Durability of Artists' Colors.

### Asiatic Quarterly Review.—London.

The Defense of India. Lord Chelmsford.  
The Proposed Changes in the Indian Army. Major-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell.  
The Franco-Siam Impasse.  
France and Siam. Muang-Thai.  
Is India Safe? Sir Lepel H. Griffin.  
The Afghan Dilemma.  
Russian Turkistan. P. Gault.  
Indians in England and the Indian Civil Service. Dr. Leitner.  
The Capabilities of Eastern Idea. Francis Parry.  
The Position of Canada. J. Castell Hopkins.  
History of Tehampa (now Annam or Cochinchina). E. Aymonier.  
Where Was Mount Sinai? Prof. A. H. Sayce.  
Indian Hill Stations for Retired Anglo-Indians. R. A. Stern-dale.  
The Oriental Weather in England. Pandit Indravarma Saras-wati.  
Yamato Damashi-I, or, The Spirit of Old Japan. Arthur Diosy.

### Atlanta.—London.

On the Breton Border. Katherine S. and Gilbert Macquoid.  
The Children's Country Holidays. L. T. Meade.  
The Development of Character in Fiction. Maxwell Grey.

### The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston.

Admiral Lord Exmouth. A. T. Mahan.  
Passports, Police and Post Offices in Russia. Isabel F. Hap-good.  
Gov. Morton and the Sons of Liberty. W. D. Foulke.  
Studies in the Correspondence of Petrarch.—I.  
Problems of Presumptive Proof. J. W. Clarke.  
If Public Libraries why not Public Museums? E. S. Morse.

### Bankers' Magazine.—London.

The Mint Report. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.  
A New Crisis in America.  
Banking Profits in Past Half-Year.  
The Bank Suspensions in Australia.  
Actuaries and Income Tax. Professor Frederiksen.

### Belford's Monthly.—Chicago. June.

Are They Hallucinations? M. M. Dawson.  
Athletics in College Education. Henry Wade Rogers.  
World's Fair Intercollegiate Base Ball Tournament. F. W. Coler.  
Evolution of a Library. H. H. Bancroft.

### Blackwood's Magazine.—London.

The Religion of Letters, 1750-1850.  
Evenings with Madame Mohl.  
Australia and India: Their Financial Conditions and Mutual Relations.  
Baron Hyde de Neuville's Memoirs.  
Chance Shots and Odd Fish. "A Son of the Marshes."  
The Sforza Book of Hours.  
The Death of Sir Anthony d'Arce de la Bastie.  
The Irish Magistracy and Constabulary under Home Rule.

### Board of Trade Journal.—London. June 15.

The Importation and Consumption of Mutton in France.  
The Settlement of Labor Disputes in Italy.  
The Foreign Trade of China in 1892.

### Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco.

The Missions of California. Laura B. Powers.  
From Nice to Genoa. Fannie C. W. Barbour.  
Reporting with Mark Twain. Dan de Quille.  
The Californian Montadura. M. C. Frederick.  
The Ambition of Cleveland. R. H. McDonald, Jr.  
The Farmer in California. J. R. Grayson.  
Alaskan Days. Arthur Inkersley.  
The Heart of the Sierras. Lillian E. Purdy.  
Salt Lake City. Harry R. Browne.  
In the Sound Country. Herbert Heywood.  
Going Ashore in Guatemala. DeWitt C. Lockwood.  
The Law and the Chinaman. Thomas J. Geary.  
Big Game in the West. Don Arturo Bandini.

### Cassell's Family Magazine.—London.

Royal Princes and Their Brides.  
Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P. R. Blathwayt.  
In Parliament Assembled.—IV. A. F. Robins.  
In the Isle of Purbeck. Edith E. Cuthell.

### Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London.

The Caricature in Politics: A Chat with Mr. F. Carruthers Gould.  
A Peep at the National Bird Room: A Chat with Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe.  
Underwriters and the Risks They Run.

### Cassier's Magazine.—New York. June.

The Life and Inventions of Edison.—VIII. A. and W. K. L. Dickson.  
The Blower System of Heating and Ventilating. W. B. Snow.  
Waste Furnace Heat under Steam Boilers. Daniel Ashworth.  
Steam Engines at the World's Fair.—II. Geo. L. Clark.  
Progress in Heating by Electricity. Carl K. MacFadden.  
Fast Trains of England and America.—II. G. R. Lodian.  
Modern Gas and Oil Engines. Albert Spies.  
The Future of Cast Steel.

### Catholic World.—New York.

The Brute-Soul. Francis S. Chatard.  
A Recent Convert's Pilgrimage to Rome. Jesse A. Locke.  
Sacred Heart Convent at Manhattanville. Helen M. Sweetney.  
West Virginia, and Some Incidents of the Civil War.  
Know Nothingism in Kentucky and Its Destroyer. T. J. Jenkins.

At the Hacienda.—The Land of the Sun. Christian Reid.  
The Exterior of Jesus Christ. Joseph V. Tracy.

Century Magazine.—New York.

Color in the Court of Honor at the Fair. R. Cortissoz.  
The Most Picturesque Place in the World. J. and E. R. Pennell.  
Thomas Hardy. Harriet W. Preston.  
Official Defense of Russian Persecution. Joseph Jacobs.  
Leaves from the Autobiography of Salvini.—IV. Tommaso Salvini.  
Sarah Siddons. Edmund Gosse.  
Old Portsmouth Profiles. Thomas Bailey Aldrich.  
The Author of "Gulliver." M. O. W. Oliphant.  
Bric-à-brac: An Artist's Letters from Japan. John La Farge.  
Mental Medicine. Aidan McL. Hamilton.  
Famous Indians. C. E. S. Wood.  
A Voice for the People of Russia. George Kennan.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh.

Some Facts About Marine Surveying.  
Plovers and Their Peculiarities. H. A. Bryden.  
The First Steamer to Cross the Atlantic.  
The Sense of Sight in Animals.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa.

Holland House. Eugene L. Didier.  
Gold, Diamonds, Silver, etc., at the World's Fair. L. Macmillan.  
The Artistic Problem in Italy. Alberto Rondani.  
Preacher, Teacher, College Professor and President. D. H. Wheeler.  
What Makes a Congregationalist? A. P. Foster.  
Do People Live on the Planet Mars? W. J. Baker.  
The Illusions of a Royalist. Charles de Mazade.  
Reminiscences of United States Senators.—I. W. K. Benedict.  
The Negro Women of the South. Olive R. Jefferson.  
New England Cookerie in yore Olden Time. F. E. Keay.  
Sources of Literary Inspiration. Georgia A. Peck.

Colorado Magazine.—Denver.

Denver—An Impressional Sketch  
The Denver of To-day. Virginia B. Bash.  
The Climax of Womanhood. Emily A. Kellogg.  
Incidents of a Trip to Chihuahua: L. Hanchett.  
Is Inebriety Curable?  
The End of the World Fake. J. B. Belford.  
High and Low Life in China. Wong Chin Foo.  
Contempt of Court. L. B. France.

Contemporary Review.—London.

The Future of Siam. Henry Norman.  
The Teaching of Civic Duty. James Bryce.  
Ulster: Facts and Figures. A Reply. Thomas Sinclair.  
My Testament. Père Hyacinthe Loyson.  
The Spencer-Weismann Controversy. G. J. Romanes.  
Undoing the Work of the Reformation. Archdeacon Farrar.  
Winchester College, 1886-1893. A. F. Leach.  
A May-Day Dialogue.—II. Vernon Lee.  
The Original Poem of Job. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

Cornhill Magazine.—London.

Nile Notes.  
Texts and Mottoes.  
Tournaments and Matches.  
"With Edged Tools." New Serial. Mrs. Oliphant.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York.

The Foreign Legations at Washington.—IV. F. B. Johnston.  
Familiar Talks on the Different Schools of Art.—III. P. King.  
How Fireworks Are Made. Edward Greenleaf.

The Dial.—Chicago.

June 16.

Democracy and Education.  
Edgar A. Poe and the Brownings. J. L. Onderdonk.  
July 1.

The Literature Congresses.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York.

A Turning-Point in the Arts. Charles De Kay.  
Great Railway Systems of the United States. F. S. Stratton.  
Engineering with a Camera. R. B. Stanton.  
The Swiss Referendum. W. D. McCrackan.  
Domestic Service. Lucy M. Salmon.  
The Cliff-Dwellers of New York. E. N. Blanke.

Economic Journal.—London. Quarterly. June.

Statistics of Some Midland Villages. Joseph Ashby and Bolton King.  
Labor Federations. Clem Edwards.  
State Promotion of Industrial Peace. D. F. Schloss.  
Patriarchal versus Socialistic Remedies. John Graham Brooks.  
Adam Smith and His Relations to Recent Economics. L. L. Price.  
The Taxation of Ground Rents. Prof. C. F. Bastable.  
The Australian Banking Crisis. Arthur Ellis.  
Australia Under Protection. Matthew Macfie.  
The Homestead Strike. Prof. F. W. Taussig.  
The Conditions of State Relief in Denmark. C. H. Leppington.  
The Study of Political Economy in Japan. Jinchí Soyeda.  
The Hull Shipping Dispute. Clem Edwards.

Education.—Boston. June.

Measurement of Brain Work. J. M. Greenwood.  
The Acquisition of Power. A. Reichenbach.  
A College Administration. John Bogham.  
The Present System of University Degrees.—III. D. N. Beach.  
University Extension.—IV. M. G. Brumbaugh.

Educational Review.—London.

English Literature: Its Teaching in Schools. J. Wells.  
The Need for Educational Reprints. Foster Watson.  
The Educational Aspects of Hungary. Miss Margaret Fletcher.  
Technical Education for London.  
Abraham Sharp, the Mathematician. E. M. Langley.

Engineering Magazine.—New York.

The Financial Situation. Matthew Marshall.  
Limits of the Natural Gas Supply. S. S. Gorby.  
Sculptors of the World's Fair. J. H. Gest.  
Development of the Modern Steam Pump. W. M. Barr.  
Weak Points in Trade-Unionism. L. Irwell.  
Coke Manufacture in the United States. W. G. Wilkins.  
Steam Locomotion on Common Roads. William Flecher.  
Mechanical Aids to Building. George Hill.  
The Safety Car-Coupling Problem. W. M. Mitchell.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London.

The Romance of Modern London.—II.—In the Small Hours.  
In a County Prison. C. Rayleigh Vicars.  
Bagshot Park: The Residence of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.  
The North Pole Up to Date: A Sketch. Andrew A. W. Drew.  
A Chat About Cricket.—II. Rev. W. K. Iedford.

Expositor.—London.

Christianity in the Roman Empire. Professor Mommsen.  
The Church and the Empire in the First Century. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.  
St. Paul's Conception of the Doctrine of Sin. Prof. A. B. Bruce.  
Abelard's Doctrine of the Atonement. Rev. H. Rashdall.  
The Chronology of Ezra IV., 6-23. Bishop Harvey.

Expository Times.—London.

The Babylonian Story of the Fall. W. St. Chad Boscawen.  
Frederick Godet. Prof. A. Gretillat.  
The Teaching of Our Lord as to the Authority of the Old Testament. Bishop Ellicott.  
The Kingdom of God. Rev. J. H. Bernard and others.

Folk-Lore.—London. June.

Cinderella and Britain. Alfred Nutt.  
The False Bride. Gertrude M. Godden.  
English Folk-Drama.—II. T. Fairman Ordish.  
Folk-Lore Gleanings from County Leitrim. Leland L. Duncan.  
Baluchi Tales. M. Longworth Dames.  
Obeah Worship in East and West Indies. May Robinson and M. J. Walouse.  
The Oldest Icelandic Folk-Lore. W. A. Craigie.  
The Folk. Joseph Jacobs.

Fortnightly Review.—London. July.

A Visit to Prince Bismarck. G. W. Smalley.  
The Evolution of Our Race. Frederic Harrison.  
Beautiful London. Grant Allen.  
The Recent Solar Eclipse. Professor Thorpe.  
The Dynasty of the Brohans. Ange Galdemar.  
The Mausoleum of Ibsen. William Archer.  
The Progress of Women's Trade Unions. Miss E. March-Phillips.  
The Russian Intrigues in South-Eastern Europe. C. B. Roy-lance-Kent.

Advance of the United States During One Hundred Years. Dr. Brook.  
French Movements in Eastern Siam. Sir Richard Temple.

The Forum.—New York.

The Grand Army as a Pension Agency. Col. C. McK. Leoser.  
Complete History of the Farnham Post Revolt. John J. Finn.  
What Are a Christian Preacher's Functions? Dr. Lyman Abbott.  
The Teaching of Civic Duty. James Bryce.  
How the Fourth of July Should Be Celebrated. Julia Ward Howe.  
The World's Fair Balance Sheet. Franklin H. Head.  
Chicago's Sanitary Condition. E. F. Ingalls.  
An Actor's Memory of Edwin Booth. John Malone.  
The Army as a Military Training School. Edmund Hudson.  
Why Theatrical Managers Reject Plays. A. M. Palmer.  
American Art Supreme in Colored Glass. Louis C. Tiffany.  
The Russian Extradition Treaty: A Reply to Protests. J. B. Moore.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London.

The Roman Carnival. P. Morgan Watkins.  
The National Anthem: A Jacobite Hymn and Rebel Song. Stringer Bateman.  
Limited Liability. B. D. Mackenzie.  
Her Majesty's Servants: Actors. G. B. Lancaster Woodburne.  
Prospecting in British Guiana. J. E. Playfair.  
Saint Paul du Var Re-discovered. Rev. H. R. Haweis.

Geographical Journal.—London. June.

Do Glaciers Excavate? With Maps. Prof. T. G. Bonney.  
Pytheas, the Discoverer of Britain. With Maps. Clements R. Markham.  
A Journey from the Shire River to Lake Mweru and the Upper Luapula. Alfred Sharpe.

Good Words.—London.

Empty Shells. Rev. Harry Jones.  
Suffolk Moated Halls. Dr. J. E. Taylor.  
James Thomson: A Poet of the Woods. Hugh Haliburton.  
Mr. Ruskin's Titles. With Portrait. Mrs. E. T. Cook.

Great Thoughts.—London.

Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair and Rev. Dr. Pentecost. Raymond Blathwayt.  
John Ruskin on Education. William Jolly.  
Socialism and Its Leaders. Rev. S. E. Keeble.

The Green Bag.—Boston. June.

Attorney-General Olney.  
The "Rey Abduction." W. C. Dufour.  
Powder Courts.  
Practical Tests in Evidence.—VIII. Irving Browne.  
The Supreme Court of Tennessee.—IV. A. D. Marks.

Harper's Magazine.—New York.

Italian Gardens.—I. Charles A. Platt.  
French Canadians in New England. Henry L. Nelson.  
Side Lights on the German Soldier. Poultney Bigelow.  
Three English Race Meetings. Richard H. Davis.  
Algerian Riders. Col. T. A. Dodge.  
Chicago's Gentle Side. Julian Ralph.  
The Function of Slang. Brander Matthews.

Homiletic Review.—New York.

"The Higher Criticism." J. W. Earnshaw.  
Truths of Scripture Verified in Christian Experience.  
A Fourteenth Century Preacher's Companion. W. E. Griffis.  
Religious Books and Reading. T. W. Hunt.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia.

On Certain Psychological Aspects of Moral Training. J. Royce.  
Place of Industry in the Social Organism. William Smart.  
On Human Marriage. C. N. Starcke.  
Character and Conduct. S. Alexander.  
Moral Deficiencies as Determining Intellectual Functions. G. Simmel.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London.

Hebrew and Greek Ideas of Providence and Divine Retribution.  
The Emperor Julian and the Jews. Rev. Michael Adler.  
Specimens of a Metrical English Version of Poems by Jehudah Halevi.  
Missionary Judaism. Oswald John Simon.

Godey's.—New York.

A Fact in Fiction: A Complete Novel. Albert P. Southwick.  
Some Paris Stage Beauties. Arthur Hornblow.  
A Visit to Madame Besnard's Studio. Eleanor E. Greatorex.  
The Luther of India. S. P. Cadman. (Buddha.)

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. May.

Comparative Test of Two Types of Smokeless Furnaces.  
Steam Engine Efficiency—Its Possibilities and Limitations.  
Relation of Railway Signaling to Train Accidents. W. W. Salmon.  
Proposed Tunnel at Duluth, Minn.  
New Stadia Charts. Edward P. Adams.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York.

Military Sanitation. Major C. L. Heizmann.  
Army Regulations. Lieutenant H. B. Moon.  
The Three Battalion Organizations. Capt. F. H. Edmunds.  
Company Papers. Capt. G. P. Cotton.  
Organization of the Armies of Europe. Capt. J. J. O'Connell.  
The Past the Guide for the Future. Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee.  
Drill. Capt. C. J. Crane.  
Suggestions as to Arms, etc. Capt. C. Gardener.  
Military Criticism and Modern Tactics. G. F. R. Henderson.  
Artillery in Coast Defense.—IV. Major A. C. Hansard, R. A.  
Training of Cavalry for Reconnaissance. Capt. H. L. Pilkington.  
Field Guns. Capt. J. E. W. Headlam, R. A.  
Instruction of the German Recruit.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. June.

Development of Scandinavian Shipping. A. N. Kler.  
Food Supply and the Price of Wheat. T. B. Veblen.  
Resumption of Specie Payments in Austria-Hungary. F. Wieser.  
Paper Currencies of New France. R. M. Breckenridge.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. June.

The Last Execution by Electricity. John Tunis.  
Massachusetts Indian Association.  
The Free Public Library. F. M. Crinden.  
Elmira Reformatory.  
The Organization of Women. Emilie A. Holyoke.  
Consumption in New England Climate. W. P. Roberts.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia.

The Troublesome Lady: A Complete Novel. Patience Stapleton.  
Fanny Kemble at Lenox. C. B. Todd.  
An Old Fashioned View of Fiction. M. F. Egan.  
Chicago's Architecture. Barr Ferree.  
What the United States Owes to Italy. Giovanni P. Morosini.  
"The New Poetry" and Mr. W. E. Henley. Gilbert Parker.

The Literary Northwest.—St. Paul, Minn.

Hamlin Garland. Mary J. Reid.  
Rifle Progress in the United States. Philip Reade.  
In the Court of the Gentiles. Marion D. Shutter.  
The Boarding School. Philip Smith.  
Hawaiian Reminiscences. Lillia Shaw Husted.

Longmans' Magazine.—London.

English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. Prof. J. A. Froude.  
The Size of the Sea. William Schooling.

Lucifer.—London. June 15.

The Necessity for the Study of Metaphysics. Bertram Keightley.  
Free Will and Karma. W. Kingsland.  
The Foundation of Christian Mysticism. Continued. Franz Hartmann.  
Theosophy of Psychological Religion: Prof. Max Müller's Gifford Lecture.  
Theosophy and Its Practical Application. Annie Besant.  
Karma and Astrology. Rai B. K. Laheri.  
The Fourth Dimension. Herbert Coryn.

Leisure Hour.—London.

Story of the "Eighteenth Royal Irish." Surgeon-Major Alcock.  
Among the Tibetans. Isabella L. Bishop.  
The Way of the World at Sea: Board and Lodging. W. J. Gordon.  
The Only Likeness of Shakespeare: The Bust in the Church of Stratford-on-Avon.  
The World as Known Forty Years after Columbus' Great Discovery.  
Microscopic Sea Life.—II. Henry Scherren.



Ludgate Monthly.—London.

Across Siberia. Arthur H. Lawrence.  
The Queen's Westminsters.  
The River Thames—Oxford to Goring.  
Albert Chevalier and His Songs. E. Alfieri.  
Wellington College.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa.

Holman Lecture on the Augsburg Confession. P. Bergstreser.  
The Church. John Brubaker.  
The Higher Criticism. S. F. Breckenridge.  
The Power of the Keys. G. U. Wenner.  
Faith and Regeneration. Henry Ziegler.  
The Pre-Existence of the Soul. C. L. Barringer.  
The Devil, the Prince of the World. J. T. Gladhill.  
The Word of God in the Sacraments. J. Tomlinson.

Lyceum.—London. June 15.

Local Option.  
Religion in the Home Rule Controversy.  
Irish Dramatists.  
Craumer's Claim to Canonization.  
A Literary Ter-Centenary: Marlowe.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London.

Gilbert White of Selborne. W. Warde Fowler.  
Mrs. Kemble. Anne Ritchie.  
Trimalchio's Feast.  
The Fetish Mountain in Krobo, Africa. Hesketh J. Bell.

Magazine of American History.—New York. May-June.

The Second War with Great Britain. John A. Stevens.  
An Unknown Exile: Was He Charles X? H. C. Maine.  
Raleigh's "New Fort in Virginia"—1585. E. G. Daves.  
The Great Seal of the United States. E. T. Lander.  
The Congressional Library, Washington. A. R. Spofford.  
Sketch of Sir Francis Nicholson. W. C. Ford.

The Menorah Monthly.—New York.

The Future of Israel. Baron de Hirsch.  
The Jewish Prayer-Book. Dr. K. K. Hler.  
Symbolism of the Menorah. Rabbi H. Berkowitz.  
Phœnicians in Brazil. George A. Kohut.

Methodist Review.—New York.

A Suppressed Chapter of Recent Church History. J. A. Faulkner.  
Pantheism's Destruction of Boundaries.—I. Abraham Kuyper.  
Shelley's Revolutionary Ideal and Its Influence on His Poetry.  
The Social Problem. D. H. Wheeler.  
Call and Ordination of Barnabas and Saul. A. Sutherland.  
Diversity of Language and National Unity. Victor Wilker.  
Ideal Commonwealths. Richard Wheatley.  
Were Clay and Adams Guilty of Bargain and Intrigue. E. E. Hoss.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York.

The Islands of the Sea. Samuel McFarlane.  
John Elliot, the Apostle of the Red Indians. A. T. Pierson.  
The Japanese Religious Press. James I. Seeder.  
Two Hindoo Reformers. James Mudge.  
A Letter to the Student Volunteers. William Jessup.  
Evangelization of the Islands. Eugene Dunlap.  
Indian Missions in the Canadian Northwest. A. G. McKittrick.  
Home Missions in the United States and Canada. A. Sutherland.  
Heart of Buddhism and the Heart of Christianity. W. C. Dodd.  
The Present Aspect of Missions in India.—I. James Kennedy.

The Monist.—Chicago.

Nationalization of Education and the Universities. H. v. Holst.  
Meaning and Metaphor. Lady Victoria Welby.  
Reply to the Necessitarians. C. S. Peirce.  
The Founder of Tychem. Dr. Paul Carus.  
The Foundations of Theism. E. D. Cope.

Month.—Baltimore.

A Pilgrimage to Holy Island and Farne. Rev. R. F. Clarke.  
Stonyhurst Memories. Percy Fitzgerald.  
The Roman Breviary. Rev. J. Morris.  
Rome's Witness Against Anglican Orders. Rev. S. F. Smith.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York.

The Kaulbachs. Margaret Field.  
Frederick Smyth. Ralph Morgan.  
The Massacre of La Caroline. S. K. Schonberg.

Along the Delaware. Matthew White, Jr.  
Famous English Horses. R. H. Titherington.  
Chinese Festivals. Helen Gregory Fleisher.

Music.—Chicago. June.

Russian Folk-Songs. John C. Fillmore.  
Robert Schumann and Clara Wieck.  
Chopin and Chopin-Playing. Wm. Mason.  
The Musician's Poet. Frank E. Sawyer.

The National Magazine.—New York. May-June.

Administrations of William Cosby and George Clarke, 1732-1743.  
Settlements West of the Alleghanies Prior to 1776. G. C. Broadhead.  
The Heroine of the Alamo. Mena Kemp Ogan.  
Camp on the Missouri—Old Fort Atkinson. W. H. Eller.  
The Ride of Paul Revere. H. A. Giddings.  
The First Attempt to Found an American College. W. A. Beardslee.  
George III's Proclamation Against the Rebels of America.

National Review.—London.

France, England and Siam. R. S. Gundry.  
A Modern Conversation. W. Earl Hodgson.  
Sir Richard Owen and Old-World Memories. Hon. L. A. Tollemache.  
The Future Income of Labor. W. H. Mallock.  
The Argument for Belief. H. M. Bompas.  
In Defense of the Post Office. "One Who Knows."  
The Persiles of Cervantes. James Mew.

The National Stenographer.—Chicago. June.

Stenographic Speed. H. D. Goodwin.  
Script vs. Geometric.  
To Master Vowels. F. R. McLaren.

Newbury House Magazine.—London.

Early Primary Education. Mrs. Hernaman.  
The Church of St. Mary Overie. W. A. Webb.  
Eugène Bersier. G. Kingscote.  
Moths and Butterflies. Agnes Giberne.  
Women and Children: Their Needs and Helpers.—II. Lady Laura Ridding.

New Review.—London.

Two Aspects of H.R.H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.  
Reminiscences of Carlyle, with Some Unpublished Letters. G. Strachey.  
Our Public Schools: Their Methods and Morals.  
The Poisoning of the Future. Dr. S. Squire Sprigge.  
Life and Labor. Emile Zola.  
Criminals and Their Detection. E. R. Spearman.  
Canadian Society, Past and Present. Lady Jephson.  
The Tactics of the Opposition: A Defense. T. M. Healy.

Nineteenth Century.—London.

The "Arts and Crafts" Exhibition at Westminster: The Home Rule Bill. Edward Dicey.  
The Ninth Clause. (To my Fellow Gladstonians.) Dr. Wallace.  
The New South S a Bubble: Australian Finance. Hon. John Fortescue.  
The Siamese Boundary Question. With Map. Hon. George N. Curzon.  
"Robbing God." Disestablishment. Rev. Dr. Jessopp.  
Charles Baudelaire and Edgar Poe: A Literary Affinity. Esme Stuart.  
The Pan Britannic Gathering. J. Astley Cooper.  
Some Day Dreams and Realities. Rev. Harry Jones.  
How to Catalogue Books. J. Taylor Kay.  
Cookery as a Business. Mary Harrison.  
Great Britain as a Sea Power. Hon. T. A. Brassey.  
The Situation at Washington. Prof. Goldwin Smith.  
Medieval Medicine. Mrs. King.  
The Apostles' Creed. Professor Harnack.

North American Review.—New York.

Future of Presbyterianism in the United States. C. A. Briggs.  
Divorce Made Easy. S. J. Brun.  
Ireland at the World's Fair. Countess of Aberdeen.  
How Distrust Stops Trade. Edward Atkinson.  
The Anti-Trust Campaign. Albion W. Tourgée.  
Silver Legislation and Its Results. E. O. Leech.  
Should the Chinese Be Excluded? R. G. Ingersoll, T. J. Geary.  
Norway's Political Crisis. H. H. Boyesen.  
The Fastest Train in the World. H. G. Prout.  
French Girlhood. Marquise de San Carlos.  
International Yachting in 1883.

American Correspondence of Lord Erskine. Stuart Erskine.  
Natural History of the Hiss. Louis R. binson.  
The Family of Columbus. Duke of Veragua.

#### Outing.—New York.

Sails and Sailor Craft. Charles L. Norton.  
A Day in the Grand Cañon. Mary W. Fisher.  
Kings and Queens of the Turf.  
Practical Lessons in Swimming. W. A. Varian.  
Canadian Militia in Action. Capt. H. J. Woodside.  
Salmon Fishing on the Newfoundland Coast. E. J. Myers.  
The Frog for Pan and Pastime. Jennie Taylor Wandle.  
Lentz's World Tour Wheel.  
Through Erin Awheel. Grace E. Dennison.  
Bass Fishing in Maine. Arthur Pierre.

#### Overland Monthly.—San Francisco.

Fort Ross and the Russians. C. S. Greene.  
An Outing with the California Fish Patrol. P. Weaver, Jr.  
Some Hints to the Farmer. A. Teisen.  
A Province of California. Frances F. Victor.  
Panama Canal from a Car Window. Philip Stanford.

#### Pall Mall Magazine.—London.

The Follies of Fashion.—I. Mrs. Parr.  
Old Hedgerows.  
Queen Marie Louise of Prussia. Wm. Waldorf Astor.  
The Armies of France.  
More About Society. Lady Jeune.  
Round About the Palace Bourbon.—II. Albert D. Vandam.  
Goethe and Heine on the Irish Question. Dr. Karl Blind.

#### Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. June.

Photography at the Fair.  
The Photo-Corrector.  
Photographic Apparatus at the Fair.  
Principles of Picture-Making. F. Dundas Todd.  
Influence of the Hand Camera. W. D. Welford.  
Retouching. William Parry.  
Influence of Photographic Vision. Leon Vidal.

#### Popular Science Monthly.—New York.

The Spanish Inquisition as an Alienist. H. C. Lea.  
Fossil Forests of the Yellowstone. S. E. Tillman.  
Private Relief of the Poor. Herbert Spencer.  
Are There Evidences of Man in the Glacial Gravels? J. W. Powell.  
Moral Life of the Japanese. W. D. Eastlake.  
Education and Selection. M. Alfred Fouillée.  
Evil Spirits. J. H. Long.  
Structural Plan of the Human Brain. C. S. Minot.  
The American Woman. M. C. De Varigny.  
Teaching Physics. Frederick Guthrie.  
Recent Science.—I. Prince Krapotkin.  
Is Crime Increasing?

#### Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia.

The Trial of Servetus. C. W. Shields.  
Theological Thought Among French Protestants. A. Grétil.  
Homiletical Aspects of the Fatherhood of God. Charles A. Salmond.  
Failure of the Papal Assumptions of Boniface VIII. A. D. Campbell.  
Metrical Theories as to Old Testament Poetry. E. C. Bissell.  
John Greenleaf Whittier. J. O. Murray.

#### Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—London. June.

Henry Ward Beecher. A. Lewis Humphries.  
Early Scottish Methodism. Robert Hind.  
The Church of the Future. James A. Cheeseman.  
Thomas Carlyle as a Social Reformer.  
Primitive Methodism and the Labor Question. John Forster.  
A Moslem Mission to Christendom. J. Hyslop Bell.  
Mark Rutherford. Joseph Ritson.  
The Higher Criticism and the Old Testament. Arthur S. Peake.  
The Parish Councils Bill.

#### Psychical Review.—Grafton, Mass. May.

Psychical Science and Education. A. F. Elwell.  
Why Mediums Do Not Aid the A. P. S. S. H. Terry.  
The Double Personality. A. N. Somers.  
Two Interesting Psychical Cases. B. O. Flower.  
Phenomena Connected with the Transition of a Lady.  
The Psychical Science Congress.  
A Plea for Psychical Research. M. M. Dawson.  
An Agnostic at a Séance. J. C. F. Grumbine.  
Ego and Non-Ego. D. G. Watts.  
The Search for Facts.—II. Memory as a Factor. T. E. Allen.

#### Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston.

The Problem of Economic Education. Simon Newcomb.  
Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. C. D. Wright.  
Ethics of the Single Tax. Joseph Lee.  
The Risk Theory of Profit. F. B. Hawley.  
Report of the Connecticut Labor Bureau. Edward Cummings.  
The Endowment Orders. William M. Cole.  
Thoughts Upon Wages and Labor. C. F. Crehore.

#### Quiver.—London.

Principal Reynolds of Cheshunt College. R. Blathwayt.  
A Buried Town in England: Silchester.  
How Jews Are Married. Rev. W. Burnet.  
A Visit to the "Dossers." J. Hall Richardson.

#### Review of the Churches.—London. June 15.

The Inner History of the Wesleyan Missionary Conference.  
The World's Parliament of Religions. Rev. J. H. Burrows.  
The Jubilee of the Free Church of Scotland. Prof. T. M. Lindsay.

#### The Sanitarian.—New York.

Sewage Disposal. T. P. Corbally.  
The Lasting Character of Soil Pollution.  
Cellar or No Cellar? Edward Atkinson.  
Water Analysis and the Use of the Microscope. G. W. Rafter.  
The American Climatological Association.

#### Scots Magazine.—Perth.

Reminiscences of De Quincey. J. Stitt-Thomson.  
The French Revolution in England. A. M. Williams.  
Home Rule for Scotland. John Romans.

#### Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. June.

Remarks on Malaria and Acclimatization. H. Martyn Clark.  
Some Ancient Landmarks of Midlothian. With Map. Henry M. Cadell.

#### Scribner's Magazine.—New York.

The Life of the Merchant Sail r. W. Clark Russell.  
Personal Recollections of Two Visits to Gettysburg. A. H. Nickerson.  
Foreground and Vista at the Fair. W. Hamilton Gibson.  
Leisure. Agnes Repplier.  
Musical Societies at the World's Fair. G. P. Upton.  
Trout Fishing in the Traun. Henry van Dyke.  
Aspects of Nature in the West Indies. W. K. Brooks.  
The Prevention of Pauperism. Oscar Craig.

#### Social Economist.—New York.

Our National Object Lesson. George Gunton.  
The Economic Value of Altruism. Lewis G. Jones.  
Restriction of Immigration. Ellen B. Dietrick.  
The End of War. William H. Jeffrey.  
Economic Direction of Thrift. Wilbur Aldrich.  
The Missing Link in Political Reform. Joel Benton.  
Protection and the Empire.

#### The Stenographer.—Philadelphia.

The "American System" Question.  
Shorthand at Home.—III.  
Law Reporting. Continued. H. W. Thorne.  
Reporting the Buchanan Trial. P. P. McLoughlin.  
George H. Thornton. With Portrait.

#### Strand Magazine.—London. June.

Future Dictates of Fashion. W. Cade Gall.  
From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—VI. Henry W. Lucy.

#### Sunday at Home.—London.

A Sisterhood of Hymn Writers. Rev. S. G. Green.  
Benares, India. Rev. Charles Merk.  
In the Downs. Rev. T. S. Treanor.  
Passages from the Life of a French Anarchist: M. Tricot.  
The Jerusalem and Damascus Railways. Henry Walker.  
Italians in London. Mrs. Brewer.

#### Sunday Magazine.—London.

Under the Northern Lights. W. V. Taylor.  
A Model Bishop of the New World: Phillips Brooks.  
The Moor and What Lives and Grows There. Canon Atkinson.  
r. Newman Hall at Home.  
Russian Dissenters and the Russian Government.  
Jubilee Remembrances of Persons I Have Met. Dr. Newman Hall.

#### Temple Bar.—London.

La Fontaine. J. C. Bailey.  
A Group of Naturalists. Mrs. Andrew Crosse.  
Reminiscences of William Makepeace Thackeray. F. St. J. Thackeray.  
In the Valley of the Vézère. E. Harrison Parker.  
Emily Brontë. A. M. Williams.

**Theosophist.**—London. June.  
**Old Diary Leaves.**—XV. H. S. Olcott.  
**Sorcery—Medieval and Modern.** W. R. Old.  
**White Lotus Day.**  
**The United Service.**—Philadelphia.  
**New Infantry Drill Regulations and Our Next War.** James S. Pettit.  
**The Lessons of the Naval Review.** C. H. Rockwell, U.S.N.  
**The Truth of History.** William Howard Mills  
**At Sea in the Sixteenth Century.** Lieut. F. S. Bassett.  
**Addiscombe: The East India Company's Military College.**  
**Westminster Review.**—London.  
**Canadian Finance and the Home Rule Bill.** Hugh H. L. Bellot.  
**The Scientific Aspect of the Temperance Question.** Dr. A. E. T. Longhurst.

**Italian Women of the Sixteenth Century.** E. P. Jacobsen.  
**The Criminal.** St. John E. C. Hankin.  
**Some Aspects of the Work of Pierre Loti.**  
**South African Labor Questions.** Albert Cartwright.  
**The Inter-Relation of Natural Forces.** Arthur H. Ivens.  
**Alaska and Its People.** Chas. W. Sarel.  
**The Poetry of Madame Negroponte.** Rowland Thirlmere.

**Wilson's Photographic Magazine.**—New York.

**Gustav Cramer: A Biographical Sketch.** With Portrait. Concerning the Component Parts of a Picture. Edward L. Wilson.  
**Metol—A New Developer.** Andrew Pringle.  
**Artisto Paper.** A. Helmold.  
**The Copying of Faded Photographs.**  
**Hints on the Manipulation of N. Y. Aristotype Paper.**  
**Practical Points from the Studios.**

# THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

**Alte und Neue Welt.**—Einsiedeln. Heft 10.  
**Masterpieces of Micro-Technique in Industrial Art.** Ernst Montanus.  
**Emin Pasha.** With Portrait. Karl Finke.  
**A Holiday Tour in Switzerland.** J. Odenthal.

**Chorgesang.**—Leipzig.

June 1.

**Letters of Ferd. David to L. Spohr.** With Portrait of David.  
**Choruses: "Dem Könige,"** by R. Müller; "Abend will es werden," "Im Frühling," and "In der Nacht," by C. J. Schmidt.

June 15.

**Emil Ring, Musician.** With Portrait.  
**Choruses for Male Voices: "Dornröschen,"** by Josef Rheinberger; and "Willkommen Mail!" by C. Reinthaler.

**Daheim.**—Leipzig.

June 3.

**Chicago, the Garden City.** Paul von Szczepanski.

June 10.

**Count von Hoensbroech's Secession from the Jesuits.** Leopold Witte.  
**Bees and Their Ways.** Carl Aspacher.

June 17.

**In Darkest Berlin.**—IV.  
**In Jackson Park, Chicago.** Paul von Szczepanski.

June 24.

**Bismarckburg, the Station for Exploration and Research, and the Togo Hinterland.** Dr. R. Büttner.

**Deutscher Hausschatz.**—Regensburg.

Heft 12.

**Albrecht Dürer.** Professor A. Weber.  
**Serajevo, the Capital of Bosnia.** Dr. C. Schmidt.  
**Dr. Kremenetz, Cardinal-Archbishop of Cologne.** With Portrait.

Heft 13.

**From Jerusalem, Through the Wilderness, to the Dead Sea.** Sketches from a Madhouse.

**Deutsche Revue.**—Breslau.

June.

**King Charles of Roumania.**—XVII.  
**Climate and Folk-Song.** Alexander Woeikof.  
**A Ride Through the Pampas of Argentina.** W. C. Tetley.  
**Lothar Bucher.**—I. Heinrich von Poschinger.  
**The Pernicious Influence of Woman's Bigotry on Religion and the Church.**  
**The War Scare of 1875.** A Reply to M. de Blowitz. "Senex Diplomaticus."  
**Shipping Interests and the Navy.** Vice-Admiral Batsch.  
**Herod the Great.** A. Réville.  
**Denmark in the Next War.** Albert von Forst.  
**The Royal Museum for Anthropology at Berlin.** Th. Achelis.  
**Dr. Momerie.**

July.

**King Charles of Roumania.**—XVIII.  
**Lothar Bucher.**—II. Heinrich von Poschinger.  
**Korea.** M. von Brandt.

**The Atmosphere of Mountains and Condensed Air.**  
**The Atrium Veslae.** Guido Baccelli.  
**Herod the Great.** Concluded. A. Réville.  
**Siberia and Exile.** Max Behrmann.  
**Physician and Patient.** H. Vierordt.  
**Oriental Carpets.**—I. Julius Janitsch.

**Deutsche Rundschau.**—Berlin. June.

**Plevna: A Study of the Militia in the War.** C. Freiherr von der Goltz.  
**German Art at the German Universities.** Herman Grimm.  
**My Friends in India.** Professo. Max Müller.  
**H. Taine: An English Diary of the Reign of Terror.**  
**The Literary Soirées of the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna.**—I.  
**The Spitzer Collection in Paris.**  
**Political Correspondence:—The German Army Bill and the Elections, etc.**

**Deutsche Worte.**—Vienna. June.

**The Future of the German-Austrians.** Professor H. Herkner.  
**Social and Economic Sketches in the Bucovina.** Concluded. Marie Mischler.  
**Home Industries and Austrian Industrial Law.** R. Riedl.  
**Marx's Ethics and Philosophy of History.** Dr. Paul Barth.

**Die Gartenlaube.**—Leipzig. Heft 6.

**The Granite Works of Odenwald.** Karl Falk.  
**Letters from the World's Fair.** Rudolph Cronan.  
**Some Small Attempts at Improving the World.**  
**Suabian Colonies in Palestine.** Schmidt-Weissenfels.

**Die Gesellschaft.**—Leipzig.

June.

**Jesuitism and Militarism.** Fritz Hamme.  
**Social Conditions at the End of the Century.** J. Engell-Günter.  
**Poems by Ludwig Thaden, Wilhelm Arent and others.**  
**Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" and Modern Realistic Opera.** Hans Merian.  
**Tolstoi's Theory of Life.** W. Berdrow.  
**The Improvement of the Race.** A Reply to Panizza. C. Fisher.

July.

**The Literary Movement in Germany.** M. G. Conrad.  
**Civilization or Culture?** Karl Heckell.  
**Poems by Otto Julius Bierbaum and others.**  
**Otto Julius Bierbaum.** With portrait. Edgar Steiger.  
**Taine.** Karl Bleibtreu.  
**Strindberg in Vienna.** Anton Lindner.

**Die Katholischen Missionen.**—Freiburg. June.

**Missionary Bishops Who Have Died in 1892.** With portraits.  
**On Kilima Mjaro.** With map and illustrations. Mgr. Le Roy.  
**A Year with the Menominee Indians of Keshena, Wisconsin.**

**Konservative Monatsschrift.**—Leipzig. June.

**Peace Congresses and Conferences.** Karl von Bruch.  
**The Marble Quarries of Carrara.** W. von Braunschweig.  
**Panama.** Continued. E. Freiherr von Ungern-Sternberg.  
**The Military Situation.**



## Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

June 3.

The Berlin Art Exhibition of 1893. Dr. Max Schmid.  
A Victim of Individualism: Count von Hoensbroech and the Jesuits.

June 10.

The Germanic National Character.—V. R. M. Meyer.  
Street Sketches. August Strindberg.

June 17.

The Berlin Art Exhibition.—Dr. Max Schmid.  
Wilhelm von Polenz. Franz Servaes.  
On the Limits of the Indecent in Art. Wilhelm von Polenz.

June 24.

The Exhibition of "Rejected" Pictures at Berlin. Dr. Max Schmid.  
Hamlet Problems.—IV. Franz Servaes.

## Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 36.

The Finances of the Empire. Max Schippel.  
Landed Property Laws in Prussia. Concluded. Dr. R. Meyer.

No. 37.

The International Significance of the German Elections. E. Bernstein.

The Conservatives and Anti-Semitism. Max Schippel.

No. 38.

Ibsen's Philosophy of Life. R. Saitchik.

The Nationalization of Public Health.

No. 39.

The Disappearance of the Great Landed Properties of Nobles in Russia.  
The Results of the Income Tax Valuations in the Kingdom of Saxony.

## Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. June.

A Review of the Theatrical Season, 1892-3. Frederick Spielhagen.

Small Railways. L. Brefeld.

The History of the German Pronunciation in the Latest Times.

The Maximum Tariff of Diocletian in the Year 301, A.D. H. Blümner.

## Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zürich. June.

The Influence of Buddhism on Christianity. Professor R. Steck.

The First Days of the Swiss Republic. Dr. T. Im Hof.

The Public Press. J. Mähly.

## Sphinx.—London. June.

Places of Peace. Annie Besant.  
On Spiritualist Phenomena. Dr. Anton Lampa.  
Paul Heyse's Pessimism. Ludwig Deinhard.  
The Value of Dreams. Margarethe Halm.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. Heft 5.

Societies for Ethical Culture. Concluded. H. Gruber.  
Pascal's Provincial Letters.—V. W. Kreiten.  
Mirabeau. Concluded. O. Pfäff.  
Literary Life in Ancient Egypt. A. Baumgartner.  
The Significance of the Old Christian Orantes. St. Beissel.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 13.

"Varnishing Day" at the Paris Salons.  
The Maid of Orleans. Karl Kiesewetter.  
The German Emperor and Empress at Rome.  
The Royal Residence in Bulgaria. C. Beyer.

## Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 21

Père-Lachaise Cemetery. Clara Biller.  
Dr. J. N. Prix, the First Burgomaster of Greater Vienna. V. Chiavacci.

Heft 22.

The Cantata Fest in the Booksellers' Hall at Leipzig. A Seemann.  
Prince Albert of Prussia. With Portrait.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 11.

Sketches from Limousin. Ernst Eckstein.  
Picturesque Architecture. F. Luthmer.  
The Age of the Earth. Karl Vogt.  
Emmenthal. Th. Stafer.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. July.

Gustav Spangenberg. Artist. Ludwig Pietsch.  
Justice and Crime, and the Art of Poetry. Huga Heinemann.  
Wanderings in the Ancient Orient.—III. Georg Steindorff.  
Plankton and the Plankton Expedition. Friedrich Dahl.  
The Electrical Current as a Mechanical Force. W. Berdrow.  
The Marquis de Crequy.—Georg Horn.

## Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna.

Realism in Dramatic Art. Alfred Freiherr von Berger.  
Zola's Speech to the Union Générale d'Etudiants at Paris on May 18, 1893.  
Carmen Sylva. Marie Herzfeld.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

## Amaranthe.—Paris. June

The Work of Lady Dufferin in Asia. With Portrait. Florence Grey.

The Bulgarians. E. S. Lantz.

At the Champs-de-Mars Salon. A. N. d'Annezin.

The Peninsula of Alaska. Pierre André.

## Association Catholique.—Paris. June 15.

The Property of the People. Gabriel Ardant.  
Official Statistics on the Condition of the Workers in Belgium.  
Henri Bussoul.

The Clock Makers of Marçay. A. Du Bourg.

## Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. June 20.

The Religious Revival in the Canton of Vaud. J. Adamina.  
Abbé Guénée, an Adversary of Voltaire. Continued. A. Gretillat.

## Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris.

June 10.

The First Poems of Villiers de l'Isle-Adam.—II. Henri Bordeaux.

June 25.

The Poetic Movement in France. Francis Vielé-Griffin.

## Journal des Economistes.—Paris. June.

The Right to Work. Yves Guyot.  
Fiscal Monopolies. René Stourm.  
The Scientific and Industrial Movement. Daniel Bellet.

Review of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. J. Lefort.  
Anti-Semitism and the Part Played by the Jews in Modern Societies.

## La Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

June 1.

The Street Waif and the Reformatory School. A. Guillot.  
On the Earth and by the Earth. E. Simon.  
Joseph Bonaparte in America. Conclusion. G. Bertin.  
The Witchcraft Trials in the Seventeenth Century.—II. F. Delacroix.  
A Letter on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

June 15.

In Equatorial Africa. De Behagle.  
Religion and Irreligion. J. Psichari.  
Dante Alighieri. M. Durand-Fardel.  
The Amusements of the Greeks and Romans at their Watering Places.  
The Speech of Monkeys. E. Masseras.  
Letter on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

## Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

June 1.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.  
The Pamir Question. S. Ximénès.  
The Salon. Gustave Haller.  
The Mosques of Kairwan. Léo Claretie.

June 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.  
The Pamir Question. Continued. S. Ximénès.

**Military Spain:** Reforms of Gen. Lopez Dominguez. L. Savinac.  
Gustave Nadaud, Comedian. Mdme. C. Berton, née Samson.

**Réforme Sociale.—Paris.**

June 1.

The Popular Credit Schemes of MM. V. Delahaye, De Morès, and Lafargue.  
The Communal Referendum.—I. R. de la Sizeranne.  
The Assemblies of the Pays d'Etats under the Ancien Régime. Concluded.  
Métayage Holdings in Italy. J. P. Assirelli.

June 16.

The Great Commercial and Colonization Companies. Comte de Bizemont.  
The Work of Free Association and Popular Credit. E. Rosstand.  
The Communal Referendum.—II. R. de la Sizeranne.  
Agricultural and Popular Credit and the Banks in Scotland. M. des Essars.  
Free Workmen's Accident Assurance. Albert Gigot.

**Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.**

June 1.

The Neo-Christian Theatre. Paul Berret.  
The "Contents" of Odet de Turnèbe. Jules Lemaitre.

June 15.

Pierre de Larivey's Play "Les Esprits." René Doumic.  
The Spanish Theatre: "Folie ou Sainteté," by José Etchegaray.

**Revue Bleue.—Paris.**

June 3.

Result of the Inquiry on the Twenty-five Best Books.  
The Lyric Poetry of de Heredia, Sully Prudhomme and Coppée. F. Brunetière.  
Literary Reminiscences: The Brizeux Dinner. Ed. Grenier.

June 10.

The Vote on the German Army Bill. Emile Jamais.  
J. J. Weiss. Gustave Larroumet.

June 17.

Symbolism in the Lyric Poetry of the Nineteenth Century. F. Brunetière.  
A Visit to the Court of the King of Dahomey. M. Buzon.

June 24.

The Evolution of Lyric Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. Concluded. F. Brunetière.  
The German Elections.

**Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.**

June 1.

The Netherlands (1658). Duc d'Aumale.  
Prosper Mérimée.—III. Mérimée Courtier and Diplomat. A. Filon.  
Constantin Huygens—A Dutch Statesman of the 17th Century. E. Michel.  
Studies on the Renaissance. E. Bonnafe.  
Aerial Navigation. J. Fleury.  
François Ogier and His Diary of the Munster Congress. G. Valbert.

June 15.

Selections from the Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier. Prosper Mérimée.—IV. A. Filon.  
An Enquiry on Famous Chess-Players. A. Binet.  
The Reichstag, the Emperor and the German Empire. C. Benoist.  
The English in Morocco. E. Plauchut.  
At Ravenna. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.

**Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.**

June 1.

The Champs-de-Mars Salon. Raoul Sertat.  
F. de Martens and the New Collection of Russian Treaties. A. Rambaud.  
Switzerland in 1892. With Portraits. G. Regelsperger.  
Progress of Photography in 1892-93. Léon Vidal.

June 15.

How to Get to Chicago. With Maps and Illustrations. Léo Claretie.  
Agriculture and the Drought. A. C. Girard.

The Progress of the Woman Movement. With Portraits. G. Lejeal.  
The Science of Statistics. Francis Desjardins.  
The Locomotives of To-day. G. Dumont.

**Revue de Famille.—Paris.**

June 1.

The Supervision of Liberated Criminals.—I. Jules Simon.  
M. James de Rothschild's Ball on March 3, 1821. Henri Bouchot.  
An Heroic Journey: Miss Marsden and the Lepers.  
The Bad Treatment of Soldiers in the German Army.

June 15.

The Supervision of Liberated Criminals.—II. Jules Simon.  
Correggio and the Parma School of Art. Eugène Müntz.  
The Fur-Seals and Fisheries of the Behring Sea. Emile Oustalet.  
Four Novels by Björnson: "The Father" and "Thrand."  
The Eagle's Flight in 1815. Germain Bastp.

**Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.**

June 1.

The 1891-92 Campaign in the French Soudan.  
The Maistre Mission from the Congo to the Niger.  
Transatlantic Navigation and Steamships.

June 15.

The Reception of the Maistre Mission by the Société de Géographie.  
France and Siam at Laos. G. Demanche.  
Japanese Foreign Trade.

**Revue Générale.—Brussels. June.**

Workers' Councils and Social Peace. Victor Brants.  
Three Weeks with Jonathan: Travels in America. H. Pontière.  
The London County Council. Albert Joly.  
The Federation of Catholic Circles and of Conservative Associations.  
Decentralization in the Labor Legislation of the Future. C. Morisseaux.

**Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. June.**

Some Phenomena of the Hypnotic State. Dr. Crocq.  
Hysterical Malingerers. Dr. Paul Joire.

**Revue Philosophique.—Paris. June.**

Weissmann's New Theory of Heredity. Y. Delage.  
M. Diamandi, a Rapid Calculator. J. M. Charcot and A. Binet.  
Musical Ear. L. Dauriac.  
Social Questions. G. Tarde.

**Revue des Revues.—Paris. June.**

The Literary Movement in Germany.—II. M. G. Conrad.  
Spiritualism and the Fourth Dimension. Henry de Varigny.

**Revue Scientifique.—Paris.**

June 3.

Anatomy. Georges Pouchet.  
The Work of France in Tunis. H. Dehérain.

June 10.

Simulation in Remembering Figures. B. Binet and V. Henri.

June 17.

Frequent Electric Vibrations. N. Tesla.  
The Collection of Arthropods. Charles Brongniart.

June 24.

The Latest Progress in the Unification of Time. W. de Nordling.  
The Domain of Mineralogy. A. Lacroix.

**Revue Socialiste.—Paris. June.**

Communal Socialism. Adrien Veber.  
The Agricultural Proletariat. E. Leverdays.  
Corporate Organization and the Socialist Press. V. Jaclard.  
Moral Liberty and the Origin of Law. Rittinghausen.  
Philanthropy in Holland. E. Faillat.

**Université Catholique.—Lyons. June 15.**

The Contests of the Clergy with the Parliament and the Council of the Modern State.  
Jean Bréhal and the Rehabilitation of Joan of Arc. R. P. Belon.  
War Ships and Naval Warfare. C. Chabaud Arnaud.  
Cardinal Newman and the Catholic Renaissance in England. Continued.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

*La Civiltà Cattolica*.—Rome. June 17.  
European Emigration to America.  
The Origin of the Roman Martyrology. Continued.

*La Nuova Antologia*.—Rome.  
June 1.  
The Exchange of Bank Notes. A. J. de Johannis.  
Hermann und Dorothea: A Critical Study. G. Chiarini.

June 16.  
Letters and Documents of Baron Bettino Ricasoli. G. Finali.  
Hugo and Parisina. According to the Newly Discovered Documents. Part I.  
John of Procida and William Tell. A. Zardo.  
The Musical Qualities of "Falstaff." T. Valetta.

*Rassegna Nazionale*.—Florence.  
June 1.

St. Benedict. A. G. Tononi  
Miss Marsden Amongst the Lepers. G. Denti.  
Economic Union Between Capital and Labor. C. Pazzoni.  
Centralization and Decentralization in Italy. G. Carignani.

June 16.  
The Poetical Works of G. Zanella. Fedele Lampertico.  
The Duc de Nivernais and the End of the XVIIIth Century.  
Vico d'Arisbo.  
The Second National Congress on Charitable Works. E. Coppi.  
The Pontificate of Stephen II. A Study of the Temporal Power.

*Rivista Internazionale*.—Rome. June.  
Old Age Pension Scheme. M. d'Amelio.  
Frederic Ozanam and His Work. F. Meda.  
The Papal Legate at Jerusalem.

## THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

*L'Avenç*.—Barcelona. May 31.  
Zola's Address to the Students of Paris.  
The Antiquity of the Catalan Language.

*España Moderna*.—Madrid. June.  
Judicial and Medical Applications of Criminal Anthropology.—  
II.

The Idea of Justice in the Animal Kingdom. Adolfo Posada.

*Revista Contemporanea*.—Madrid. June 15.  
Moors and Jews in Madrid. Carlos Cambronero.  
The Conception of Species in the Organic Kingdom. Concluded.  
The Social Question in Spain. Luis Vega Rey.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

*Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift*.—Amsterdam. June.  
Reminiscences of an Artist. F. P. Ter Meulen.  
The Lake of Geneva and Its Surroundings. Dia Aran.  
Professor J. W. R. Tilanus. Professor G. H. Van Der Meij.

*De Gids*.—Amsterdam. June.  
J. T. Buys, Former Editor of *De Gids*. W. de Beaufort.  
Convictions of a Sceptic. B. J. H. Ovinck.  
The Youth of Isaac da Costa, 1798-1803. Dr. W. G. Byvanck.

## THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

*Dagny*.—Stockholm. No. 4.  
The Proposed New Marriage Formulary. Esselde.  
The Emigration of Swedish Girls to Denmark. Gertrud Adelborg.  
The Parliament of 1893. M. C.  
Swedish Women at the World's Fair.

*Danskeren*.—Kolding. June.  
Childhood and First Youth of Frederik Schleiermacher. L. Schröder.

The Exploration of America in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

*Nordisk Tidskrift*.—Stockholm. No. 4.  
The Samoa Isles and Their Inhabitants Fifty Years Ago. U. Sverdrup.  
The Works of Camilla Collett. Chr. Brinchmann.  
Finland in the 19th Century. Oscar Montelius.

*Ord och Bild*.—Stockholm. June 6.  
The Rebellion in Upper Congo. P. Möller.  
Painting in the Nineteenth Century. Georg Göthe.



# INDEX TO PERIODICALS

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	Esq.	Esquiline.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWB.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NN.	Nature Notes.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GV.	Good Words.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhronM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChMisi.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
Cas.M.	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	San.	Sanitarian.
CR.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SC.	School and College.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	Mon.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	MM.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	Mus.	Munsey's Magazine.	YM.	Young Man.
			Music.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the July numbers of periodicals.

Addiscombe, The East India Company's Military College, US.  
Afghanistan: The Afghan Dilemma, AQ.

Africa:

The Capabilities of Eastern Ibea, F. Parry, AQ.  
From the Shire River to Lake Mweru and Upper Luapula, GJ, June.

The Fetish Mountain in Krobo, H. J. Bell, Mac.

Alamo, The Heroine of the, Mena K. Ogan, NatM, May-June.

Alaska, C. W. Sarel, WR.

Alaskan Days, Arthur Inkersley, CalM.

Algerian Riders, Col. T. A. Dodge, Harp.

Alienist, The Spanish Inquisition as an, H. C. Lea, PS.

Altruism, The Economic Value of, L. G. James, SEcon.

Annam and Cochinchina: History of Tchampa, AQ.

Apartment Houses: Cliff-Dwellers of New York, E. N. Blanke, Cos.

Architecture: Chicago's Architecture, Barr Ferree, Lipp.

Armies:

The Army as a Profession, Major S. Churchill, YM.

The "Eighteenth Royal Irish," Surgeon-Major Alcock, LH.

The Queen's Westminsters, LudM.

The Army as a Military Training School, E. Hudson, F.

New Infantry Drill Regulations and Our Next War, US.

Side Lights on the German Soldier, Poultney Bigelow, Harp.  
Army Regulations, Lieut. H. B. Moon, JMSI.

The Three Battalion Organizations, Capt. F. H. Edmunds, JMSI.

Organization of the Armies of Europe, J. J. O'Connell, JMSI.  
Training of Cavalry for Reconnaissance, JMSI.  
Instruction of the German Recruit, JMSI.

Artillery: Field Guns, Capt. J. E. W. Headlam, JMSI.

Artillery in Coast Defense.—IV., A. C. Hansard, JMSI.

Artistic Problem in Italy, The, Alberto Rondani, Chant.

Artist's Letters from Japan, An, John La Farge, CM.

Arts, A Turning-Point in the, C. De Kay, Cos.

Astronomy: The Recent Solar Eclipse, Prof. Thorpe, FR.

Athletics: Tournaments and Matches, C.

Athletics in College Education, Henry Wade Rogers, BelM, June.

Augsburg Confession, Holman Lecture on the, LuthQ.

Australia:

Australian Finance, John Fortescue, NC.

Australian Banking Crisis, Bank, EconJ, June.

Australia Under Protection, M. Macfie, EconJ, June.

Bagshot Park, A. H. Beavan, EI.

Barnabas and Saul, Call and Ordination of, A. Sutherland, MR.



- Baudelaire, Charles, and Edgar Allan Poe, Esme Stuart, NC.  
 Biblical Criticism :  
 The Argument for Belief, H. M. Bompas, NatR.  
 The Original Poem of Job, E. J. Dillon, CR.  
 Bicycling :  
 Lenz's World Tour Awheel, O.  
 Through Erin Awheel, Grace E. Dennison, O.  
 Bismarck, Prince, G. W. Smalley, FR.  
 Boniface VIII, Papal Assumptions of, Failure of the, PRR.  
 Booth, Edwin, An Actor's Memory of, John Malone, F.  
 Brain, Structural Plan of the Human, C. S. Minot, PS.  
 Brain Work, Measurement of, J. M. Greenwood, Ed., June.  
 Brontë, Emily, A. M. Williams, TB.  
 Brooks, Phillips, A Model Bishop, S. L. Bell, SunM.  
 Buddhism, Heart of, and the Heart of Christianity, MisR.  
 California :  
 An Outing with the Fish Patrol, P. Weaver, Jr., OM.  
 A Province of California, Frances F. Victor, OM.  
 The Missions of California, Laura B. Powers, CalM.  
 The Californian Montadura, M. C. Frederick, CalM.  
 The Farmer in California, J. R. Grayson, CalM.  
 Canada :  
 The Position of Canada, J. C. Hopkins, AQ.  
 Canadian Finance and the Home Rule Bill, WR.  
 Canadian Society, Past and Present, Lady Jephson, NewR.  
 Canadian Militia in Action, Capt. H. J. Woodside, O.  
 French Canadians in New England, H. L. Nelson, Harp.  
 Carlyle, Thomas, Reminiscences of, NewR.  
 Cataloguing Books, J. T. Kay, NC.  
 Cellar or no Cellar? Edward Atkinson, San.  
 Cervantes, The Persiles of, J. Mew, NatR.  
 Character and Conduct, IJE.  
 Chicago's Gentle Side, Julian Ralph, Harp.  
 Children, Women and, Lady Laura Ridding, NH.  
 China :  
 The Foreign Trade, BTJ, June.  
 Chinese Festivals, Helen G. Fleisher, MM.  
 Chinamen, The Law and the, Thomas J. Geary, CalM.  
 Chinese; Should the Chinese Be Excluded? NAR.  
 Chopin and Chopin-Playing, William Mason, Mus, June.  
 Church of England :  
 Disestablishment, Dr. Jessopp, NC.  
 Undoing the Work of the Reformation, Archdeacon Farrar, NC.  
 Rome's Witness Against Anglican Orders, S. F. Smith, M.  
 Civic Duty, The Teaching of, James Bryce, F; CR.  
 Climatological Association, The American, San.  
 Coke Manufacture in the United States, W. G. Wilkins, EngM.  
 College Administration, A. John Boghem, Ed, June.  
 Colonies, British :  
 Influence of Commerce on Development, JRCI, June.  
 The Pan-Britannic Gathering, J. A. Cooper, NC.  
 Columbus, The Family of, Duke de Veragua, NAR.  
 Commonwealths, Ideal, Richard Wheatley, MR.  
 Congr gationalist? What Makes a, A. P. Foster, Chaut.  
 Consumption in New England Climate, W. P. Roberts, LAH, June.  
 Cookery as a Business, Mary Harrison, NC.  
 Country Holidays for Children, L. T. Meade, Ata.  
 Crammer's Claim to Colonization, Ly, June.  
 Creed, The Apostle's, Professor Harnack, NC.  
 Cricket, Hon. Robert H. Lyttelton, YM.  
 Crime: Is Crime Increasing? PS.  
 Criminal, The, St. J. E. C. Ha kin, WR.  
 Criminals and Their Detection, E. R. Spearman, NewR.  
 Criticism, The Higher, J. W. Earnshaw, HomR., S. F. Breckenridge, LuthQ.  
 Day Dreams and Realities, Harry Jones, NC.  
 Delaware, Along the, Matthew White, Jr., MM.  
 Democracy and Education, D, June 16.  
 Devil, The, the Prince of the World, J. T. Gladhill, LuthQ.  
 Divorce Made Easy, S. J. Brun, NAR.  
 Dress : Future Dictates of Fashion, W. Cade Gall, Str, June.  
 Economic Education, The Problem of, Simon Newcomb, QJEcon.  
 Edison, Thomas A., Greatest of Inventors, C. D. Lanier, RR.  
 Edison, The Life and Inventions of—VIII, CasM., June.  
 Education :  
 Early Primary Education, Mrs. Hernaman, NH.  
 Our Public Schools: Their Methods and Morals, NewR.  
 Winchester College, 1363-1893, A. F. Leach, CR.  
 Wellington College, LudM.  
 Education and the Universities, Nationalization of, Mon.  
 Education and Selection, M. Alfred Fouillée, PS.  
 Democracy and Education, D, June 16.  
 Electricity : Progress in Heating by Electricity, CasM, June.  
 Eliot, John, Apostle of the Red Indians, A. T. Pierson, MisR.  
 Endowment Orders, The, W. M. Cole, QJEcon.  
 Engineering with a Camera, R. B. Stanton, Cos.  
 Erskine, Lord, American Correspondence of, NAR.  
 Evolution : The Evolution of Our Race, F. Harrison, FR.  
 Exmouth, Admiral Lord, A. T. Mahan, AM.  
 Extradition Treaty, The Russian, J. B. Moore, F.  
 Farmer in California, The, J. R. Grayson, CalM.  
 Farmer, Some Hints to the, A. Teisen, OM.  
 Fiction :  
 Development of Character in Fiction, M. Grey, Ata.  
 A Novel by a Jesuit Father, Black.  
 An Old-Fashioned View of Fiction, M. F. Egan, Lipp.  
 Finance :  
 Bimetallic Parity, C. Vincent, A.  
 The Money Question, C. J. Buell, A.  
 The Financial Situation, Matthew Marshall, EngM.  
 Limited Liability, B. D. Mackenzie, GM.  
 Silver Legislation and Its Results, E. O. Leech, NAR.  
 Fireworks : How Fireworks Are Made, Edward Greenleaf, Dem.  
 Fishing, Trout, in the Traun, H. van Dyke, Scrib.  
 Fish Patrol, An Outing with the California, P. Weaver, Jr., OM.  
 Folk-Song, Russian, J. C. Fillmore, Mus, June.  
 Foreign Policy, Our, W. D. McCrackan, A.  
 Forest Reservations, Our Fifteen New, RR.  
 Fourth of July, How It Should Be Celebrated, Julia Ward Howe, F.  
 Fossil Forests of the Yellowstone, S. E. Tillman, PS.  
 France :  
 On the Breton Border, Ata.  
 In the Valley of the Vézère, E. H. Parker, TB.  
 Gardens, Italian.—I, C. A. Platt, Harp.  
 Gas Supply, Natural, Limits of the, S. S. Gorby, EngM.  
 German Soldier, Side Lights on the, Poultny Bigelow, Harp.  
 Getysburg, Recollections of Two Visits to, A. H. Nickerson, Scrib.  
 Glacial Man, Evidences of, J. W. Powell, PS.  
 Glaciers : Do Glaciers Excavate? T. G. Bonney, GJ, June.  
 Glass, American Art Supreme in Colored, L. C. Tiffany, F.  
 Ground Rents, Taxation, of, C. F. Bastable, EconJ, June.  
 Guatemala, Going Ashore in, DeWitt C. Lockwood, CalM.  
 Guiana, Prospecting in British, J. E. Playfair, GM.  
 Hall, Dr. Newman, SunM.  
 Hallucinations? Are They, M. M. Dawson, BelM, June.  
 Hardy, Thomas, Harriet W. Preston, SM.  
 Heating by Electricity, Progress in, C. K. MacFadden, CasM, June.  
 Heating and Ventilating, The Blower System of, W. B. Snow, CasM, June.  
 Heine, Heinrich : The Musician's Poet, F. E. Sawyer, Mus, June.  
 Heredity : The Spencer-Weissmann Controversy, CR.  
 Hindoo Reformers, Two, James Mudge, MisR.  
 Hiss, Natural History of the, Louis Robinson, Nar.  
 Horsemen : Algerian Riders, Col. T. A. Dodge, Harp.  
 Horses :  
 Kings and Queens of the Turf, O.  
 Three English Race Meetings, R. H. Davis, Harp.  
 Famous English Horses, R. H. Titherington, MM.  
 Hunting : Big Game in the West, Don Arturo Bandini, CalM.  
 Hyacinthe, Père : Autobiographical, CR.  
 Ibsen, The Mausoleum of, Wm. Archer, FR.  
 Immigration, Restriction of, Ellen B. Dietrick, SEcon.  
 India, Australia and, Black.  
 Indians, Famous, C. E. S. Wood, CM.  
 Industry, Place of, in the Social Organism, W. Smart, IJE.  
 Innocence the Price of Ignorance, A.  
 Inquisition, the Spanish, as an Alienist, H. C. Lea, PS.  
 Ireland :  
 The "Arts and Crafts" Exhibition at Westminster, NC.  
 The Ninth Clause of the Home Rule Bill, Dr. Wallace, N. C.  
 Irish Magistracy and Constabulary Under Home Rule, Black.  
 Religion in the Home Rule Controversy, Ly, June.  
 Ulster : Facts and Figures, T. Sinclair, CR.  
 Italians in London, Mrs. Brewer, SunH.  
 Italy :  
 What the United States Owes to Italy, G. P. Morosini, Lipp.  
 The Artistic Problem in Italy, Alberto Rondani, Chaut.  
 Italian Gardens.—I, C. A. Platt, Harp.  
 Japan :  
 Japanese Religious Press, The, J. I. Seeder, MisR.  
 An Artist's Letters from Japan, John La Farge, CM.  
 Moral Life of the Japanese, W. D. Eastlake, PS.  
 Yamato Damashi—I, or the Spirit of Old Japan, AQ.  
 Jesus Christ, The Exterior of, J. V. Tracy, CW.  
 Jews :  
 The Future of Israel, Baron de Hirsch, Men.  
 The Jewish Prayer Book, Dr. K. Kohler, Men.  
 How the Jews Are Married, W. Burnet, Q.  
 Kaulbachs, The, Margaret Field, MM.  
 Kemble, Mrs., Annie Ritchie, Mac.  
 Kemble, Fanny, at Lenox, C. B. Todd, Lipp.  
 Know Nothingism in Kentucky and Its Destroyer, T. J. Jenkins, CW.  
 Labor Questions :  
 Woman Wage-Earners, Helen Campbell, A.  
 Weak Points in Trade Unionism, L. Irwell, EngM.  
 Thoughts upon Wages and Labor, C. F. Crehore, QJEcon.  
 Report of the Connecticut Labor Bureau, E. Cummings, QJEcon.  
 Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, The, QJEcon.  
 The Future Income of Labor, W. H. Mallock, NatR.  
 South African Labor Questions, A. Cartwright, WR.  
 Settlement of Labor Disputes in Italy, BTJ, June.  
 Lapland : Under the Northern Lights, W. V. Taylor, SunM.

- Legations, Foreign, at Washington.—IV, F.B. Johnstone, Dem.  
 Leisure, Agnes Repplier, Scrib.  
 Liberty, Sons of, Gov. Morton and the W. D. Foulke, AM.  
 Library, Evolution of a, H. H. Bancroft, BelM, June.  
 Library, The Congressional, A. R. Spofford, MAH, May-June.  
 Literature:  
   Realistic Trend of Modern German Literature, E. Blum, A.  
   Sources of Literary Inspiration, George A. Peck, Chaut.  
   Literature Congresses, The, D. July 1.  
   The Religion of Letters, 1750-1850, Black.  
 Locomotion, Steam, on Common Roads, W. Fletcher, EngM.  
 London:  
   Beautiful London, Grant Allen, FR.  
   Night in the Streets, El.  
 Lothian, Ancient Landmarks of, H. M. Cadell, ScotGM, June.  
 Loti, Pierre, Work of, WR.  
 Malaria and Acclimatization, H. M. Clark, ScotGM, June.  
 Marriage, On Human, C. N. Starcke, IJE.  
 Mars: Do People Live on the Planet Mars? W. J. Baker, Chaut.  
 Medicine, Medieval, Mrs. King, NC.  
 Mental Medicine, Allan McL. Hamilton, CM.  
 Metaphor, Meaning and, Lady Victoria Welby, Mon.  
 Mexico: At the Hacienda, C. Reid, CW.  
 Missionary Conference, Inner History of the Wesleyan, RC, June.  
 Missions:  
   Indian Missions in the Canadian Northwest, MisR.  
   Home Missions in the United States and Canada, MisR.  
   Present Aspect of Missions in India.—I, MisR.  
   Evangelization of the Islands, Eugene Dunlap, MisR.  
   The Missions of California, Laura B. Powers, CalM.  
 Militia, Canadian, in Action, Capt. H. J. Woodside, O.  
 Montadura, A Californian, M. C. Frederick, CalM.  
 Moths and Butterflies, Agnes Giberne, NH.  
 Natural Forces, Inter-Relation of, A. H. Ivens, WR.  
 Natural History:  
   The Sense of Sight in Animals, CJ.  
   Delinquent Animals, Helen Zimmer, LH.  
   Microscopic Sea Life, H. Scherren, LH.  
   A Group of Naturalists, Mrs. A. Crosse, TB.  
 Naval Review, The Lessons of, C. H. Rockwell, US.  
 Navies: Great Britain as a Sea Power, T. Brassey, NC.  
 Negrepoint, Madame, Poetry of, WR.  
 Neuville, Baron Hyde de, Memoirs of, Black.  
 Nicholson, Sir Francis, Sketch of, W. C. Ford, MAH, May-June.  
 North Pole Up to Date, El.  
 Norway's Political Crisis, H. H. Boyesen, NAR.  
 Owen, Sir Richard, and Old World Memories, L. A. Tolle-mache, NatR.  
 Panama Canal from a Car Window, P. Stanford, OM.  
 Pantheism's Destruction of Boundaries—I, A. Kuyper, MR.  
 Parliament, The British:  
   The Tactics of the Opposition, T. M. Healy, NewR.  
   In Parliament Assembled, A. F. Robbins, CFM.  
   From Behind the Speaker's Chair, H. W. Lucy, Str, June.  
 Pauperism, The Prevention of, Oscar Craig, Scrib.  
 Pensions:  
   The Grand Army as a Pension Agency, C. McK. Leoser, F.  
   History of the Farnham Post Revolt, J. J. Finn, F.  
 Petrarch, Studies in the Correspondence of—I, AM.  
 Phenicians in Brazil, George A. Kohut, Men.  
 Photography: See contents of *American Amateur Photographer*, *Photo-Beacon* and *Wilson's Photographic Magazine*.  
 Physics, Teaching, Frederick Guthrie, PS.  
 Poe, Edgar Allan and Charles Baudelaire, NC.  
 Poe, Edgar A., and the Brownings, J. L. Onderdonk, D, June 16.  
 Poetry, Old Testament, Metrical Theories as to, E. C. Bissell, PRR.  
 Poisoning of the Future, S. S. Sprigge, NewR.  
 Political Economy in Japan, J. Soyida, EconJ, June.  
 Portsmouth Profiles, Old, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, CM.  
 Post Office, in Defense of, NatR.  
 Power, The Acquisition of, A. Reichenbach, Ed, June.  
 Preacher's Functions? What Are a Christian, Lyman Abbott, F.  
 Presbyterianism in the United States, The Future of, C. A. Briggs, NAR.  
 Prison, in a County, C. R. Vicars, El.  
 Profit, The Risk Theory of, F. B. Hawley, QJEcon.  
 Protection and the Empire, SEcon.  
 Psychological Science: See Contents of *Psychical Review*.  
 Psychological Science and Education, A. F. Ellwell, PsyR, May.  
 Puget Sound: In the Sound Country, H. Heywood, CalM.  
 Pytheas, the Discoverer of Britain, C. R. Markham, GJ, June.  
 Railways:  
   The Jerusalem and Damascus Railways, H. Walker, SunH.  
   Fast Trains of England and America.—II, G'r. Lodian, CasM, June.  
   Great Railway Systems of the United States, F. S. Stratton, Cos.  
   Relation of Signaling to Train Accidents, JAES, May.  
   The Safety Car-Coupler Problem, W. M. Mitchell, EngM.  
   The Fastest Train in the World, H. G. Prout, NAR.  
 Raleigh's "New Fort in Virginia"—1585, E. G. Daves, MAH, May-June.  
 Regeneration, Faith and, Henry Ziegler, LuthQ.  
 Religions, The World's Parliament of, J. H. Barrows, RC, June.  
 Religious Books and Reading, T. W. Hunt, HomR.  
 Religious Press, The Japanese, J. I. Seeder, MisR.  
 Revere, Paul, The Ride of, H. A. Giddings, NatM.  
 Rome: The Roman Carnival, P. M. Watkins, CM.  
 Ross, Fort, and the Russians, C. S. Greene, OM.  
 Royalist, The Illusions of a, C. de Mazade, Chaut.  
 Rural Life: Statistics of Some Midland Villages, EconJ, June.  
 Ruskin's Titles, Mrs. E. T. Cook, GW.  
 Russia:  
   Intrigues in Southeastern Europe, FR.  
   Russian Dissenters and the Russian Government, SunM.  
   Passports, Police, and Post Offices, Isabel F. Hapgood, AM.  
   Official Defense of Russian Persecution, J. Jacobs, CM.  
   A Voice for the People of Russia, George Kennan, CM.  
   The Russian Extradition Treaty, J. B. Moore, F.  
   Russian Folk-Songs, J. C. Fillmore, Mus, June.  
 Russia in Asia:  
   Across Siberia, A. H. Lawrence, LudM.  
   Russian Turkestan, P. Gault, AQ.  
 Sacraments, The Word of God in the, J. Tomlinson, LuthQ.  
 Saint Paul du Var Rediscovered, H. R. Haweis, GM.  
 Sailor, The Life of the, W. Clark Russell, Scrib.  
 Salmon Fishing on the Newfoundland Coast, E. J. Myers, O.  
 Salt Lake City, Harry R. Browne, CalM.  
 Salvini, Leaves from the Autobiography of—IV, CM.  
 Sanitation, Military, Major C. L. Heizmann, JMSI.  
 Science Recent—I, Prince Krapotkin, PS.  
 Scotland, Home Rule for, J. Romans, Scots.  
 Sculptors of the World's Fair, J. H. Gest, EngM.  
 Seal of the United States, the Great, E. T. Lander, MAH, May-June.  
 Servetus, The Trial of, C. W. Shields, PRR.  
 Sewage Disposal, T. P. Corbally, San.  
 Sforza Book of Hours, The, Black.  
 Shakespeare:  
   The Only Likeness of Shakspeare, LH.  
   The Bacon-Shakespeare Case, A.  
 Shipping: The Way of the World at Sea, LH.  
   English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century, J. A. Froude, Long.  
 Siam:  
   The Siamese Boundary Question, G. N. Curzon, NC.  
   The Franco-Siam Impasse, AQ.  
   France and Siam, Muang-Thai, AQ.  
   France, England and Siam, R. S. Gundry, NatR.  
   French Movements in Eastern Siam, R. Temple, FR.  
   The Future of Siam, Henry Norman, CR.  
   Siddons, Sarah, Edm and Gosse, CM.  
   Sierras, The Heart of the, Lillian E. Purdy, CalM.  
   Sinai, Mount, Where Was It? A. H. Sayce, AQ.  
   Slang, The Functions of, Brander Matthews, Harp.  
   Smyth, Fredrick, Ralph Morgan, MM.  
   Social Problem, The, D. H. Wheeler, MR.  
   Socialism and Its Leaders, S. E. Keeble, GT.  
   Soldier, Side Lights on the German, Poultney Bigelow, Harp.  
   Soul, The Pre-Existence of the, C. L. Barringer, LuthQ.  
   Sport: Chance Shots and Odd Fish, Black.  
   Stadia Charts, New, JAES, May.  
   Steel, The Future of Cast, CasM, June.  
   Stevenson, Robert Louis, W. J. Dawson, YM.  
   Suffolk Moated Halls, J. E. Taylor, GW.  
   Suicide, The Confessions of a, C. Kernahan, A.  
   Swimming, Practical Lessons in, W. A. Varian, O.  
   Swiss Referendum, The, W. D. McCrackan, Cos.  
   Teck, Princess Victoria Mary of, Two Aspects of, NewR.  
   Temperance and the Liquor Traffic:  
     Local Option, Ly, June.  
     Scientific Aspect of the Temperance Question, WR.  
     Christ and the Liquor Problem, G. G. Brown, A.  
   Thackeray, William M., F. St. J. Thackeray, TB.  
   Theatres and the Drama:  
     Her Majesty's Servants: Actors, GM.  
     Irish Dramatists, Ly, June.  
   Theism, The Foundations of, E. D. Cope, Mon.  
   Theological Thought among French Protestants, A. Grétilat, PRR.  
   Theosophy: See Contents of *Lucifer*.  
   Thomson, Sir William, J. Munro, RR.  
   Tibet: Among the Tibetans, Isabella L. Bishop, LH.  
   Trimachio's Feast, Mac.  
   Trom Fishing in the Traun, Henry van Dyke, Scrib.  
   Trusts: The Anti-Trust Campaign, Albion W. Tourgee, NAR.  
   Twain, Mark, Reporting with, Dan de Quille, CalM.  
   Tychism, The Founder of, Dr. Paul Carus, Mon.  
   United States, Advance of the, in One Hundred Years, FR.  
   University Degrees, Present System of—III, D. N. Beach, Ed, June.  
   University Extension—IV, M. G. Brumbaugh, Ed, June.  
   Virginia, West, and Some Incidents of the Civil War, CW.  
   War, The End of, W. H. Jeffrey, SEcon.

War with Great Britain, The Second, J. A. Stevens, MAH.  
May-June.

Washington, The Situation at, Goldwin Smith, NC.

Water Analysis and the Use of the Microscope, G. W. Rafter,  
San.

West Indies, Aspects of Nature in the, W. K. Brooks, Scrib.

White, Gilbert, of Selborne, W. W. Fowler, Mac.

Whittier, John Greenleaf, J. O. Murray, PRR.

Women:

The Organization of Women, Emilie A. Holyoke, LAH, June.

Negro Women of the South, Olive R. Jefferson, Chaut.

French Girlhood, Marquise de San Carlos, NAR.

Woman Wage-Earners, Helen Campbell, A.

The American Woman, M. C. De Varigny, PS.

Progress of Women's Trade Unions, FR.

Women and Children, Lady Laura Ridding, NH.

Italian Women of the Sixteenth Century, WR.

World's Fair:

Foreground and Vista at the Fair, W. Hamilton Gibson,  
Scrib.

Steam Engines at the World's Fair—II, G. L. Clark, CasM,  
June.

Gold, Diamonds, Silver, etc., at the Fair, E. L. Didier, Chaut.

Ireland at the World's Fair, Countess of Aberdeen, NAR.

Musical Societies at the Fair, G. P. Upton, Scrib.

An Englishman's Impressions, F. Herbert Stead, RR.

Electricity at the World's Fair, J. R. Cravath, RR.

Sculptors of the World's Fair, J. H. Gest, EngM.

The World's Fair Balance Sheet, F. H. Head, F.

Chicago's Sanitary Condition, E. F. Ingalls, F.

Photographic Exhibits, C. H. Gould, AP, June.

Photographic Apparatus at the Fair, PB.

Yachting: International Yachting in 1893, NAR.

Zola, Emile, on Life and Labor, NewR.

---

*The Review of Reviews will be indispensable through the World's Fair year. Readers should preserve and bind their numbers. The separate copies or the bound volumes for 1892 can still be obtained. For further particulars see the Review of Reviews special announcement, page 1.*

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

The Review of Reviews is published each month in New York and London, the two editions differing in many features, but publishing numerous articles in common. The English Edition is edited by W. T. Stead, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

## CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1893.

<b>Political Map of Siam.....</b>	Frontispiece.	<b>The Silver Question.....</b>	280
<b>The Progress of the World—</b>		By Professor Von Holst.	
Our American Monetary Crisis.....	243	<b>A Monetary Scientist's Analysis.....</b>	282
What the Administration Might Have Done.....	243	By J. Laurence Laughlin.	
What the Banks Might Have Done.....	244	<b>Lady Henry Somerset: A Character Sketch.....</b>	285
The Question of Monetary Standards.....	244	By W. T. Stead.	
Insufficiency of Gold as a World Standard.....	247	With portraits of Lady Somerset, the Countess Somers, Lord Somers and Henry C. S. A. Somerset, and other illustrations.	
What Can be Done for Silver?.....	245	<b>The Miracle of the Maid of Orleans.....</b>	303
The Debate in Congress.....	247	With illustrations.	
Our Letters on the Monetary Problem.....	248	<b>Leading Articles of the Month—</b>	
The Tariff and New Congress.....	248	The Race for the Yacht "America's" Cup.....	316
The Tariff in the Ohio Campaign.....	249	With illustrations of the yachts "America," "Gloriana," "Valkyrie" and "Vigilant."	
Prohibition and the Iowa Campaign.....	249	Architecture at the World's Fair.....	318
The Bering Sea Decision.....	250	Anglo-Saxon Union.....	319
The Practical Aspects of the Decision.....	250	France, England and Siam.....	320
The Latest Naval Racer.....	251	Siam and Its Capital.....	321
Hard Times and the World's Fair.....	251	The Effete House of Lords.....	322
The Chicago Parliament of Religions.....	252	How to Guard Against Cholera.....	322
Farewell to the Cholera.....	252	The Berlin Sewage Farms.....	323
Affairs in France, Germany and Russia.....	253	Flies and Infection.....	323
The Asiatic Artichoke.....	253	How to Deal with the Poor.....	324
The French Attack on Siam.....	253	A Plea for Public Playgrounds.....	324
British Interests in Siam.....	253	Wanted, A Popular Political Economy.....	325
The French Ultimatum.....	254	Political Economy and the Gospel.....	325
The Siamese Surrender.....	254	National Life and Character.....	326
The Moral of it all.....	254	The Loss of the "Victoria".....	327
What will China say?.....	254	The Financial Situation.....	328
First Blood in Matabeleland.....	255	Go Slow in Revising the Tariff.....	330
The East African Company.....	255	Newspapers of To-day.....	330
The Great Coal Strike in England.....	255	Mr. Walter Besant at Home.....	333
Women in Geography and Politics.....	255	Eugene Field.....	334
The Loss of the "Victoria".....	255	With portrait of Mr. Field.	
The Verdict of the Court Martial.....	256	The Two Great Scandinavian Novelists.....	335
Obedience at All Costs.....	256	Paul Verlaine.....	337
Faithful Unto Death.....	256	Verdi at Home.....	338
A Hint for the Faithful Commons.....	256	With portrait of Verdi.	
How Not to Do It.....	256	An Interview with Mrs. Butler.....	339
If It Had Been in the Navy.....	257	A Contemporary of St. Paul.....	340
A Conceited Assembly.....	257	The Burning of Servetus.....	341
The Home Rule Bill.....	257	The Duty of Looking Attractive.....	342
The Financial Scheme, Latest Revised Edition.....	258	With portrait of Mrs. Grand.	
The Ultimate Outcome.....	258	Breathing Movements as a Cure.....	343
The Referendum.....	258	The Fall of London.....	344
With portraits of James H. Eckels, President E. Benjamin Andrews, Senator Vest, Senator Voorhees, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Everett, Gov. Davis H. Waite, Professor Von Holst, Mr. Lawrence T. Neal, the King of Siam, the Queen of Siam and M. Pavie, a Map of the Bering Seal Fisheries and a drawing of the new U. S. Cruiser "Minneapolis."		How the Slave Trade Began.....	345
<b>Record of Current Events.....</b>	259	Our Birds are Leaving Us.....	345
With portraits of Senator Geo. C. Perkins and the late Dr. John Rae.		<b>The Periodicals Reviewed.....</b>	346
<b>Current History in Caricature.....</b>	264	<b>The New Books—</b>	
With reproductions of American, European and Australian Cartoon Papers.		The Coming Kingdom.....	353
<b>Engineer Ferris and His Wheel.....</b>	269	With portrait of Dr. Josiah Strong.	
By Carl Snyder.		Graduate Courses.....	353
With portrait of Mr. Ferris, and views of the wheel.		Recent American Publications.....	354
<b>The Silver Situation in Colorado.....</b>	277	<b>Contents of Reviews and Magazines.....</b>	357
By Edward W. Bemis.		<b>Index to Periodicals.....</b>	365

TERMS:—\$2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 13 Astor Place, New York City.



